













# The Bengal Almanac

1839



*Librarian*

**Uttarpara Joykrishna Public Library**  
**Govt. of West Bengal**



# BENGAL ALMANAC.



## Local Observations.

### JANUARY

This is one of the most pleasant months in the year. Its temperature is cool and refreshing, and ~~generally~~ congenial to all but the victims of gout and rheumatism. The air during the day is generally clear and wholesome, but the mornings and evenings are sometimes damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, from 52 in the morning to 65 in the afternoon.

A northerly wind prevails during this month, but seldom blows with much strength. When it does and is accompanied with rain, the cold is very disagreeable.

Vegetables of all kinds are now in the highest state of perfection; the markets abound with green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, asparagus, yams, carrots, mungoes, ~~or~~ cucumbers, fish, &c. &c. lettuce, young onions, mol colo, kutchon, french beans, acorn, brussels, and white beet &c. &c.

In the meat market there is a plentiful supply of beef, mutton, ~~veal~~, lamb, pork, d. poultry, &c. of the most superior sorts.

Game there is to be had in great abundance—snipe, duck, teal, &c.

The fish market is well supplied at this season, with bickty or cockup, (the salmon of the East) mungoes, rowe, cuttib, quoye, sowle, sellich, blolah, cels, sels, and many others of inferior description.

Fruit trees in general, begin to show their buds and blossoms this month; mangoes, peach, pumpkin, sechiduck, rose apples, &c.

The fruits in season are Sylhet and China oranges, loquats, plantains, pine apples, long and round plums, luscious pumpkins, tipparah and a few others.

The following fruits and vegetables, are procurable not only in this month but through out the whole year, viz—plantains, sugar cane, coconuts, guavas, pine apples, pomegranates, apples, luscious almonds, tamarinds, omrah, butbatty, mint, sugar, cives, parakey onions, &c.

### FEBRUARY.

This month is generally cool and comfortable, particularly if the Northerly wind prevails; the weather afterwards becomes disagreeable, till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

The weather is variable, the wind blows principally from the N. W. veering gradually to the N. E. attended with clouds and drizzling rain; this continues until when the Southerly wind is in. The weather now becomes mild and a little warmer, sometimes rather hot, and the nights cold, with heavy dew.

Mercury in the shade ranges, on a medium, from 56 in the morning to 70 in

the evening; are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

As the cold is not so great as in the month of January, after the southerly wind has set in, it becomes rather unpleasant to new comers, but not so to old Indians, as they are used to it. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which is the old season till the middle of the following month.

The fish market has the addition of the small bluish (the Indian mackerel)

Meat and vegetables continue good and abundant.

059  
BENIA  
1839

## LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

The additional vegetables are pumpkin and young cucumbers and the fruits, custard apples, mulberries, and small water-melons.

The weather, during the greater portion of this month, is just pleasantly warm, as to old Indians, towards the latter part of it, however, the heat becomes occasionally rather oppressive even to them.

## MARCH.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 68 in the morning to 82 in the afternoon.

Various operations of husbandry, generally commence this month, so soon as the ground is moistened by rain, this, however, sometimes happens at the latter end of February, and then it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

The meat market continues good.

Fish to be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the gooteah, a small but well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear at the end of this month; salad, cabbages, carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent green mangoes and unripe musk melons are to be had also omrah, greens, and water cresses.

Fruit is also plentiful—large water melons appear about the middle of the month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June.

The North westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally appear towards the end of this month.

## APRIL.

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant, particularly if the North westers are frequent, but the middle and latter part are disagreeable in the extreme, it is one of the worst months in the year.

The Thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 92 in the afternoon, but when exposed to the sun, it rises to 110.

The wind blows from the south, and is very strong throughout the month, and when the wind is hot from the absence of rain, it becomes oppressive. This state of the weather is very unfavorable to vegetation.

The North westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents. These storms sometimes occasion much damage. The North-westers continue at intervals till the beginning, and sometimes till the middle of May.

This is an unfavorable season for meat, which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spongy and yellow.

The fish market has the addition of the mangoe fish, so called from its annual visit to all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season, to spawn. It appears as soon as the mangoe is formed on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish has, perhaps, the most agreeable flavor of any in the world, and is so much sought after, (by natives as well as Europeans) that, although not so large as a middle sized whiting, they are sold at the beginning of the month, at from 2 to 4 rupees per score. Before the end of May, as they become plentiful, they are sold at one rupee per score, and in June, two to three score may be had for a rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp and mahgoor.

Potatoes, asparagus, onions, cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured.

Water-melons and musk melons are in great perfection; but there is not much fruit now to be had in the market. Green mangoes for pickling, and corinda for tarts are in great abundance.

## MAY.

The present is considered a very bad month, the weather being parching hot, with no rain.

The thermometer ranges in the shade on a medium, from 85 in the morning to 98 in the afternoon, if exposed to the full influence of the sunbeams, it will rise to 140 degrees, and sometimes higher.

## LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

The weather, as we have already said, is most oppressive, especially the latter half of the month—the wind continues Southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable. Of all months in the year, the present is the most trying, particularly to those whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour, from 10 to 5 o'clock, it would be ruin to any constitution, except to that of a native, inured to the climate by birth and practice, and even natives sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the sun. The heat in the first half of the month is sometimes relieved by North westers, accompanied by refreshing showers, vivid lightning and loud thunder at times attend the North westers.

Grapes of the largest size, peaches, pine apples, limes, rose apples, lichees, jambrules, wampers, mangoes, jake, together with water melons, musk-melons, pomegranates, custard apples, and a great variety of inferior fruits, are in season.

The meat market is very inferior to that of last month.

Fish continues good and abundant, the beeky excepted, which from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, becomes scarce. Mangoe fish is in great perfection this month.

Asparagus, potatoes, and cabbage sprouts, with indifferent turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and onions are nearly all the vegetables now in the market. Pumpkins and several roots are however procurable.

### JUNE.

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month. Refreshing showers, fall occasionally, which cool the air and encourage vegetation.

The thermometer during the first half of this month, frequently rises to 99, in the shade, at noon, but in general the rains, which commence about the 15th, keep the temperature much below this.

The weather throughout the whole of this month, is oppressive, in proportion to the quantity of rain which falls, if the weather be dry the heat is scarcely bearable; it is generally very close, not a breath of air from any quarter.

Meat, as must be expected, is now very indifferent.

The fish market is much the same as during last month.

Mangoes and mangoe fish are in great abundance, and perfection. The Maldiva mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month, and they are considered to be the best that can be procured in Bengal. Grapes, peaches, lichees, &c. disappear towards the end of this month. Custard-apples, pine-apples, and guavas are in great perfection.

Asparagus, potatoes and onions, are the principal vegetables that remain.

### JULY.

This month is attended with much rain; the winds are light and variable: the weather frequently gloomy, and sometimes stormy, with heavy falls of rain; whilst at intervals it is fair, and mild.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 89 in the afternoon.

The showery weather of the present and preceding month, is productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain.

Meat continues lean and poor.

The fish market continues good. The moonjee, the rowe, the cutlah, the quoye, the sowle, the mngoor, the chingree, the tangrah, and the choonah, are procurable in this month, and indeed all the year round. The hilsa (or sable) fish now makes its appearance. This fish is delicious, either boiled, baked, or fried but it is generally considered very unwholesome. The natives devour it in such quantities, as to occasion great mortality among them. The fish, on being cured with tamarinds, forms a good substitute for herrings. It is then known by the appellation of the tamarind fish.

Mangoes and mangoe fish disappear this month.

Pine apples, custard apples, and guavas continue in season.

The vegetable market is very indifferent—asparagus is in perfection, but potatoes become poor and watery. Young lettuces, cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable, also the cumrunza and corinda.



AUGUST

In the present month also there is abundance of rain;—the weather continues much the same as last. This and the preceding month are remarkable for heavy falls of rain, being the wettest in the whole year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon.

Light and variable winds and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain prevail at the beginning of the month, the middle is sometimes fair, and tolerably cool the remainder variable, attended, at times, with strong winds and heavy rain.

From the combined heat and moisture, in this month and the preceding, vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

The meat and fish markets are much the same as last month.

Pumpkinose (shaddock) appear this month, pine apples, custard apples, and guavas continue in perfection.

The vegetables procurable are kull das paragus, cucumber, brinjalls, kidney beans, radishes, turnips, cabbage sprouts, and indifferent potatoes. Indian corn, cucumbers, and spinach, are to be had now and all the year round, but they are tasteless, except at this season when they become firm, good, and very palatable. The winged pear is sometimes procurable at this period.

SEPTEMBER

The rains subside considerably during this month.

The wind continues light and variable, attended with occasional cloudy weather. The days are sometimes fair, mild, and bright,—and the temperature agreeable.

The thermometer varies from 78 in the morning to 85 in the afternoon.

The meat market is much the same as in last month.

The fish market experiences but slight improvement for although there is abundance of fish, yet it is not always firm and good, except the beekty which becomes larger and better flavored. The following are also in the market—the black daisy, tangran, konth, bhennus, gunthorah, kowah, toonter, pyrah chondah and crawfish.

Vegetables and very indifferent. Pumpkins about this time.

In the fruit market, small oranges make their appearance, but they are very acid. Custard-apples, pine apples, guavas, and pumpkinose continue in season.

OCTOBER

The first half of this month, generally yields a good supply of rain, and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetating bodies.

The rainy season breaks up generally between the 19th and 20th of this month, sometimes, however, it continues a little longer, but this is a rare case. The concluding showers are frequently heavy, continuing from 6 to 24 hours incessantly, after which the weather becomes fair, calm, and settled.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 75 in the morning to 80 in the afternoon.

The winds are in general light and variable during this month, veering from south to north-west thence to north and north-east.

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month, after which, light breezes set in from the north and north-east.

As soon as the weather sets in fair, the season becomes propitious for preparing the kitchen garden.

The meat markets begin to revive, and the fish market to improve, the beekty becomes firm, and the other fish proportionably good, snipes make their appearance.

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month, till the latter end of the present month, when, if the season is favorable both experience a considerable improvement. Oranges become larger and better flavoured, and custard apples are in great perfection.

Young potatoes, sometimes, make their appearance this month but they have very little flavour,—they are small and watery. Pomegranates are procurable, also sour wood apples.

# **BENGAL ALMANAC.**



# **Memoranda.**

FOR THE

**COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.**



# JANUARY XXXI DAYS.



## *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Tuesday, .. *CIRCUMCISION, Union of Ireland with Gt. Britain, 1801.*
- 2 Wednesday, .. *Calcutta retaken 1757.*
- 3 Thursday, .. *Cicero born B. C. 107.*
- 4 Friday, .... *Marhattas retire on receiving large sums of money.*
- 5 Saturday, .. *Charles of Burgundy killed at Nancy, 1477.*
- 6 F. .. .... *EPIPHANY. Pondicherry taken, 1761.*
- 7 Monday, .. *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 8 Tuesday, ... *Galileo died, 1642.*
- 9 Wednesday, .. *Marquis of Hastings resigns the Govt. 1823.*
- 10 Thursday, .. *Cape of Good Hope Captured, 1806.*
- 11 Friday, .... *A Firman granted to the English by the Mogul, 1612.*
- 12 Saturday, .. *Lavater died, 1801.*
- 13 F. .... .. *HILARY.*
- 14 Monday, .. *Halley died, 1742.*
- 15 Tuesday, ... *Duke of Gloucester born, 1776.*
- 16 Wednesday, .. *Battle of Corunna, 1809.*
- 17 Thursday, .. *Franklin born, 1706.*
- 18 Friday, .... *Capture of Bhurtpore, 1826.*
- 19 Saturday, .. *Capture of Ciudad Roderigo, 1812.*
- 20 F. .. .... *Australia colonized, 1788.*
- 21 Monday, .. *Lewis XVI. guill. 1793.*
- 22 Tuesday, .. *Lord Byron born, 1788.*
- 23 Wednesday, .. *William Pitt died, 1806.*
- 24 Thursday, .. *Frederic the Great born, 1712.*
- 25 Friday, .. .. *Shah Allum defeated at Patna, 1761.*
- 26 Saturday, .. *Death of Meer Jaffier at Calcutta, 1765.*
- 27 F. .. .... *SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. Duke of Sussex born, 1773.*
- 28 Monday, .. *Peter the Great<sup>a</sup> Assassinated, 1725.*
- 29 Tuesday, .. *George the Third died, 1820.*
- 30 Wednesday, .. *Martyrdom of King Charles the 1st, 1649.*
- 31 Thursday, .. *A serious mutiny amongst the English Troops at Vellore.*

# JANUARY XXXI DAYS.



## PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter,.....	8 2 58, 1	After Midnight.
● New Moon,.....	15 8 46, 7	After Noon.
☾ First Quarter,.....	22 5 11, 2	After Noon.
☾ Full Moon,.....	29 9 34, 2	After Noon.

On the 16th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 6th ♂ ♂ ☾—On the 8th ♀ ♂ ☾  
 Venus, Evening Star.—Jupiter Morning Star.—Mars Morning Star.

About New Moon, there will be small Night Bores.

Maximum. { Pressure 30, 123 | Minimum. { Pressure 30, 022  
 { Temperature 76, 6 | { Temperature 55, 3

☾ Apogee 7d. 8h. A. N. Parallax 54'

☾ Perigee 19d. 10h. A. N. Parallax 59'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>South.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Months.</i>
1	Tues.	6 42	12 3 36	23 3 58	5 26	12 47	3 14	7 2	3 15	18
2	Wed.	42	4 5 22	59 13	5 26	1 42	1 15	7 3	3 40	19
3	Thur.	42	4 33	22 53	50 7	26	2 32	1 16	7 4	20
4	Fri.	43	5 0	22 48	0 8	27	3 17	7 17	7 4	21
5	Sat.	43	5 27	22 41	43 8	27	3 59	8 18	7 5	22
6	F.	43	5 54	22 34	59 7	28	4 39	7 19	7 5	23
7	Mon.	43	6 22	22 27	48 7	29	5 18	7 20	7 6	24
8	Tues.	43	6 47	22 20	11 3	30	5 57	9 21	7 7	25
9	Wed.	44	7 12	22 12	17 4	31	6 38	5 22	7 8	26
10	Thur.	44	7 37	22 3 37	3	32	7 21	9 23	7 9	27
11	Fri.	44	8 1	21 54	41 4	32	8 8	9 24	7 10	28
12	Sat.	44	8 25	21 45	19 7	33	9 0	1 25	7 11	29
13	F.	44	8 48	21 36	12 7	34	9 55	4 26	7 12	30
14	Mon.	44	9 11	21 25	20 6	34	10 53	5 27	7 1	31
15	Tues.	44	9 33	21 14	43 7	35	11 52	4 28	7 2	1
16	Wed.	44	9 54	21 3 42	3	36	12 49	9 0	1 2	2
17	Thur.	44	10 15	20 52	16 8	36	1 44	6 1	1 3	3
18	Fri.	44	10 35	20 40	27 5	37	2 36	3 2	1 4	4
19	Sat.	44	10 54	20 28	14 7	38	3 25	4 3	1 4	5
20	F.	44	11 12	20 5 38	8	38	4 13	4 4	1 5	6
21	Mon.	44	11 30	20 2 39	0	39	5 1	6 5	1 6	7
22	Tues.	44	11 47	19 49	19 0	40	5 51	3 6	1 7	8
23	Wed.	43	12 3	19 35	35 8	41	6 43	6 7	1 8	9
24	Thur.	43	12 18	19 21	31 0	42	7 39	1 8	1 9	10
25	Fri.	43	12 32	19 6	14 8	43	8 37	6 9	1 10	11
26	Sat.	43	12 46	18 52	17 9	43	9 37	3 10	1 11	12
27	F.	43	12 59	18 37	10 5	43	10 36	0 11	1 12	13
28	Mon.	43	13 11	18 21	42 9	43	11 31	7 12	1 1	14
29	Tues.	43	13 22	18 5 55	5	43	12 13	1 2	1 15	15
30	Wed.	43	13 32	17 49	48 7	44	12 23	3 14	1 2	16
31	Thur.	44	13 42	17 33	22 9	44	1 10	5 15	1 3	17

FOUR 1345.

MARCH 1345.

## FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Friday, ....
- 2 Saturday, ..
- 3 *F* .. ....
- 4 Monday, .. *Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.*
- 5 Tuesday, ..
- 6 Wednesday, ..
- 7 Thursday, ..
- 8 Friday, .... *Warren Hastings resigns & returns to England, 1786.*
- 9 Saturday, .. *Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555.*
- 10 *F*. .... *SHROVE SUNDAY.*
- 11 Monday, .. *Descartes died, 1650. Angria taken prisoner, 1756.*
- 12 Tuesday, .. *Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1555.*
- 13 Wednesday, .. *ASH WEDNESDAY. Trial of Warren Hastings commenced,*
- 14 Thursday, .. [1788.
- 15 Friday, ..
- 16 Saturday, ..
- 17 *F*. .. *1ST SUNDAY IN LENT. Michael Angelo died, 1564.*
- 18 Monday, .. *Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.*
- 19 Tuesday, ..
- 20 Wednesday, .. *Voltaire born, 1694.*
- 21 Thursday, ..
- 22 Friday, ....
- 23 Saturday, ..
- 24 *F*. .. *2ND SUNDAY IN LENT. Duke of Cambridge born, 1774.*
- 25 Monday, ... *Naparte escaped from Elba, 1815.*
- 26 Tuesday, ...
- 27 Wednesday, ..
- 28 Thursday, ..

# FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.



## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ Last Quarter, ..... 7 0 34, 0 After Midnight.
- New Moon, ..... 15 9 21, 7 After Midnight.
- ☾ First Quarter, ..... 21 1 43, 1 After Midnight.
- Full Moon, ..... 28 2 28, 9 After Noon.

On the 15th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 3d ♂ ♂ ☾—On the 1th ♀ ♂ ☾  
 Venus, Evening Star.—Jupiter Morning Star.—Mars Night Star.

About New Moon, there will be Night Bows.

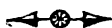
Maximum. { Pressure 30, 066 | Minimum. { Pressure 29, 953  
 { Temperature 82, 1 | { Temperature 63, 0  
 ☾ Apogee 4d. 5h. A. N. Parallax 54'  
 ☾ Perigee 16d. 10h. A. M. Parallax 60'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.				HIGH WATER.		TID. DOO.		
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage		Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.		Age.	After Midnight.	After Noon.		Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>South.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	
1 Fri.		6 40	12	13	50	17 16 38	7 5 48	1 54	1 16	1	3 50	4	10 20	
2 Sat.		40		13	58	16 59 35	8 48	2 34	9 17	1	4 20	4	40 21	
3 F.		39		14	5	16 42 15	2 48	3 14	5 18	1	4 45	5	0 22	
4 Mon.		39		14	12	16 24 37	2 49	3 53	4 19	1	5 0	5	10 23	
5 Tues.		38		14	17	16 6 42	0 49	4 33	3 20	1	5 30	5	50 24	
6 Wed.		38		14	22	15 48 30	1 50	5 15	2 21	1	6 10	6	30 25	
7 Thur.		38		14	26	15 30 18	1 51	5 59	9 22	1	7 25	7	50 26	
8 Fri.		38		14	29	15 11 17	6 52	6 48	5 23	1	7 55	8	40 27	
9 Sat.		37		14	31	14 52 18	1 52	7 41	2 24	1	9 25	10	5 28	
10 F.		37		14	32	14 33 3 4	1 53	8 37	3 25	1	10 50	11	20 29	
11 Mon.		37		14	33	14 13 34	0 53	9 35	6 26	1	—	12	10 1	
12 Tues.		37		14	33	13 53 50	5 53	10 33	9 27	1	12 40	1	0 2	
13 Wed.		36		14	32	13 33 53	2 54	11 30	6 28	1	1 30	2	0 3	
								<i>Aft. Noon</i>						
14 Thur.		36		14	31	13 13 42	6 54	12 24	6 29	1	2 20	2	35 4	
15 Fri.		35		14	29	12 53 19	2 55	1 16	3 30	1	3 0	3	20 5	
16 Sat.		34		14	26	12 32 43	4 55	2 6	3 0 6	3	3 35	3	55 6	
17 F.		33		14	22	12 11 55	5 56	2 56	0 1 6	4	4 15	4	35 7	
18 Mon.		32		14	17	11 50 56	1 57	3 46	6 2 6	4	50 5	10	5 8	
19 Tues.		31		14	12	11 29 45	4 57	4 39	2 3 6	5	30 5	5	55 6	
20 Wed.		30		14	6	11 8 24	1 58	5 34	6 4 6	6	15 6	50	10 11	
21 Thur.		30		14	0	10 46 52	6 58	6 32	5 5 6	7	20 8	0	11 12	
22 Fri.		29		13	52	10 25 11	1 58	7 31	6 6 6	8	45 9	30	12 13	
23 Sat.		28		13	44	10 3 10	3 59	8 40	1 7 6	10	20 11	10	13 14	
24 F.		27		13	36	9 41 20	4 59	9 26	0 8 6	11	40 1	—	14 15	
25 Mon.		27		13	27	9 19 11	8 6	10 18	1 9 6	12	30 12	50	15 16	
26 Tues.		26		13	17	8 56 55	0 11	6 2	2 10	6	1 15	1	35 16	
27 Wed.		25		13	7	8 34 30	6 1	11 50	2 11	6	2 0	2	15 17	
28 Thur.		24		12	56	8 11 58	4 2	8	12 6	2	45 3	0	18 18	

MARCH 1 1845. FALGOUN 1845.



## MARCH XXXI DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Friday, . . . . . **Supreme Court, Term Commences.**
- 2 Saturday, . . .
- 3 F. . . . . **3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.**
- 4 Monday, . . .
- 5 Tuesday, .. *Battle of Barossa, 1811.*
- 6 Wednesday, .. *Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.*
- 7 Thursday, ..
- 8 Friday, . . . .
- 9 Saturday, .. *Rizzio assassinated, 1566.*
- 10 F. . . . . **4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.**
- 11 Monday, . . .
- 12 Tuesday, .. *Dr. Gregory died, 1808.*
- 13 Wednesday, ..
- 14 Thursday, .. *Adm. Byng shot, 1757. English take possession of Chan-*
- 15 Friday, .... *Julius Caesar assassinated B. C. 44. [dernagore, 1757.*
- 16 Saturday, ..
- 17 F. . . . . **5TH SUNDAY IN LENT. ST. PATRICK.**
- 18 Monday, . . .
- 19 Tuesday, . . .
- 20 Wednesday, ..
- 21 Thursday, .. *Battle of Alexandria, 1801.*
- 22 Friday, . . . .
- 23 Saturday, .. *Kotzebue assassinated, 1819.*
- 24 F. . . . . **PALM SUNDAY. Capture of Chondernagore, 1757.**
- 25 Monday, . . . *Annunciation, Lady Day.*
- 26 Tuesday, . . .
- 27 Wednesday, .. *Defeat of Tippoo, 1799.*
- 28 Thursday, ..
- 29 Friday, . . . **GOOD FRIDAY. Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.**
- 30 Saturday, . . . *Capitulation of Paris, 1814.*
- 31 F. . . . . **EASTER SUNDAY. Allied Sovereigns enter Paris, 1814.**

# MARCH XXXI DAYS.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,.....	8	7	25, 1	After Noon.
New Moon,.....	15	8	6, 1	After Noon.
First Quarter,.....	23	11	21, 9	After Midnight.
Full Moon,.....	30	8	12, 2	After Midnight.
Enters, γ.....	21	9	54, 0	After Midnight.

On the 17th ♀♂ ♀—On the 2d & 27th ♂♂ ☾—On the 3d & 30th ♀♂ ☾  
 Venus, Evening Star—Mars Night Star—Jupiter Night Star.

About New Moon there will be Strong Night and Day Bares.

Maximum. { Pressure 29, 993 | Minimum. { Pressure 29, 880  
 { Temperature 89, 8 | { Temperature 72, 4

{ Apogee 4d. 9h. A. M. Parallax 54'  
 { Perigee 16d. 5h. A. N. Parallax 61'  
 { Apogee 31d. 5h. A. N. Parallax 54'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
				South.		Aft. Mid.				Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. d.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
1	Fri.	6 24	12 12 44	7 49 19 1	6 2	12 31 7	13 6	3 0	3 15	19
2	Sat.	23	12 32	7 26 33 1	2	1 11 6	14 6	3 15	3 35	20
3	F.	22	12 20	7 3 40 7	2	1 50 6	15 6	3 40	3 50	21
4	Mon.	21	12 7	6 40 42 2	2	2 30 2	16 6	4 0	4 15	22
5	Tues.	20	11 53	6 17 48 2	3	3 11 1	17 6	4 15	4 25	23
6	Wed.	20	11 40	5 54 38 7	3	3 54 4	18 6	4 40	5 0	24
7	Thur.	19	11 25	5 31 24 4	3	4 40 8	19 6	5 20	5 45	25
8	Fri.	18	11 11	5 8 5 5	4	5 30 9	20 6	6 10	6 40	26
9	Sat.	18	10 56	4 44 42 2	4	6 24 6	21 6	7 15	7 55	27
10	F.	18	10 40	4 21 15 3	4	7 20 2	22 6	8 40	9 20	28
11	Mon.	17	10 25	3 57 45 0	4	8 17 5	23 6	0 20	10 45	29
12	Tues.	16	10 9	3 34 11 7	4	9 13 8	24 6	11 0	—	30
13	Wed.	15	9 52	3 10 35 9	4	10 8 5	25 6	12 35	12 50	1
14	Thur.	14	9 36	2 46 57 8	5	11 1 2	26 6	1 40	1 50	2
15	Fri.	13	9 19	2 23 17 9	5	11 52 5	27 6	2 9	2 40	3
16	Sat.	11	9 2	1 59 36 7	6	12 43 4	0 2	2 30	2 40	4
17	F.	9	8 44	1 35 54 4	7	1 35 1	1 2	3 5	3 20	5
18	Mon.	8	8 27	1 12 11 6	8	2 28 8	2 2	3 40	4 0	6
19	Tues.	8	8 9	0 48 28 4	8	3 25 2	3 2	4 10	4 30	7
20	Wed.	7	7 51	0 24 45 5	8	4 24 0	4 2	4 55	5 20	8
21	Thur.	6	7 33	0 1 3 1	8	5 24 9	5 2	5 45	6 10	9
22	Fri.	5	7 15	0 22 38 4	9	6 24 8	6 2	6 40	7 25	10
23	Sat.	4	6 57	0 46 18 5	10	7 22 0	7 2	7 50	8 30	11
24	F.	2	6 38	1 9 57 1	11	8 15 2	8 2	9 20	10 0	12
25	Mon.	1	6 20	1 33 33 6	11	9 3 9	9 2	10 35	11 30	13
26	Tues.	1	6 1	1 57 7 7	11	9 48 8	10 2	—	12 40	14
27	Wed.	0	5 43	2 20 39 2	12	10 30 7	11 2	1 0	1 30	15
28	Thur.	5 59	5 24	2 44 7 6	11	11 10 6	12 2	1 50	2 5	16
29	Fri.	59	5 5	3 7 32 6	11	11 49 7	13 2	2 20	2 30	17
30	Sat.	58	4 47	3 30 54 2	12	12 14 2	14 2	2 40	2 40	18
31	F.	57	4 28	3 54 11 6	12	12 28 8	15 2	2 50	3 10	19

FALGUN 1245.

CHOTIRO 1245.

## APRIL XXX DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Monday, ...
- 2 Tuesday, ... *Danish Fleet defeated off Copenhagen, 1801.*
- 3 Wednesday, ..
- 4 Thursday, ..
- 5 Friday, ....
- 6 Saturday, ..
- 7 F. .... *LOW SUNDAY. Fort Badajoz surrendered, 1812.*
- 8 Monday, ...
- 9 Tuesday, ... *Lord Bacon died, 1626.*
- 10 Wednesday, .
- 11 Thursday, .. *Abdication of Napoleon, 1814.*
- 12 Friday, .... *Bengal Army begin to embark for Rangoon, 1824.*
- 13 Saturday, .. *The Roman Catholic Bill signed, 1829.*
- 14 F. ....
- 15 Monday, ..
- 16 Tuesday, ...
- 17 Wednesday, .. *Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.*
- 18 Thursday, ..
- 19 Friday, ....
- 20 Saturday, .. *Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657.*
- 21 F. ....
- 22 Monday, ...
- 23 Tuesday, ... *St. George.*
- 24 Wednesday, .
- 25 Thursday, ..
- 26 Friday, ....
- 27 Saturday, .. *Gibbon born, 1737.*
- 28 F. .... *French Fleet under Count de Lally arrives at Fort St.*
- 29 Monday, .... *[David, 1758.*
- 30 Tuesday, ...

# APRIL XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ Last Quarter, ..... 7 10 26, 5 After Midnight.
- New Moon, ..... 14 5 11, 2 After Midnight.
- ☾ First Quarter, ..... 20 10 47, 2 After Noon.
- Full Moon, ..... 29 1 17, 9 After Midnight.

On the 16th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 24th ♂ ♂ ☾—On the 26th ♀ ♂ ☾  
Venus, Evening Star.—Jupiter Night Star.—Mars Night Star.

About New Moon there will be Strong Day Bores.

Maximum. { Pressure 29, 885 | Temperature 94, 2 | Minimu<sup>m</sup>. { Pressure 29, 777 | Temperature 76, 1

☾ Perigee 14d. 4h. A. M. Parallax 61'

☾ Apogee 27d. 9h. A. N. Parallax 54'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.				FIN- DOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.	
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>			
1 Mon.		5 55	12 4 10	4 17 24	8 13	1 9 2	16 2	3 0	3 20	20		
2 Tues.		54	3 51	4 40 33	13	1 51 6	17 2	3 30	4 0	21		
3 Wed.		53	3 33	5 3 39	14	2 36 9	18 2	4 0	4 00	22		
4 Thur.		52	3 15	5 26 45	15	3 25 3	19 2	4 20	4 30	23		
5 Fri.		51	2 57	5 49 38	15	4 17 0	20 2	5 0	5 20	24		
6 Sat.		50	2 40	6 12 25	15	5 11 1	21 2	5 50	6 30	25		
7 F.		49	2 22	6 35 5 9	16	6 6 3	22 2	7 0	7 20	26		
8 Mon.		48	2 5	6 57 40	16	7 1 3	23 2	8 30	9 10	27		
9 Tues.		48	1 48	7 20 7 1	16	7 54 9	24 2	10 0	10 40	28		
10 Wed.		47	1 31	7 41 26	17	8 46 9	25 2	11 0	11 40	29		
11 Thur.		46	1 14	8 4 38	17	9 37 5	26 2	—	12 30	30		
12 Fri.		45	0 58	8 26 43	17	10 27 7	27 2	12 55	1 20	31		
13 Sat.		44	0 42	8 49 38	17	11 18 8	28 2	1 35	2 0	1		
14 F.		43	0 27	9 10 25	18	12 12 0	29 2	1 50	2 20	2		
15 Mon.		42	0 11	9 32 3 0	18	1 8 6	0 8	2 30	2 50	3		
16 Tues.		41	11 59	56 9 53	18	2 8 5	1 8	3 20	3 40	4		
17 Wed.		41	59 42	10 14 49	18	3 11 1	2 8	3 50	4 20	5		
18 Thur.		40	59 28	10 35 57	19	4 13 6	3 8	4 20	4 50	6		
19 Fri.		39	59 14	10 56 55	19	5 14 0	4 8	5 20	5 50	7		
20 Sat.		38	59 0	11 17 41	20	6 10 1	5 8	6 40	7 10	8		
21 F.		38	58 47	11 38 17	20	7 1 0	6 8	7 50	8 50	9		
22 Mon.		37	58 35	11 58 41	21	7 47 4	7 8	9 20	10 10	10		
23 Tues.		36	58 22	12 18 53	21	8 30 1	8 8	10 40	11 0	11		
24 Wed.		35	58 10	12 38 52	22	9 10 5	9 8	11 50	—	12		
25 Thur.		34	57 59	12 58 39	22	9 49 6	10 8	12 40	1 0	13		
26 Fri.		33	57 48	13 18 14	22	10 28 5	11 8	1 15	1 30	14		
27 Sat.		32	57 38	13 37 35	22	11 8 2	12 8	1 50	2 5	15		
28 F.		32	57 28	13 56 43	23	11 50 0	13 8	2 20	2 35	16		
29 Mon.		31	57 19	14 15 37	24	14 8 2	14 8	2 30	2 45	17		
30 Tues.		30	57 10	14 34 17	24	12 34 5	15 8	2 40	3 0	18		

CHOITRO 1245.

BOISHAKH 1246.

## MAY XXXI DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Wednesday,.
- 2 Thursday, ..
- 3 Friday, .. ..
- 4 Saturday, .. *Tippoo killed, 1799.*
- 5 F. . . . . **ROGATION SUNDAY**
- 6 Monday, ...
- 7 Tuesday, ..
- 8 Wednesday,.
- 9 Thursday, .. **ASCENSION DAY.** *The Black Act 1836.*
- 10 Friday, .... *The Bengal Army anchor before Rangoon.*
- 11 Saturday, ..
- 12 F. .. ....
- 13 Monday, ..
- 14 Tuesday, ...
- 15 Wednesday,.
- 16 Thursday, ..
- 17 Friday, .. ..
- 18 Saturday, ... *Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1804.*
- 19 F. .. .... *Pentecost. Anna Bolayn beheaded, 1536.*
- 20 Monday, ... *Columbus died, 1506.*
- 21 Tuesday, ...
- 22 Wednesday,.
- 23 Thursday, ..
- 24 Friday, ..... *Birth day of Queen Victoria, 1819.*
- 25 Saturday, ..
- 26 F. .... **TRINITY SUNDAY.**
- 27 Monday, ...
- 28 Tuesday, ... *Pitt born, 1759.*
- 29 Wednesday, *Restoration of King Charles II.*
- 30 Thursday, .. *General peace signed in Paris, 1814.*
- 31 Friday, ....

# MAY XXXI DAYS.



## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 6 9 36, 1 After Noon.
- New Moon,..... 13 1 3, 8 After Noon.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 20 0 20, 2 After Noon.
- ☾ Full Moon..... 28 4 38, 8 After Noon.

On the 15th ☾ ☽ —On the 21st ☽ ☽ —On the 23rd ☾ ☽

Venus Evening Star.—Jupiter Night Star.—Mars Night Star.

About New Moon, there will be Strong Day Bores.

Maximum. { Pressure 29, 771 | Minimum. { Pressure 29, 666  
 { Temperature 94, 9 | { Temperature 79, 7

☾ Perigee 12d. 3h. After N. Parallax 61'

☾ Apogee 25d. 4h. After M. Parallax 54'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1	Wed.	5 30	11 57	1 14 52 43 3	6 24	1 22 2 16	8	2 55 3	10 19		
2	Thur.	29	56 53	15 10 54 6	24	2 13 2 17	8	3 0 3	35 20		
3	Fri.	29	56 46	15 28 51 0	24	3 6 2 18	8	3 20 3	45 21		
4	Sat.	28	56 39	15 46 32 2	25	4 0 6 19	8	4 10 4	30 22		
5	F.	27	56 33	16 3 57 9	25	4 54 8 20	8	5 0 5	30 23		
6	Mon.	26	56 28	16 21 7 7	26	5 47 5 21	8	6 10 6	40 24		
7	Tues.	26	56 23	16 38 1 4	26	6 38 4 22	8	8 40 8	50 25		
8	Wed.	25	56 18	16 58 38 7	27	7 27 7 23	8	9 30 10	10 26		
9	Thur.	25	56 15	17 10 59 1	27	8 16 1 24	8	10 40 11	20 27		
10	Fri.	24	56 11	17 27 2 3	28	9 5 1 25	8	11 40 —	— 28		
11	Sat.	23	56 9	17 42 48 3	28	9 55 9 26	8	12 10 12	40 29		
12	F.	23	56 7	17 58 16 4	29	10 50 0 27	8	1 0 1	20 30		
13	Mon.	23	56 5	18 13 26 5	29	11 48 2 28	8	1 30 2	0 31		
14	Tues.	22	56 4	18 28 18 3	29	12 50 5 0	5	2 15 2	30 1		
15	Wed.	22	56 4	18 42 51 4	30	1 55 0 1	5	2 55 3	20 2		
16	Thur.	21	56 4	18 57 5 5	31	2 58 7 2	5	3 45 4	0 3		
17	Fri.	21	56 5	19 11 0 5	31	3 58 5 3	5	4 20 4	35 4		
18	Sat.	20	56 7	19 24 35 9	32	4 53 4 4	5	5 0 5	20 5		
19	F.	20	56 8	19 37 51 5	32	5 42 7 5	5	5 40 6	10 6		
20	Mon.	20	56 11	19 50 47 0	32	6 27 5 6	5	7 0 8	20 7		
21	Tues.	19	56 14	20 3 22 2	33	7 8 9 7	5	8 10 8	50 8		
22	Wed.	19	56 17	20 15 36 8	33	7 48 6 8	5	9 20 10	0 9		
23	Thur.	19	56 21	20 27 30 6	34	8 27 5 9	5	10 30 11	0 10		
24	Fri.	18	56 26	20 39 3 4	34	9 7 0 10	5	11 30 —	— 11		
25	Sat.	18	56 31	20 50 15 0	35	9 48 1 11	5	12 10 12	30 12		
26	F.	18	56 37	21 1 5 1	35	10 31 7 12	5	12 50 1	10 13		
27	Mon.	18	56 43	21 11 33 5	36	11 18 5 13	5	1 30 1	50 14		
28	Tues.	17	56 49	21 21 40 1	36	12 14 5 14	5	1 45 2	0 15		
29	Wed.	17	56 56	21 31 24 6	37	12 8 7 15	5	2 5 2	20 16		
30	Thur.	17	57 3	21 40 46 9	37	1 1 7 16	5	2 30 3	50 17		
31	Fri.	17	57 11	21 49 46 8	37	1 56 3 17	5	3 5 3	20 18		

BOISHAUKH 1246.

101ST 1246.

## JUNE XXX DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Saturday, ... *Howe's Victory, 1794.*
- 2 F. .... 1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 3 Monday, ...
- 4 Tuesday, ...
- 5 Wednesday, .. *Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover) born, 1771.*
- 6 Thursday, .. *Bentham died, 1832.*
- 7 Friday, .... *Reform Bill signed, 1832.*
- 8 Saturday, ... *Edward the Black Prince died, 1375.*
- 9 F. .... .. 2D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 10 Monday, ...
- 11 Tuesday, ... *Stockade at Himmendine destroyed, 1824.*
- 12 Wednesday, ..
- 13 Thursday, .. *Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.*
- 14 Friday, .... *Battle of Marengo 1800, of Friedland, 1807.*
- 15 Saturday, ... *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 16 F. .... .. 3D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 17 Monday, ...
- 18 Tuesday, .. *Battle of Waterloo, 1815.*
- 19 Wednesday, .. *Magna Charta signed, 1215.* [cession of Queen Victoria
- 20 Thursday, .. *Peace with France. King William IV. died, 1837. Ac-*
- 21 Friday, .... *Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.*
- 22 Saturday, ..
- 23 F. .... .. 4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Battle of Plassey, 1757.*
- 24 Monday, ... *St. John Baptist.*
- 25 Tuesday, ...
- 26 Wednesday, .. *Accession of King Wm. IV.*
- 27 Thursday, ..
- 28 Friday, .... *Capture of Buenos Ayres, 1806.*
- 29 Saturday, ..
- 30 F. .... .. 5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

# JUNE XXX DAYS.



## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 5 5 30, 2 After Midnight.
- New Moon,..... 11 8 35, 4 After Noon.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 19 3 54, 6 After Midnight.
- Full Moon,..... 27 5 53, 4 After Midnight.
- ☉ Enters ♉..... 22 9 54, After Midnight.

On the 14th ♀ ☿ ☾—On the 18th ♂ ☿ ☾—On the 20th ♀ ☿ ☾  
Venus, Evening Star.—Mars Night Star.—Jupiter Night Star.

About New Moon there will be Strong Day Bores.

Maximum. { Pressure 29, 662 | Minimum. { Pressure 29, 575  
                  { Temperature 90, 1 |                    { Temperature 80, 7

☾ Perigee 9d. 8h. A. M. Parallax 60'

☾ Apogee 21d. 6h. A. M. Parallax 54'

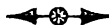
ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.				HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.	
		<i>h. m. h. m. s.</i>		<i>North.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m. h. m.</i>				
1 Sat.		5 16 11	57 20	21 58 24	0 6 38	2 51 0	18 5	3 54 4	0 19			
2 F.		16	57 28	22 6 38	5 39	3 44 1	19 5	4 10 4	30 20			
3 Mon.		16	57 38	22 14 29	8 39	4 34 9	20 5	4 50 5	15 21			
4 Tues.		16	57 47	22 21 58	1 40	5 23 7	21 5	5 40 6	40 22			
5 Wed.		16	57 57	22 29 2 8	40	6 10 9	22 5	6 50 7	55 23			
6 Thur.		16	58 8	22 35 44	1 40	6 58 0	23 5	8 40 24				
7 Fri.		16	58 18	22 42 1 8	41	7 46 1	24 5	9 35 10	10 25			
8 Sat.		16	58 29	22 47 55	5 41	8 36 9	25 5	10 45 11	15 26			
9 F.		16	58 41	22 53 25	2 32	9 31 7	26 5	— 11	30 27			
10 Mon.		16	58 52	22 58 30	7 42	10 31 0	27 5	12 25 12	45 28			
11 Tues.		16	59 4	23 3 12	1 42	11 34 2	28 5	1 10 1	35 29			
						<i>Aft. Noon</i>						
12 Wed.		16	59 16	23 7 29	0 42	12 38 8	0 1	2 5 2	25 30			
13 Thur.		16	59 28	23 11 21	9 43	1 41 8	1 1	2 40 3	5 31			
14 Fri.		16	59 41	23 14 49	8 43	2 40 3	2 1	3 30 4	0 1			
15 Sat.		16	59 53	23 17 53	2 43	3 33 2	3 1	4 30 5	0 2			
16 F.		16 12	0 6	23 20 32	1 44	4 20 9	4 1	5 20 5	40 3			
17 Mon.		16	0 19	23 22 46	2 44	5 4 6	5 1	5 55 6	15 4			
18 Tues.		17	0 32	23 24 35	5 44	5 45 4	6 1	6 40 7	5 5			
19 Wed.		17	0 45	23 25 59	9 44	6 25 0	7 1	7 35 8	15 6			
20 Thur.		17	0 58	23 26 59	6 45	7 4 3	8 1	8 50 9	25 7			
21 Fri.		17	1 11	23 27 34	5 45	7 44 9	9 1	9 55 10	35 8			
22 Sat.		17	1 24	23 27 44	6 45	8 27 6	10 1	11 10 11	40 9			
23 F.		17	1 37	23 27 30	0 45	9 13 2	11 1	12 10 —	10			
24 Mon.		18	1 49	23 26 50	5 45	10 2 3	12 1	12 20 12	40 11			
25 Tues.		18	2 2	23 25 46	4 46	10 56 6	13 1	1 0 1	20 12			
26 Wed.		18	2 15	23 24 17	6 46	11 49 8	14 1	1 30 1	45 13			
27 Thur.		19	2 27	23 22 23	6 46	— 8	15 1	2 0 2	10 14			
						<i>Aft. Mid.</i>						
28 Fri.		19	2 40	23 20 6	0 46	12 45 2	16 1	2 25 2	45 15			
29 Sat.		19	2 52	23 17 23	5 46	1 39 6	17 1	3 0 3	10 16			
30 F.		20	3 4	23 14 16	5 46	2 31 8	18 1	3 25 3	40 17			

JOIST 1246.

ASSAR 1246.



## JULY XXXI DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Monday.....*Crichton Assassinated 1582.*
- 2 Tuesday, ...
- 3 Wednesday,.
- 4 Thursday, ..*United States declaration of Independence, 1776.*
- 5 Friday, ....
- 6 Saturday,...
- 7 F. .... ..6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 8 Monday, ...
- 9 Tuesday, ...
- 10 Wednesday,.
- 11 Thursday, ..
- 12 Friday,.....
- 13 Saturday, ..*Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.*
- 14 F. .... ..7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 15 Monday, ...
- 16 Tuesday, ...
- 17 Wednesday,.
- 18 Thursday, ..
- 19 Friday, ....
- 20 Saturday,...
- 21 F. .. ....8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Union of E. I. Companies,*
- 22 Monday, ...*Battle of Salamanca, 1812. Union of England & Scotland.*
- 23 Tuesday, ...
- 24 Wednesday,.
- 25 Thursday, ..
- 26 Friday, ....
- 27 Saturday, ..
- 28 F. .... ..9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 29 Monday, ...*French Revolution, 1830.*
- 30 Tuesday, ...
- 31 Wednesday,

# JULY XXXI DAYS.



## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ Last Quarter, ..... 4 11 7, 6 After Midnight.
- New Moon, ..... 11 4 54, 8 After Midnight.
- ☾ First Quarter, ..... 18 8 55, 2 After Noon.
- Full Moon, ..... 26 5 19, 3 After Noon.

On the 14th ♀ ☿ ☽—On the 17th ♂ ☿ ☽—On the 17th ♀ ☿ ☽  
Venus, Evening Star.—Mars Evening Star.—Jupiter Evening Star.

There may be Slight Day Bores about New Moon.

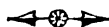
Maximum. { Pressure 29, 650 | Minimum. { Pressure 29, 564  
                  { Temperature 86, 6 |                   { Temperature 68, 3

☽ Perigee 7d. 11h. After M. Parallax 60'

☽ Apogee 19d. 0h. Noon Parallax 54'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.
				North.						Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
1 Mon.		5 20	12 3 16	23 10 48	0 6 46	3 21 5	19 1	4 25 4	45 18	
2 Tues.		20	3 27	23 6 49	2 46	4 9 1	20 1	5 5	30 19	
3 Wed.		21	3 39	23 2 38	3 47	4 55 7	21 1	5 50	6 10 20	
4 Thur.		21	3 50	22 57 44	9 47	5 42 6	22 1	6 35	7 0 21	
5 Fri.		21	4 1	22 52 36	6 47	6 31 1	23 1	7 30	8 10 22	
6 Sat.		22	4 11	22 47 4 4	47	7 22 8	24 1	8 50	9 30 23	
7 F.		22	4 22	22 41 8 3	47	8 18 5	25 1	10 15	10 50 24	
8 Mon.		23	4 31	22 34 48 5	47	9 18 6	26 1	11 25	11 50 25	
9 Tues.		23	4 41	22 28 3 2	47	10 21 6	27 1	—	12 25 26	
10 Wed.		23	4 50	22 20 58 6	46	11 24 8	28 1	12 50	1 10 27	ASSAR 1246.
						<i>Aft. Noon</i>				
11 Thur.		23	4 59	22 13 31 3	46	12 25 2	29 1	1 35	2 0 28	
12 Fri.		24	5 7	22 5 36 1	46	1 20 9	0 8	2 20	2 40 29	
13 Sat.		24	5 15	21 57 20 5	46	2 11 4	1 8	3 0	3 15 30	
14 F.		25	5 22	21 48 42 3	46	2 57 5	2 8	3 30	3 50 31	
15 Mon.		25	5 29	21 39 41 7	46	3 40 0	3 8	4 10	4 30 32	
16 Tues.		26	5 36	21 30 19 0	46	4 20 5	4 8	4 55	5 15 1	
17 Wed.		26	5 42	21 20 34 2	45	5 0 3	5 8	5 30	5 45 2	
18 Thur.		26	5 47	21 10 27 7	45	5 40 5	6 8	6 0	6 30 3	
19 Fri.		27	5 52	20 59 59 7	45	6 22 2	7 8	7 0	7 30 4	
20 Sat.		27	5 56	20 49 10 6	45	7 6 6	8 8	8 0	8 30 5	
21 F.		28	6 0	20 38 0 4	45	7 54 2	9 8	9 30	10 0 6	
22 Mon.		28	6 3	20 26 29 5	44	8 45 3	10 8	10 40	11 25 7	
23 Tues.		28	6 5	20 14 38 1	44	9 39 4	11 8	11 35	— 8	
24 Wed.		29	6 7	20 2 26 3	43	10 35 2	12 8	12 15	12 30 9	
25 Thur.		29	6 9	19 49 54 6	43	11 30 8	13 8	12 50	1 15 10	
26 Fri.		30	6 10	19 37 3 2	42	— 8	14 8	1 30	1 40 11	
						<i>Aft. Mid.</i>				
27 Sat.		30	6 10	19 23 52 2	42	12 24 9	15 8	2 10	2 40 12	
28 F.		31	6 9	19 10 21 9	41	1 16 4	16 8	2 30	2 45 13	
29 Mon.		31	6 8	18 56 32 7	41	2 5 7	17 8	3 10	3 25 14	
30 Tues.		32	6 7	18 42 24 6	40	2 53 3	18 8	3 45	4 0 15	
31 Wed.		32	6 5	18 27 58 0	40	3 40 6	19 8	4 20	4 40 16	SHRABON 1246.

## AUGUST XXXI DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Thursday, .. Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.
- 2 Friday, ....
- 3 Saturday, ..
- 4 F. .... .. 10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 5 Monday, ...
- 6 Tuesday, ...
- 7 Wednesday,.
- 8 Thursday, ..
- 9 Friday, ....
- 10 Saturday, ...
- 11 F. .... .. 11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 12 Monday, ....
- 13 Tuesday, ... *Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide, 1793.*
- 14 Wednesday,.
- 15 Thursday, ..
- 16 Friday, ....
- 17 Saturday, ..
- 18 F. .... .. 12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 19 Monday, ..
- 20 Tuesday, ...
- 21 Wednesday,.
- 22 Thursday, ..
- 23 Friday, ....
- 24 Saturday, ...
- 25 F. .... .. 13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 26 Monday, ...
- 27 Tuesday, ...
- 28 Wednesday,.
- 29 Thursday, ..
- 30 Friday, .. ..
- 31 Saturday, ..

# AUGUST XXXI DAYS.



## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.	
☾ Last Quarter,.....	2 3 42, 3	After Noon.
● New Moon,.....	9 3 12, 0	Alter Noon.
☾ First Quarter,.....	17 2 31, 0	After Noon.
☾ Full Moon,.....	25 3 31, 1	After Midnight.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	31 8 41, 2	After Noon.

On the 13th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 15th ♂ ♂ ☾—On the 14th ♀ ♂ ☾  
 Venus, Evening Star,—Mars Evening star.—Jupiter Evening Star.

About Full Moon there may be Slight Day Bores.

Maximum. { Pressure 29, 664 | Minimum. { Pressure 29, 576  
 { Temperature 86, 0 | { Temperature 68, 7

☾ Perigee 1d. 6h. A. N. Parallax 59'

☾ Apogee 16d. 8h. A. M. Parallax 54'

☾ Perigee 28d. 6h. A. M. Parallax 60'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1 Thur.		5 32 12	6 2 18	13 13 0	6 40	4 28 7	20 8	5 0	5 30	17	
2 Fri.		33	5 59 17	58 10 1	40	5 19 1	21 8	5 50	6 20	18	
3 Sat.		33	5 55 17	42 49 4	39	6 12 8	22 8	6 30	6 40	19	
4 F.		34	5 50 17	27 11 2	39	7 10 4	23 8	7 40	8 30	20	
5 Mon.		34	5 45 17	11 16 0	38	8 11 1	24 8	9 20	9 50	21	
6 Tues.		35	5 39 16	55 3 9	38	9 13 0	25 8	11 0	11 40	22	
7 Wed.		35	5 33 16	38 35 3	37	10 13 0	26 8	—	12 10	23	
8 Thur.		35	5 26 16	21 50 5	37	11 10 1	27 8	12 35	1 0	24	
9 Fri.		35	5 19 16	4 49 8	36	12 2 3	28 8	1 30	1 50	25	
10 Sat.		36	5 11 15	47 33 2	35	12 49 9	0 4	2 15	2 35	26	
11 F.		36	5 2 15	30 1 9	34	1 33 9	1 4	2 50	3 5	27	
12 Mon.		37	4 53 15	12 15 5	34	2 15 5	2 4	3 20	3 35	28	
13 Tues.		37	4 44 14	54 14 4	33	2 55 7	3 4	3 45	3 50	29	
14 Wed.		38	4 33 14	35 59 1	32	3 35 9	4 4	4 0	4 15	30	
15 Thur.		38	4 22 14	17 29 9	32	4 17 0	5 4	4 20	4 40	31	
16 Fri.		38	4 11 13	58 47 1	31	5 0 1	6 4	5 0	5 15	1	
17 Sat.		39	3 59 13	39 51 0	30	5 46 1	7 4	5 40	6 0	2	
18 F.		39	3 47 13	20 41 9	29	6 35 3	8 4	6 30	7 0	3	
19 Mon.		40	3 34 13	1 20 3	28	7 28 8	9 4	7 45	8 30	4	
20 Tues.		41	3 20 12	41 46 4	27	8 22 4	10 4	9 10	10 0	5	
21 Wed.		42	3 6 12	22 0 5	26	9 18 0	11 4	0 35	11 20	6	
22 Thur.		42	2 52 12	2 2 9	25	10 12 9	12 4	11 45	—	7	
23 Fri.		42	2 37 11	41 53 9	25	11 6 0	13 4	12 10	12 30	8	
24 Sat.		42	2 21 11	21 33 9	24	11 57 0	14 4	12 55	1 15	9	
25 F.		42	2 6 11	1 2 1	23	☽	15 4	1 30	1 45	10	
26 Mon.		42	1 49 10	40 22 8	22	Aft. Mid.	12 46 3	16 4	2 0	11	
27 Tues.		42	1 33 10	19 30 3	21	1 34 9	17 4	2 35	2 55	12	
28 Wed.		42	1 16 9	58 28 7	20	2 24 0	18 4	3 10	3 30	13	
29 Thur.		42	0 58 9	37 17 5	19	3 14 8	19 4	3 45	4 5	14	
30 Fri.		43	0 41 9	15 57 1	18	4 8 4	20 4	4 25	4 50	15	
31 Sat.		43	0 23 8	54 27 6	17	5 6 4	21 4	5 15	5 50	16	

SRABON 1246.

BHADUR 1246.

## SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 F. .... 14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 2 Monday, ... *London burnt*, 1666.
- 3 Tuesday, ... *Cromwell died*, 1658.
- 4 Wednesday, .. *Fort of Allyghur taken*, 1803.
- 5 Thursday, .. *Bombardment of Copenhagen*, 1807.
- 6 Friday, ....
- 7 Saturday, ..
- 8 F. .... 15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 9 Monday, ...
- 10 Tuesday, ...
- 11 Wednesday, .. *Battle of Delhi*.
- 12 Thursday, ..
- 13 Friday, .... *General Wolfe at Quebec*, 1759.
- 14 Saturday, .. *Moscow burnt*, 1812.
- 15 F. .... 16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *The Press of India made*
- 16 Monday, ... [free by law, 1835.]
- 17 Tuesday, ...
- 18 Wednesday, ..
- 19 Thursday, ..
- 20 Friday, ....
- 21 Saturday, ..
- 22 F. .... 17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Charles the V. died*, 1558.
- 23 Monday, ... *Battle of Assye*, 1803.
- 24 Tuesday, ...
- 25 Wednesday, ..
- 26 Thursday, ..
- 27 Friday, .... *Battle of Busaco*.
- 28 Saturday, ..
- 29 F. .. .... 18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Michaelmas Day*.
- 30 Monday, ...

# SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- New Moon,..... 8 4 14, 5 After Midnight.
- ☾ First Quarter,.... 16 7 32, 9 After Midnight.
- Full Moon,..... 23 1 3, 2 After Noon.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 30 3 37, 0 After Midnight.
- ☉ Sun Enters, ♊..... 23 11 53, 0 After Noon.

On the 10th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 13th ♂ ♂ ☾—On the 11th ♀ ♂ ☾

Venus, Evening Star.—Mars Evening Star.—Jupiter, Evening Star.

About Full Moon there will be strong Day Bores.

Maximum. { Pressure 29, 763  
Temperature 86, 9 | Minimum. { Pressure 29, 668  
Temperature 79, 3

☽ Apogee 13d. 2h. After M. Parallax 54'

☽ Perigee 25d. 4h. After M. Parallax 61'

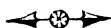
ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.	
		<i>h. m. h. m. s.</i>		<i>North, " "</i>	<i>h. m. d.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid</i> <i>h. m. d.</i>		<i>h. m. h. m.</i>				
1	F.	5 44 12	0 4	8 32 49	4 6	16 6 5 22	4	6 25 7 5	17			
2	Mon.	44 11 59	46	8 11 2 7	16	7 6 3 23	4	7 50 8 40	18			
3	Tues.	44 59 27	7 49	8 0	15	8 6 6 24	4	9 30 10 15	19			
4	Wed.	44 59 8	7 27	5 6	14	9 3 6 25	4	11 20 —	20			
5	Thur.	45 58 48	7 4 55	7	13	9 56 5 26	4	12 15 12 40	21			
6	Fri.	45 58 29	6 42 38	9	12	10 44 7 27	4	1 5 1 25	22			
7	Sat.	45 58 9	6 20 15	5	11	11 29 4 28	4	1 30 2 0	23			
8	F.	46 57 49	5 57 45	6	10	12 11 6 29	4	2 10 2 20	24			
9	Mon.	46 57 28	5 35 9	8	9	12 52 6 0	8	2 30 2 45	25			
10	Tues.	46 57 8	5 12 28	3	8	1 32 1 1	8	3 0 3 10	26			
11	Wed.	46 56 47	4 49 41	5	7	2 12 8 2	8	3 25 3 40	27			
12	Thur.	47 56 27	4 26 49	9	6	2 55 2 3	8	3 50 4 0	28			
13	Fri.	47 56 6	4 3 53	7	5	3 39 9 4	8	4 10 4 10	29			
14	Sat.	47 55 45	3 41 3 3	4	4	4 27 4 5	8	4 20 4 30	30			
15	F.	47 55 24	3 17 58	9	3	5 18 0 6	8	5 0 5 25	31			
16	Mon.	48 55 3	2 54 51	2	2	6 10 8 7	8	5 40 6 0	1			
17	Tues.	48 54 42	2 31 40	2	1	7 5 0 8	8	6 40 7 0	2			
18	Wed.	48 54 21	2 8 26	1	0	7 59 2 9	8	8 5 8 50	3			
19	Thur.	49 54 0	1 45 9	8	5	8 52 3 10	8	9 40 10 25	4			
20	Fri.	50 53 39	1 21 51	2	58	9 43 9 11	8	11 20 11 30	5			
21	Sat.	50 53 17	0 58 30	6	57	10 34 0 12	8	— 12 0	6			
22	F.	50 52 56	0 35 8	6	57	11 23 4 13	8	12 15 12 3	7			
23	Mon.	50 52 35	0 11 45	2	56	12 13 1 15	8	1 40 2 0	8			
24	Tues.	51 52 15	0 11 38	2	55	1 4 6 16	8	2 25 2 45	9			
25	Wed.	51 51 54	0 35 4	2	53	1 58 8 17	8	3 5 3 25	10			
26	Thur.	51 51 33	0 58 29	6	52	2 56 6 18	8	3 40 4 5	11			
27	Fri.	51 51 13	1 21 54	9	51	3 57 4 19	8	4 30 4 55	12			
28	Sat.	52 50 53	1 45 20	1	50	4 59 8 20	8	5 25 5 55	13			
29	F.	52 50 33	2 8 44	5	49	6 1 3 21	8	6 35 7 10	14			
30	Mon.	52 50 13	2 32 8	1	48	6 1 3 21	8	6 35 7 10	15			

BHADRA 1240.

1

ASHLE 1240.

# OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.



## *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Tuesday ...
- 2 Wednesday, ..
- 3 Thursday, ..
- 4 Friday, .... *Lally takes Arcot, 1758.*
- 5 Saturday, .. *Lord Cornwallis on a visit to the Upper Provinces, 1805.*
- 6 F. .... .. 19<sup>TH</sup> SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 7 Monday, ...
- 8 Tuesday, ...
- 9 Wednesday, ..
- 10 Thursday, ..
- 11 Friday, ....
- 12 Saturday, ..
- 13 F. .... .. 20<sup>TH</sup> SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 14 Monday, ... ,
- 15 Tuesday, ...
- 16 Wednesday, *Gov. Gent. takes the field against the Pindarees, 1817,*
- 17 Thursday, ..
- 18 Friday, ....
- 19 Saturday, ..
- 20 F. .... ..
- 21 Monday, ...
- 22 Tuesday, ... *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 23 Wednesday, ..
- 24 Thursday, ..
- 25 Friday, ....
- 26 Saturday, ..
- 27 F. .... ..
- 28 Monday, ...
- 29 Tuesday, ...
- 30 Wednesday, ..
- 31 Thursday, ..

# OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon, .....	7	8	6	8 After Midnight.
☾ First Quarter, .....	16	0	18, 1	After Midnight.
○ Full Moon, .....	22	10	25, 3	After Noon.
☾ Last Quarter, .....	29	1	53	6 After Noon.

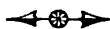
On the 7th ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 12th ♂ ♂ ☾—On the 8th ♀ ♂ ☾  
 Venus, Morning Star.—Jupiter, Invisible.—Mars, Evening Star.  
 About Full Moon there will be strong Night Bores.

Maximum.	{	Pressure 29, 916		Minimum.	{	Pressure 29, 822
		Temperature 86, 1				Temperature 76, 0
		☽ Apogee 10d. 4h. A. N. Parallax 51				☽ Perigee 23d. 1h. A. N. Parallax 61

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.		HINDOOS.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declaration at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.
		<i>h. m. s.</i>		<i>South.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Months.</i>
1	Tues.	5 52 11	49 54	2 55 30	3 5 48	6 59 5	22 8	7 40 8	0 16	ASSIN 1246.
2	Wed.	52	49 35	3 18 50	9 47	7 53 3	23 8	8 50 9	25 17	
3	Thur.	53	49 16	3 42 9	3 46	8 42 4	24 8	10 0 10	40 18	
4	Fri.	54	48 58	4 5 25	1 44	9 27 5	25 8	11 40 1	19	
5	Sat.	54	48 40	4 28 38	6 43	10 9 8	26 8	12 35 12	50 20	
6	F.	54	48 22	4 51 48	7 42	10 50 3	27 8	1 15 1	35 21	
7	Mon.	55	48 5	5 14 55	0 41	11 30 2	28 8	1 50 2	0 22	
8	Tues.	55	47 48	5 37 57	4 41	12 10 6	0 2	2 15 2	25 23	KARTICK 1246.
9	Wed.	56	47 31	6 1 5 6	40	12 52 2	1 2	2 35 2	45 24	
10	Thur.	56	47 15	6 23 58	8 39	1 36 0	2 2	3 0 3	10 25	
11	Fri.	57	46 59	6 46 4	9 38	2 22 4	3 2	3 25 3	40 26	
12	Sat.	57	46 44	7 9 29	6 37	3 11 6	4 2	3 55 4	10 27	
13	F.	57	46 30	7 32 6	2 36	4 3 0	5 2	4 7 4	35 28	
14	Mon.	57	46 15	7 54 36	4 35	4 55 8	6 2	4 50 5	15 29	
15	Tues.	58	46 2	8 16 59	9 34	5 48 7	7 2	5 45 6	20 30	KARTICK 1246.
16	Wed.	58	45 48	8 39 16	5 34	6 40 8	8 2	6 50 7	30 31	
17	Thur.	58	45 36	9 1 25	3 33	7 31 5	9 2	7 40 8	30 1	
18	Fri.	59	45 24	9 23 26	4 32	8 20 8	10 2	9 0 9	40 2	
19	Sat.	59	45 12	9 45 19	2 31	9 9 3	11 2	10 5 10	30 3	
20	F.	6 0	45 1	10 7 3	4 30	9 58 2	12 2	11 15 11	30 4	
21	Mon.	0	44 51	10 28 38	7 30	10 48 8	13 2	12 0 12	20 5	
22	Tues.	1	44 42	10 50 4	6 29	11 42 4	14 2	12 45 1	5 6	KARTICK 1246.
23	Wed.	1	44 33	11 11 20	7 28	♂ 15 2	1 25	1 25 1	45 7	
24	Thur.	1	44 25	11 32 27	0 27	Aft. Mid. 12 39 9	16 2	2 10 2	35 8	
25	Fri.	2	44 17	11 53 22	8 26	1 41 5	17 2	3 0 3	20 9	
26	Sat.	2	44 10	12 13 18	0 26	2 45 9	18 2	3 40 3	50 10	
27	F.	3	44 4	12 34 41	4 25	3 50 5	19 2	4 10 4	30 11	
28	Mon.	3	43 59	12 55 3	6 25	4 52 0	20 2	5 0 5	20 12	KARTICK 1246.
29	Tues.	4	43 54	13 15 14	0 24	5 48 7	21 2	6 0 6	20 13	
30	Wed.	4	43 50	13 35 11	6 23	6 39 9	22 2	6 50 7	30 14	
31	Thur.	4	43 47	13 54 56	6 23	7 26 4	23 2	7 55 8	40 15	



## NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.



### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 Friday, .... *Mutiny at Barrackpore, 1824. All Saints.*
- 2 Saturday, .. *All Souls.*
- 3 F. .... .. *Princess Sophia born, 1777.*
- 4 Monday, ... *King William landed, 1688.*
- 5 Tuesday, ... *Gun Powder Plot.*
- 6 Wednesday, . *Patna taken.*
- 7 Thursday, ..
- 8 Friday, ....
- 9 Saturday, ..
- 10 F. .... .. *Luther born, 1483.*
- 11 Monday, ...
- 12 Tuesday, ...
- 13 Wednesday, . *Battle of Deig, 1804.*
- 14 Thursday, .. *Leibnitz died, 1716.*
- 15 Friday, .... *Lavater born, 1741.*
- 16 Saturday, .. *Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lutzen, 1632.*
- 17 F. .. ....
- 18 Monday, ...
- 19 Tuesday, ... *Supreme Court, Sitings Commence.*
- 20 Wednesday, .
- 21 Thursday, .. *Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759.*
- 22 Friday, ....
- 23 Saturday, ..
- 24 F. .... .. *Laurence Sterne born, 1713.*
- 25 Monday, ...
- 26 Tuesday, ... *Great Storm in England, 1703. British take Nagpore.*
- 27 Wednesday, .
- 28 Thursday, .. *Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.*
- 29 Friday, ..... *Battle of Argau, 1803.*
- 30 Saturday, .. *St. Andrew.*

# NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- New Moon,..... 6 2 4, 8 After Noon.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... 14 3 6, 2 After Noon.
- Full Moon,..... 21 8 6, 6 After Midnight.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 28 4 19, 3 After Midnight.

On the 3d ♀ ♂ ☾—On the 10th ♂ ♂ ☾—On the 5th ♀ ♂ ☾

Venus, Morning Star,—Mars Evening Star,—Jupiter Morning Star.

About Full Moon there will be strong Night Bores.

Maximum. { Pressure 29, 902 | Minimum. { Pressure 29, 955  
 { Temperature 81, 3 | { Temperature 65, 6

☾ Apogee 6d. 9h. After N. Parallax 54'

☾ Perigee 21d. 1h. After M. Parallax 61'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.			HIGH WATER.		HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.	Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After-Midnight.	After Noon.	Day of Month.	Months.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>South.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
1 Fri.	6	6 11	43 45 14	14 28 45	22	8 9 3	24 2	9 10	9 40	16	
2 Sat.	6		43 44 14	33 46 5	21	8 50 1	25 2	10 10	10 40	17	
3 F.	7		43 43 14	52 50 8	21	9 29 8	26 2	11 40	—	18	
4 Mon.	7		43 43 15	11 40 0	20	10 9 7	27 2	12 50	1 15	19	
5 Tues.	8		43 45 15	30 14 5	20	10 50 7	28 2	1 35	1 50	20	
6 Wed.	9		43 46 15	48 33 7	19	11 33 7	29 2	2 0	2 02	21	
7 Thur.	9		43 49 16	6 37 1	19	<i>Aft. Noon</i>					
8 Fri.	10		43 53 16	24 24 2	18	12 19 3	0 4	2 5	2 10	22	
9 Sat.	10		43 57 16	41 54 8	18	1 7 5	1 4	2 15	2 35	23	
10 F.	11		44 2 16	59 8 3	17	1 58 5	2 4	2 50	3 5	24	
11 Mon.	11		44 9 17	16 4 3	17	2 50 7	3 4	3 20	3 30	25	
12 Tues.	12		44 15 17	32 42 4	16	3 43 1	4 4	3 40	3 55	26	
13 Wed.	12		44 23 17	48 57 6	16	4 34 4	5 4	4 15	4 40	27	
14 Thur.	13		44 32 18	5 3 2	16	5 24 2	6 4	5 0	5 30	28	
15 Fri.	14		44 41 18	20 45 1	15	6 12 3	7 4	6 0	6 40	29	
16 Sat.	14		44 52 18	36 7 6	14	6 59 2	8 4	7 20	8 5	1	
17 F.	15		45 3 18	51 10 3	14	7 46 0	9 4	8 40	9 15	2	
18 Mon.	16		45 14 19	5 52 8	14	8 34 0	10 4	9 50	10 30	3	
19 Tues.	16		45 27 19	20 14 7	14	9 24 7	11 4	11 0	11 50	4	
20 Wed.	17		45 41 19	34 15 8	14	10 19 3	12 4	—	12 20	5	
21 Thur.	18		45 55 19	47 55 6	14	11 19 1	13 4	12 40	1 10	6	
22 Fri.	18		46 11 20	1 13 7	14	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>					
23 Sat.	19		46 26 20	14 9 9	14	12 23 4	15 4	2 10	2 35	8	
24 F.	20		46 43 20	26 43 8	14	1 30 1	16 4	3 0	3 20	9	
25 Mon.	20		47 0 20	38 55 0	14	2 35 7	17 4	3 50	4 10	10	
26 Tues.	21		47 19 20	50 43 4	14	3 37 0	18 4	4 30	4 45	11	
27 Wed.	22		47 38 21	2 8 3	14	4 32 3	19 4	5 10	5 35	12	
28 Thur.	23		47 58 21	13 9 6	14	5 21 9	20 4	6 0	6 25	13	
29 Fri.	23		48 18 21	23 46 9	13	6 7 1	21 4	6 50	7 20	14	
30 Sat.	24		48 39 21	34 0 0	13	6 48 9	22 4	7 55	8 40	15	
						7 29 1	23 4	9 50	10 20	16	

KARTICK 1246.

UGURON 1246.

## DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.








### *Remarkable Days.*

- 1 F. .... 1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT. *Burmese defeated near Prome,*
- 2 Monday, ... *Napoleon Crowned, 1804.* [1825<sup>\*</sup>
- 3 Tuesday, ...
- 4 Wednesday, .. *Abolition of Suttee, 1829.*
- 5 Thursday, ..
- 6 Friday, ....
- 7 Saturday, .. *Ney assassinated, 1815. Battle of Rangoon, 1824.*
- 8 F. .. .... *Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.*
- 9 Monday, ... *Mauritius taken, 1810. British march for Ava, 1825.*
- 10 Tuesday, ...
- 11 Wednesday, ..
- 12 Thursday, .. *Lally commences the Siege of Madras, 1758.*
- 13 Friday, ....
- 14 Saturday, ....
- 15 F. .. .... *Burmese defeated at Kokeen.*
- 16 Monday, ... *St. Helena granted to East India Company.*
- 17 Tuesday, ...
- 18 Wednesday, ..
- 19 Thursday, ..
- 20 Friday, ... .. *English fleet arrive in the Ganges, 1756.*
- 21 Saturday, ...
- 22 F. .. ....
- 23 Monday, . . .
- 24 Tuesday, . . . *Peace between England and the United States, 1814.*
- 25 Wednesday, . *CHRISTMAS DAY. Newton born, 1642.*
- 26 Thursday, ..
- 27 Friday, .... *St. JOHN. Garrison of Bombay declare themselves E. I.*
- 28 Saturday, ... [independent of a Company.
- 29 F. .. .... *Lord Stafford beheaded, 1680.*
- 30 Monday, . . .
- 31 Tuesday, .... *Silvester. 1st Charter to East India Co. 1600.*

# DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

	New Moon,.....	6 8 54, 1	After Midnight.
	First Quarter,.....	14 3 41, 8	After Midnight.
	Full Moon,.....	20 6 37, 9	After Noon.
	Last Quarter,.....	27 10 38, 8	After Noon.
	Enters, <i>v</i> .....	22 5 16, 0	After Noon.

On the 2d ♀ ♂ ♀—On the 9th ♂ ♂ ♀—On the 3d, & 31st ♀ ♂ ♀

Venus, Morning Star.—Mars Evening Star.—Jupiter, Morning Star.

About Full Moon there will be strong Night Bores.

Maximum. { Pressure 30, 111 | Minimum. { Pressure 30, 015  
 { Temperature 76, 1 | { Temperature 60, 1

▷ Apogee 4d. 0h. M. Parallax 54'

▷ Perigee 19d. 11h. A.M. Parallax 61'

▷ Apogee 31d. 2h. A.N. Parallax 54'

ENGLISH.		SUN.				MOON.		HIGH WATER.				HINDOO.
Day of Month	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian Passage.			Declination at Noon.	Setting.	On Meridian Passage.	Age.	After Midnight	After Noon.	Day of Month.
						South.						1 Month.
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>				<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
1	F.	6 25 11	49 1 21	43 48 4	5 13	8 9 0	24 4 10	45 11 15	17			
2	Mon.	25	49 24 21	55 11 8	13	8 49 5	25 4 11	45 —	18			
3	Tues.	26	49 47 22	4 10 0	14	9 31 7	26 4 12	10 12 35	19			
4	Wed.	27	50 11 22	10 42 6	14	10 16 5	27 4 1	0 1 15	20			
5	Thur.	27	50 36 22	18 47 4	14	11 4 1	28 4 1	35 1 55	21			
6	Fri.	28	51 1 22	26 30 2	14	11 54 5	29 4 2	5 2 15	22			
7	Sat.	28	51 26 22	33 42 2	14	12 46 7	0 6 2	25 2 35	23			
8	F.	29	51 52 22	40 32 6	15	1 39 4	1 6 2	55 3 15	24			
9	Mon.	30	52 19 22	46 53 9	15	2 31 2	2 6 3	30 3 50	25			
10	Tues.	30	52 46 22	52 48 4	15	3 21 2	3 6 4	10 4 25	26			
11	Wed.	31	53 15 22	58 15 3	16	4 9 1	4 6 4	45 5 0	27			
12	Thur.	32	53 41 23	3 15 1	16	4 55 3	5 6 5	20 5 40	28			
13	Fri.	33	54 9 23	7 47 4	16	5 40 5	6 6 6	5 6 30	29			
14	Sat.	33	54 38 23	11 52 1	16	6 26 1	7 6 7	0 7 40	30			
15	F.	34	55 7 23	15 29 0	17	7 13 5	8 6 8	20 9 10	1			
16	Mon.	35	55 46 23	18 32 0	17	8 4 1	9 6 9	55 10 35	2			
17	Tues.	35	56 5 23	21 19 1	17	8 59 4	10 6 11	45 11 50	3			
18	Wed.	36	56 34 23	23 32 1	18	10 0 1	11 6 —	12 25 4				
19	Thur.	36	57 4 23	25 17 2	18	11 5 2	12 6 1	55 1 25	5			
20	Fri.	37	57 34 23	26 34 0	19	♂	13 6 1	45 2 5 6				
21	Sat.	37	58 4 23	27 22 5	19	<i>Aft. Mid.</i>	14 6 2	30 2 50	7			
22	F.	38	58 34 23	27 43 0	20	1 17 2	15 6 3	15 3 35	8			
23	Mon.	38	59 3 23	27 35 2	20	2 16 9	16 6 3	55 4 10	9			
24	Tues.	39	59 33 23	26 59 2	20	3 11 0	17 6 4	35 4 50	10			
25	Wed.	39 12	0 3 23	25 54 8	21	3 59 5	18 6 5	10 5 25	11			
26	Thur.	40	0 3 23	24 22 1	22	4 43 9	19 6 5	40 6 0	12			
27	Fri.	40	1 3 23	22 21 3	22	5 25 7	20 6 6	30 7 0	13			
28	Sat.	40	1 3 23	19 52 2	23	6 6 2	21 6 7	30 8 0	14			
29	F.	40	2 2 23	16 54 9	24	6 46 8	22 6 8	30 9 0	15			
30	Mon.	41	2 32 23	13 29 6	25	7 28 6	23 6 9	40 10 30	16			
31	Tues.	41	3 1 23	9 36 2	25	8 12 5	24 6 10	40 11 30	17			

UGGON 1246.

POUS 1246.

**Memoranda**  
FOR THE  
**CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.**

---

## Calculations of the Almanac.

The times given in this Almanac are the civil or common reckoning of time, from Midnight to Midnight. The column of the Sun's Meridian passage is calculated to the nearest second of time for every day of the year, a watch ought to point exactly to the hour indicated for that day, when the Sun dial marks twelve. There is no need now to refer to a table of Equation of time, should however this Equation be required, it may be had as readily, it is the time beyond 12h or the time wanting to 12h, given in this column for each day of the year. The Moon will serve as well to set or compare a watch by the same Sun dial; let the shadow of the gnomon fall on 12h, a watch ought to show at the same moment the time indicated in the column "Moon on Meridian" answering to the day the observation is made, which time is calculated to the nearest tenth of a minute, should the shadow fall on any other hour, as 3, 4 or 5, add to the time indicated in that same column, about 62 minutes for every hour after twelve, but should the dial show 6h, 8h or 11h as many minutes must be deducted for every hour before 12.

When the symbol ( $\oslash$ ) denoting opposition, occurs, such as on the 28th of May, we are to understand that the Moon does not pass the Meridian of Calcutta, on that (civil) day. This is the case once in every Lunar month and arises from the circumstance of the Lunar day being longer than the Mean Solar day. In the present instance the excess is  $50 \frac{2}{10}$  minutes or the Lunar day is equal  $24^h 50 \frac{2}{10} m$ . The Moon passes the Meridian on the 27th in the Evening at  $11^h 19 \frac{7}{10} m$  viz.  $41 \frac{1}{2} m$  before Midnight and does not return to the same Meridian until  $8 m \frac{7}{10}$  after Midnight of the following day, which time agreeably to civil reckoning, is the 29th May,  $12^h 8 m \frac{7}{10}$  after Midnight.

And because the Moon does not pass the Meridian in every civil day, but is wanting, to do so, once at least in a civil month, and as one Moon's Meridian passage produces but two High Water tides, there are in every Lunar month not less than two High Water tides wanting, therefore on two days every month, falling some times after Midnight sometimes after Noon, no time for High Water is given. The march of the tide wave over the surface of the ocean is of immense rapidity, the crest of the wave travelling round the globe in every Lunar day.

In a place like Calcutta, so far removed from the Sea, the tides are strongly affected by the Monsoons, occasional winds, the freshes, and various local causes, so that it will always remain an imperfectly solved problem to give the times of the High Water with accuracy. It will always, however, be found that for any period there will be but twice the Number of High Water tides, as the Moon passes the Meridian.

The calculations for this year, and the four preceding years for the times of High Water, have been made agreeably to La Place's Theory on Tides. From a comparison with the times of High Water actually observed and recorded in Books kept for that purpose by Mr. Bremner, it appears that the times given in this column, were much nearer the truth than those given before, differing generally in a few minutes only, whilst in former years the difference amounted frequently to 2 and even 3 hours.

It should be recollected that the time of High Water is not that when the ships in the river turn round, but that when the water is actually highest, which always happens before the current is changing its direction.

True or apparent time is that deduced from an observation of the Sun on the Meridian, and this time being a variable quantity, requires the addition or subtraction of the equation of time to change it into mean solar time, as shewn by a well regulated Clock, which is an uniform measure of time, the length of any portion of it, is equal to the average of all the apparent similar portions in one year.

The two columns of the Sun's rising and setting include the refraction, which causes the Sun to rise on the eastern horizon about two minutes earlier, and to set on the western, about two minutes later than he would rise or set were the earth not surrounded by an Atmosphere. Refraction is not exactly of the same duration throughout the whole year, its max duration is when the sun rises or sets with the greatest obliquity to the horizon, as in December, and its Minimum, when he rises or sets perpendicularly to the horizon as in June and July.

At the head of each month, it will be seen whether Jupiter, Mars and Venus make their appearance in the Morning or Evening, and on which days of the month these Planets will be in conjunction ( $\oslash$ ) with the Moon, or with each other, also on which days and whether at night or in the day, Boreas may be expected or will be of certain occurrence. In general, they may be expected, sometimes for several days successively, at every Full and New Moon, but when the Moon's Parallax is high, viz: when the Moon is about her Perigee, or nearest distance from the Earth, at the time of Full or New Moon, the Bores are of certain occurrence. The Moon's Parallax when she is in her Perigee and when in her Apogee is indicated at the head of each month.

A new column has been added this year for the 1st time, viz the Sun's Declination at Noon for every day in the year, which being calculated with second differences, is as correct as in the Nautical Almanac.

Again, at the head of each Month the Maximum and Minimum Pressure and Temperature has been added for the 1st time, it is the average of the ten preceding years, viz. the Minimum Temperature is that of Sun rise, the Max Press. at 9h, 50m, a.m. the Max. Temp. at 2h, 50m, A. N. and the Minimum Pressure at 4h, A. N.

## ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

*In the year 1839 there will be only two Eclipses both of the Sun, and both invisible in Bengal.*

A total Eclipse of the Sun, March 15th, Middle of the Eclipse 8h. after Midnight.  
An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. the 8th Middle of the Eclipse 4h. after Midnight.

*Quantity of rain that fell at Calcutta, during the following years.*

1829 .....	Inches 59,76	1834 .....	Inches 65,37
1830 .....	62,40	1835 .....	81,68
1831 .....	53,14	1836 .....	45,39
1832 .....	49,25	1837 .....	43,61
1833 .....	57,93	1838 .....	52,99

## DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	BENGALIEL	MAHOMEDAN.
Sunday .....	Rubbeebar .....	Etwar
Monday .....	Soambar .....	Peer
Tuesday .....	Mongolbar .....	Mungul
Wednesday .....	Boodhbar .....	Bhood
Thursday .....	Breehspotteebar .....	Jummahraut
Friday .....	Shookrobar .....	Jumha
Saturday .....	Sunneebar .....	Sunnychur

## ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

*Apparent Obliquity of the Ecliptic.*

*Equation of Equinoxes.*

23° 27' 45" 58 .....	January ... 1st ..	In Longitude .....	+ 0", 94
46, 47 .....	March ... 21st .....	ditto .....	1, 59
45, 97 .....	Sept ... 23d .....	ditto .....	4, 41
44, 68 .....	Dec ... 22d .....	ditto .....	5, 62

Mean obliquity of Ecliptic January 1st 1839, = 23°, 27', 36", 93.

Daily motion of ♃'s Ascending Node. = - 3", 12.

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

<i>Northern Signs</i>				<i>Southern Signs</i>			
		s	D. D.			s	D. D.
1st	♈ ARIES .....	(0+)	0	7th	♎ LIBRA .....	(6+)	180
2nd	♉ TAURUS .....	1	30	8th	♏ SCORPIO .....	7	210
3rd	♊ GEMINI .....	2	60	9th	♐ SAGITTARIUS .....	8	240
4th	♋ CANCER .....	3	90	10th	♑ CAPRICORNUS .....	9	270
5th	♌ LEO .....	4	120	11th	♒ AQUARIUS .....	10	300
6th	♍ VIRGO .....	5	150	12th	♓ PISCES .....	11	330

## THE PLANETS, AND ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

☉ THE SUN.	♂ MARS.	♄ CERES
☾ THE MOON.	♃ JUPITER.	♅ PALLAS.
☿ MERCURY.	♄ SATURN.	♆ JUNO.
♀ VENUS.	♁ THE GEORGIAN, OR	♁ VESTA.
♁ THE EARTH.	♁ URANUS.	
The Moon's, or any other Planet's Ascending Node.		
The Descending Node.		
Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same longitude		
Quadrature, or Planets situated in longitudes differing 3 Signs from each other.		
Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite longitudes, or differing 6 Signs from each other.		

° DEGREES	'' SECONDS OF ARC.	''' MINUTES OF TIME.
MINUTES OF ARC.	''' HOURS.	''' SECONDS OF TIME.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter .....	F	Julian Period .....	6552
Epact .....	15	Roman Indiction .....	18
Golden Number .....	16	Solar Cycle .....	22

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, in which all the varieties of the Dominical Letters will have happened, and they will return in the same order as they did 28 years before. This Cycle commenced 9 years before the Birth of Christ.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden Number (and sometimes the Metonic Cycle, from Meton, an Athenian, who invented it about 432 years before the Birth of Christ.) is a revolution of 19 years; in which time, the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number, is the Number of years elapsed in this Cycle. At the Birth, the Golden Number was 2.

The Roman Indiction, is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the time of taxing their provinces—Three years of this Cycle had elapsed at the Birth of Christ

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises by multiplying together 28, 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was also contrived as a period for chronological matters, and, is assumed, as a correct and fixed rule in calculations, by all the astronomers and chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the correction of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.



# TERMS &c IN THE SUPREME COURT, COMMENCE.

TERMS	SITTINGS	SESSIONS.
January ..... 7th	February ..... 4th	February ..... 18th
March ..... 1st	March ..... 29th	April ..... 17th
June ..... 15th	July ..... 13th	August ..... 1st
October ..... 22d	November ..... 19th	December ..... 8th

N B—When any of the above days fall on a Sunday, the Term, or Session commences on the following day

## EMBER DAYS.

February ..... 20th, 22d, and 23d	September, ..... 18th, 20th, and 21st
June, ..... 22d, 24th, and 25th	December, ..... 18th, 20th, and 21st

## FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c. &c. &c

Epiphany, ..... Jan. 6	Pentecost Whit Sunday, ..... May 19
Septuagesima Sunday, ..... 27	Birth day of Queen Victoria, ..... 24
Martyrdom of K. Charles 1st, ..... 30	Trinity Sunday, ..... 26
Quinquagesima Shrove Sunday, Feb. 10	Restoration of King Charles 1st, ..... 29
Ash Wednesday, ..... 13	Ascension of Queen Victoria, ..... June 20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent, ..... 17	Proclamation, ..... 21
St. Patrick, ..... Mar. 17	St John Baptist, ..... 21
Palm Sunday, ..... 24	Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide, Aug 13
Annunciation—Lady day, ..... 25	Freedom of the Press in India, ..... Sept. 15
Good Friday, ..... 29	Michaelmas Day, ..... 29
Easter Sunday, ..... 31	Gunpowder Plot, ..... Nov. 5
Low Sunday, ..... April 7	St Andrew, ..... 30
St. George, ..... 23	1st Sunday in Advent, ..... Dec 1
Rogation Sunday, ..... May 5	St Thomas, ..... 21
Ascension Day, ..... 9	Christmas Day, ..... 25

## HINDOO HOLIDAYS, 1839.

ENGLISH MONTHS	DAYS OF WEEK	NAME.	TIME	HINDOO MONTHS.
January .. 20 & 21	Sunday & Monday ..	Sree Punchomee	2 days	Maugh (1245) 8 & 9
February 12 & 13	Tuesday & Wed	Serbo Rattice ..	2 days	Falgun .. 2 & 3
Feb. 28 to March 2	Thursday to Saturday	Dole Jatra, ....	3 days	Ditto .. 18, 19 & 20
March, ..... 13	Wednesday, ....	Baroonce ..	1 day	Chaitro .. 1
Ditto, ..... 23	Saturday, .....	Sree Ramnuboomce	1 day	Ditto, ..... 11
April, ..... 11 & 12	Thursday & Friday.	Churnuck Poojah	2 days	Ditto .. 30 & 31
June, ..... 21	Friday, .....	Dushoharah ..	1 day	Aussaur, (1246) 8
Ditto, ..... 26	Wednesday, ....	Chaur Jatra, ....	1 day	Ditto .. 13
July, ..... 12	Friday, .....	Ruth Jatra, ....	1 day	Assaur, ..... 29
Ditto, ..... 20	Saturday, .....	Oolta Ruth, ....	1 day	Srabon, ..... 5
August, ..... 24	Saturday, .....	Rukhee Poornamah	1 day	Bhadro, ..... 9
Ditto 31 to Sept 1	Saturday & Sunday.	Junmoo Ostomee ..	2 days	Ditto .. 16 & 17
October, ..... 7	Monday, .....	Mohalyah ..	1 day	Aussin, ..... 22
Ditto, ..... 13 to 20	Sunday, to Sunday	Doorgah Poojah ..	8 days	Ditto 24 to Kartick 4
November, ..... 5 & 6	Tuesday & Wednes	Kalleeka Poojah ..	2 days	Kartick .. 20 & 21
Ditto, ..... 8	Friday, .....	Bhratesleekah ....	1 day	Ditto .. 23
Ditto, ..... 14 & 15	Thursday & Friday.	Kartick Poojah, ....	2 days	Ditto 29 Uggrahon 1
Ditto, ..... 15 & 16	Friday & Saturday	Juggodhatree Pooja	2 days	Uggrahon .. 1 & 2

## MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS, 1839.

January, ..... 17	Thursday, ..... Shawall, ..... Mang, (1245) ..... 5
February, ..... 16	Saturday, ..... Zel-kada, ..... Falgun, ..... 6
March, ..... 17	Sunday, ..... Zel-haeja, ..... Chaitro, ..... 5
April, ..... 15	Monday, ..... Mohorum, ..... Bysack, (1246) ..... 3
May, ..... 15	Wednesday, ..... Sufter, ..... Joisty, ..... 2
June, ..... 13	Thursday, ..... Rubbee-uk-wul, ..... Joisty, ..... 31
July, ..... 12	Friday, ..... Rubbee-os saunce, ..... Assar, ..... 29
August, ..... 11	Sunday, ..... Junmadee ul-wul, ..... Shrabone, ..... 27
September, ..... 9	Monday, ..... Junmadee saunce, ..... Bhaddore, ..... 25
October, ..... 8	Tuesday, ..... Ruynb, ..... Aussin, ..... 23
November, ..... 8	Friday, ..... Shabaun, ..... Kartick, ..... 23
Dec 7 to Jan. 4	Saturday, ..... Ramadan, ..... 23 Uggrahayon to Pous 21

The year 5600 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 9, 1839.

The year 1255 of the Mahomedan Era commences on March 17, 1839.

The Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Mahomedan) commences on November 8, 1839.

## A General Table

*SHOWING, by inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been, since the correction, of the Julian Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII, which took place from the idea of October, 1582, or that can occur in any future times.*

	A G	C B	E D	G F	B A	D C	F E
	F E D.	A G F.	C B A.	E D C.	G F E.	B A G.	D C B.
	1584	88	92	96			
0	1612	16	20	24	1600	4	8
	40	44	48	52	28	32	36
	68	72	76	80	56	60	64
	96				84	88	92
1	1708	12	16	20	24	28	1704
	36	40	44	48	52	56	32
	64	68	72	76	80	84	60
	92	96					88
2	1804	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
	88	92	96				
3	1904	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
	88	92	96				
	2000	4					8

The letters for the first, second, and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical Letters for 1600 were A B, so the Dominical Letter for 1601 was c, for 1602 F, and for 1603 F. So for 1796 the Dominical will be C B; consequently, 1797, 798, and 1799, must have A, G, and F: and the letter for 1800, (which is to be accounted a common year,) will be E, therefore 1801, 1802, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D C, and B, and then 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A G: and from thence every fourth year will be leap year.

# Perpetual Diary.

MONTH	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January.....	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday
February....	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
March.....	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
April.....	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Thursday	Monday	O
May.....	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Monday	Tuesday
June.....	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday
July.....	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O
August.....	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.
September...	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday
October.....	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday
November...	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
December...	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday

Having the Dominical letter for the year at the top and the Month in the side column, will give the day of the week, that being the Month.

## An Almanac

BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND

THE DAY OF THE MONTH IN ANY YEAR,

From A. D. 1820 to 1840, both inclusive.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.				TABLE III											
Years.	Sunday Letters.	Golden Number.	Epact.	Solar Cycle.	Roman Indiction.												
1820	B A	16	15	9	8	MONTHS.	Sunday.										
1	G A	17	26	10	9		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	F	18	7	11	10		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	E	19	18	12	11		29	30	31								
4	D C	1	0	13	12												
5	B	2	11	14	13												
6	A O	3	22	15	14												
7	F E	4	3	16	15												
8	O	5	14	17	16												
9	D C	6	25	18	2												
1830	C B	7	6	19	3	January	A	B	C	D	E	F	G				
1	B	8	17	20	4	October	B	C	D	E	F	G	A				
2	A G	9	28	21	5	May	C	D	E	F	G	A	B				
3	F	10	9	22	6	August	D	E	F	G	A	B	C				
4	E	11	20	23	7	February	E	F	G	A	B	C	D				
5	D	12	1	24	8	March	F	G	A	B							
6	C B	13	12	25	9	November	G	A	B	C	D	E	F				
7	A	14	23	26	10	June											
8	G	15	4	27	11	September											
9	F	16	15	28	12	December											
1840	E D	17	26	1	13	April											
						July											

With the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the Year, enter Table III. and opposite the Month find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Month, or every Sunday in that Month.

# A Perpetual Almanac.



YEARS.							MONTHS.		SUNDAYS.						
A	G	F	E	D	C	B			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1820	21	22	23		24	25			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	26	27		28	29	30			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		32	33	34	35				22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	37	38	39		40	41			29	30	31				
	43		44	45	46	47	January }		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	48	49	50	51		52	October }								
	54	55		56	57	58	May.....		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
		60	61	62	63		August.....		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
	65	66	67		68	69	February, March }								
	71		72	73	74	75	November }		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
	76	77	78	79		80	June.....		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
	82	83		84	85	86	September }								
		88	89	90	91		December }		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
	93	94	95		96	97	April }								
	99	1900	01	02	03		July }		G	A	B	C	D	E	F

Under the word years, find the year; above which is the Dominical letter for that year; then against the months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month, for every Sunday in the month. In leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year; for all the rest of the months, use the letter for the year.

To find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year; and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

## RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

### TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Miles
To the Old Powder Mills, or Myers's farm.....	13
Budge Budge.....	23
Fulta.....	43
Diamond Harbour.....	63
Kedgeroe.....	90
Saugor Point.....	110
The Floating light, where the Pilot leaves the Ship.....	146

N B—The above distances are calculated for Ships; for Boats the distance is about one-third less.

## A TABLE

*Shewing the probable length of Passage from Saugor Roads to the different Ports in Asia and Africa throughout the Year.*

SAILING IN THE MONTH OF	Days													
	Madras.	Trincomalee.	Port de Galle & Colombo	Bombay.	Muscat	Busheer.	Mocha.	Suez.	Mauritius	Cape of Good Hope	Pegue	Prince of Wales Island.	Vanilla	New South Wales.
January, .....	6	10	15	30	35	49	40	60	35	56	8	18	45	90
February, .....	10	15	18	35	50	64	56	80	40	63	10	20	40	90
March, .....	15	22	22	40	60	72	70	120	40	70	10	20	35	80
April, .....	20	30	38	56	70	84	80		60	80	10	20	30	64
May, .....	25	35	60	70	70	90	70		60	90	10	20	30	40
June, .....	35	60	60	70	60	90	56	uncertain	60	90	10	20	30	35
July, .....	35	50	60	70	60	90	56		60	90	10	20	30	35
August, .....	30	42	50	70	60	85	56		60	80	10	20	30	40
September, .....	20	30	38	63	60	85	56	120	56	70	12	25	35	60
October, .....	12	20	28	19	66	66	56	100	49	56	15	28	40	60
November, .....	8	12	17	35	49	60	49	80	35	56	12	20	45	90
December, .....	6	9	15	30	40	50	45	60	35	56	9	18	45	90

*Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of March till the 31st of October, Days 12.*

*Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of November till 28th of February, Days 8*

## A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

*Showing the Itinerian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindostan.*

EXPLANATION.											Agra
From Agra to Trichinopoly, ....										1406	miles
From Calcutta to Seringapatam, ...										1320	ditto
										Benares	380
										Bidjergur	56 436
										Bombay	960 984 850
										Calcutta	1400 621 665 980
										Delhi	1060 965 556 590 116
										Hydrabad	900 1020 480 664 745 830
										Madras	365 1350 1030 770 1029 1110 1190
										Lucknow	1170 810 560 695 1085 186 130 280
										Panna	235 1267 900 660 400 1140 196 155 545
										Poonah	1067 950 670 387 915 1200 98 898 930 796
										Seringapatam	525 1215 1230 290 315 1330 1220 620 1213 170 1215
											620 1310 177 847 905 680

# TO REDUCE BAZAR WEIGHT INTO FACTORY WEIGHT

Add 1-10th, and, *vice versa*, deduct 1 11th.

Thus, 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1-10th 300

---

3,300 Factory Maunds.

To reduce Bazar weight into Cwt. ; add 1-10th and deduct 1-3rd of that sum, the remainder will be Cwt.

Thus 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1-10th 300

---

3,300

Deduct 1-3rd 1,100

---

Remainder 2,200 Cwt.

To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons ; divide by 30 and the quotient will be the answer.

Thus, Factory Maunds 3,000  $\div$  30 = 100 Tons.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

If Exchange per one Sicca Rupee be	10 Rupees per one Factory Maund equals <i>Net</i> * per lb	1 Shilling per lb. equals <i>Net</i> * per 1 Factory Maund
20 d.	3,12 d.	38,4 Sa. Rs.
21	3,28	36,57
22	3,43	34,91
23	3,59	33,30
24	3,75	32,
25	3,90	29,72
26	4,06	29,53

\* That is, deducting more than 14 per cent. from the Factory maund, to meet all charges and contingencies. The Factory maund, 74 lbs. 62-100 is thus taken at 64 lbs.

The use of this Table is obvious. If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs per maund, and Bills on London at 2s per 1 R,—what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bills indifferent ? by column 2d—

Rs.	D.	Rs.	S d.
10	3 75	200	6 3 the answer.

The third column will give the same result.

If the London price of Indigo be assumed as 7 shillings per lb and bills on London sell here at 2s. 3d,—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss ?

From column 3d—

Sa.	Rs.	Sh	Rs.
1	33.39	7	233½ Answer.

The same result is obtainable from column 2d.

## ANOTHER METHOD FOR VALUATION.

To find the price per lb. in London, at which Indigo ought to be sold to yield an equivalent exchange, after the Freight, Insurance, and every charge, both in Calcutta and London, have been deducted.

*Rule.*—Divide the cost price per Factory Maund by 30, and the quotient will be the amount, per lb., in shillings and parts of a shilling at the Exchange of 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

*Example.*—Indigo costing Rs. 200 per Factory Maund divided by 30 will give 6s. 8d. as the price per lb. at which it ought to be sold to yield the above exchange of 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

To find the equivalent sale price at any other rate of Exchange; add or deduct 1 per cent. for every farthing above or below 2s. 1d.

## SHORT METHOD TO FIND THE SIMPLE INTEREST OF ANY SUM,

FOR ANY NUMBER OF DAYS, AT ANY RATE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

*Formula.*

Let  $p$  denote the principal.

$d$  the number of days.

$r$  the rate per cent.

and  $i$  the interest.

Assume  $\frac{1}{100,000} (2 p d r \times \frac{1}{2} p d r \times \frac{1}{30} p d r \times \frac{1}{300} p d r) = a$

Then  $a - \frac{a}{10,000} = i$  very nearly.

*Rule.*

Multiply the principal by the number of days, and that product by double the rate per Cent. Then divide the amount by 3, 30, and 300; add these quotients to it; and, subtracting the 10,000th part of the sum, the remainder divided by 100,000 will be the interest required.

*Exemplé.*

Required the Interest of Rs. 180,000 for 146 days at 9 per Cent. per annum? Answer Rs. 6,480.

Principal 180,000  $\times$  146 days.

146
180000
720000
180000

Product ... 26280000  $\times$  18 (double the rate per cent.)

18
210240000
26280000

Amount...	473040000
Add 1-3rd part...	157680000
1-30th do....	157680000
1-300th do....	1576800

Sum.....	648064800
Deduct 1-10,000th part	64800 (rejecting fractions).

Remainder... 6480,00000 divided by 100,000, (by inserting the decimal point before the fifth figure to the right hand) shews that the Interest is Rs. 6,480.

## Time Table.

No. 1.—Shows the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example:—To find the number of days between the 5th of January, and 12th of November—

From 5th of January to 5th of November, ..... 304 Days.  
From 5th to 12th of November, ..... 7

311  
If it be Leap Year, add ..... 1

Answer, ..... 312

No. 2.—Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days.

### No. 1.

*Number of Days from one Month to another.*

Between	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February	32	365	37	316	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
March	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June	151	120	92	61	30	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	212
August	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
September	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

### No. 2.

*Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.*

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.098	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.131	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.164	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.197	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.23	15	.493	23	.756		
8	.263	16	.525	24	.788		



NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1st JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Days	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90	121	151		212	243		304		365

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 24th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule* Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month, which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August following are 239 days, and to 30th October 303 days.

II. To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—Suppose 27th July. From 365, the days in a year,

take the number answering to 27th July, viz. 209

Remainder 157 days required.

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month—suppose from 5th April to 25th November.—*Rule* Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

25th November 332

5th April . . . . 59

Answer . . . . . 237

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—Suppose from 21st August, 1822, to 27th May, 1823.—(See Rules I and 2)

From 365 Days in a Year.

Take the number of 21st August 233

232 days in 1822

Add the number of 27th May 147

Total . . . . . 279 days required.

## A TABLE

Showing the increase of Compound Interest, at several rates per cent.

A SUM BECOMES												
Rates per cent	Twice as much in about		4 times as much in about		8 times as much in about		16 times as much in about		32 times as much in about		64 times as much in about	
	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5	11	74	28	148	42	242	56	296	71	5	85	79
6	11	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	250	47	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	185
7	10	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	348 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	9	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	9	45	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	193 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	906 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	7	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	192	21	248	29	19	36	115	44	211
11	6	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	96	19	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	192	33	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	288
12	6	40	12	80	18	120	21	160	30	200	36	240

*Examples.* What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 280 years at 7 per Cent per Annum?

*Answer.* To about 5,21,288 Rupees, out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years, 153 days, over it.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIGH WATER

AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Days of the Moon.	Calcutta	Moyapore.	Fulta.	Diamond Harbour.	Culpre.	Mud Point	Kedgeree.	Saugor.	Saugor Point.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 48	2 18	1 33	1 18	12 48	12 3	11 18	10 33	10 13
2	4 36	3 6	2 21	2 6	1 36	12 51	12 6	11 21	11 1
3	5 24	3 54	3 9	2 51	2 21	1 39	12 51	12 9	12 49
4	6 12	4 42	3 57	3 42	3 12	2 27	1 42	12 67	12 37
5	7 00	5 30	4 45	4 30	4 00	3 15	2 30	1 43	1 25
6	7 48	6 18	5 33	5 18	4 48	4 3	3 18	2 33	2 13
7	8 36	7 6	6 21	6 6	5 36	4 51	4 6	3 21	3 1
8	9 4	7 54	7 9	6 54	6 24	5 39	4 54	4 9	3 49
9	10 12	8 42	7 57	7 42	7 12	6 27	5 42	4 57	4 37
10	11 00	9 30	8 45	8 30	8 00	7 15	6 30	5 45	5 25
11	11 48	10 18	9 33	9 8	8 48	8 3	7 18	6 33	6 13
12	12 36	11 6	10 21	10 6	9 36	8 51	8 6	7 21	7 1
13	1 24	12 42	11 9	10 54	10 24	9 39	8 54	8 9	7 49
14	2 12	12 42	11 57	11 42	11 12	10 27	9 42	8 57	8 37
15	3 00	1 3	12 45	12 30	12 00	11 15	10 30	9 45	9 4

## TIME OF TRAVELLING BY DAWK.

From Calcutta to Loodiana during the dry Season.

	h	m		h.	m.
From Calcutta to Bancoorah.....	28	30	Cawnpore to Futtyghur.....	22	5
Bancoorah to Rugzoonaupore.....	10	30	Futtyghur to Sirpoora.....	14	40
Rugzoonaupore to Chass.....	10	0	Sirpoora to Khassgunge.....	5	15
Chass to Hazarybaugh.....	10	0	Khassgunge to Allyebur.....	10	40
Hazarybaugh to Kutrumasandy.....	4	0	Allyebur to Boolundshur.....	9	45
Kutrumasandy to Shergotty.....	13	0	Boolundshur to Meerutt.....	12	15
Shergotty to the Soane River.....	14	0	Meerutt to Sirdannah.....	4	0
From the Soane to Benares.....	22	0	Sirdannah to Kurnaul.....	16	20
Benares to Sydlabad Bungalow.....	14	30	Kurnaul to Ambala.....	14	45
Sydlabad to Allahabad.....	4	0	Ambala to Sirhind.....	8	0
Allahabad to Futtypore.....	21	0	Sirhind to Loodiana.....	12	15
Futtypore to Cawnpore.....	12	30			

# TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

## COMPANY CONVERTED INTO SICCA RUPEES.

Company	Sicca			Company	Sicca			Company	Sicca		
Pies.	Annas.	P	D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P	Rupees.	Rupees.	P	D
1	0	0	91	25	23	7	0	79	74	0	0
2	0	1	87	26	21	6	0	80	75	15	0
3	0	2	81	27	25	5	0	81	75	11	0
4	0	3	75	28	21	4	0	82	76	13	0
5	0	4	69	29	27	3	0	83	77	12	0
6	0	5	62	30	28	2	0	84	78	11	0
7	0	6	56	31	29	1	0	85	79	10	0
8	0	7	50	32	30	0	0	86	80	0	0
9	0	8	43	33	30	15	0	87	81	5	0
10	0	9	38	34	31	11	0	88	82	7	0
11	0	10	32	35	32	13	0	89	83	6	0
				36	33	12	0	90	84	0	0
				37	31	11	0	91	85	1	0
Annas.				38	35	10	0	92	86	2	0
1	0	11	25	39	36	9	0	93	87	2	0
2	1	10	50	40	37	8	0	94	88	1	0
3	2	9	75	41	38	7	0	95	89	0	0
4	3	9	0	42	39	6	0	96	90	15	0
5	4	8	25	43	40	5	0	97	90	11	0
6	5	7	50	44	41	4	0	98	91	13	0
7	6	6	75	45	42	3	0	99	92	12	0
8	7	6	0	46	43	2	0	100	93	8	0
9	8	5	25	47	44	1	0	200	187	1	0
10	9	4	50	48	45	0	0	300	281	0	0
11	10	3	75	49	46	15	0	400	375	0	0
12	11	3	0	50	47	13	0	500	468	0	0
13	12	2	25	51	48	12	0	600	562	0	0
14	13	1	50	52	49	11	0	700	656	0	0
15	14	0	75	53	50	10	0	800	750	0	0
				54	51	9	0	900	843	0	0
				55	51	8	0	1000	937	0	0
Rupees.				56	52	8	0	2000	1875	0	0
1	0	15	0	57	53	7	0	3000	2812	0	0
2	1	14	0	58	51	6	0	4000	3750	0	0
3	2	13	0	59	55	5	0	5000	4687	0	0
4	3	12	0	60	56	4	0	6000	5625	0	0
5	4	11	0	61	57	3	0	7000	6562	0	0
6	5	10	0	62	58	2	0	8000	7500	0	0
7	6	9	0	63	59	1	0	9000	8437	0	0
8	7	8	0	64	60	0	0	10,000	9375	0	0
9	8	7	0	65	60	15	0	20,000	18,750	0	0
10	9	6	0	66	61	11	0	30,000	28,125	0	0
11	10	5	0	67	62	13	0	40,000	37,500	0	0
12	11	4	0	68	63	12	0	50,000	46,875	0	0
13	12	3	0	69	64	11	0	60,000	56,250	0	0
14	13	2	0	70	65	10	0	70,000	65,625	0	0
15	14	1	0	71	66	9	0	80,000	75,000	0	0
16	15	0	0	72	67	8	0	90,000	84,375	0	0
17	15	15	0	73	68	7	0	100,000	93,750	0	0
18	16	14	0	74	69	6	0	200,000	187,500	0	0
19	17	13	0	75	70	5	0	300,000	281,250	0	0
20	18	12	0	76	71	4	0	400,000	375,000	0	0
21	19	11	0	77	72	3	0	500,000	468,750	0	0
22	20	10	0	78	72	2	0	1,000,000	937,500	0	0
23	21	9	0	79	73	1	0				

# TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

LI

## SICCA CONVERTED INTO COMPANY RUPEES.

Sicca	Company			Sicca	Company			Sicca	Company		
Pies.	Annas.	P	D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P
1	0	1	7	25	26	10	8	79	81	4	3
2	0	2	13	26	27	11	9	80	85	5	4
3	0	3	20	27	28	12	10	81	86	6	5
4	0	4	26	28	29	13	10	82	87	7	6
5	0	5	31	29	30	14	11	83	88	8	6
6	0	6	10	30	32	0	0	81	89	0	7
7	0	7	17	31	33	1	1	85	90	10	8
8	0	8	52	32	34	2	2	86	91	11	0
9	0	9	61	33	35	3	2	87	92	12	10
10	0	10	66	34	36	4	3	88	93	13	10
11	0	11	74	35	37	5	4	89	94	14	11
				36	38	6	5	90	96	0	0
				37	39	7	6	91	97	1	1
Annas.				38	40	8	6	92	98	2	2
1	1	0	80	39	41	9	7	93	99	3	2
2	2	1	60	40	42	10	8	91	100	4	3
3	3	2	10	41	43	11	9	95	101	5	4
4	4	3	20	42	44	12	10	96	102	6	5
5	5	1	0	43	45	13	10	97	103	7	6
6	6	1	80	44	46	14	11	98	104	8	6
7	7	5	60	45	48	0	0	99	105	9	7
8	8	6	40	46	49	1	1	100	106	10	8
9	9	7	20	47	50	2	2	200	213	5	4
10	10	8	0	48	51	3	2	300	320	0	0
11	11	8	80	49	52	4	3	400	426	10	8
12	12	9	60	50	53	5	4	500	533	5	4
13	13	10	10	51	54	6	5	600	619	0	0
14	14	11	20	52	55	7	6	700	716	10	8
15	15	0	0	53	56	8	6	800	853	5	4
				54	57	9	7	900	960	0	0
Rupees.	Rs.	A	P	55	58	10	8	1000	1066	10	8
1	1	1	1	56	59	11	9	2000	2113	5	4
2	2	2	2	57	60	12	10	3000	3200	0	0
3	3	3	2	58	61	13	10	4000	4266	10	8
4	4	4	3	59	62	14	11	5000	5333	5	4
5	5	5	1	60	64	0	0	6000	6100	0	0
6	6	6	5	61	65	1	1	7000	7466	10	8
7	7	7	6	62	66	2	2	8000	8533	5	4
8	8	8	6	63	67	3	2	9000	9600	0	0
9	9	9	7	64	68	4	3	10,000	10,666	10	8
10	10	10	8	65	69	5	4	20,000	21,333	5	4
11	11	11	9	66	70	6	5	30,000	32,000	0	0
12	12	12	10	67	71	7	6	40,000	42,666	10	8
13	13	13	10	68	72	8	6	50,000	53,333	5	4
14	14	14	11	69	73	9	7	60,000	61,000	0	0
15	15	0	0	70	74	10	8	70,000	74,666	10	8
16	16	1	1	71	75	11	9	80,000	85,333	5	4
17	17	2	2	72	76	12	10	90,000	96,000	0	0
18	18	3	2	73	77	13	10	100,000	106,666	10	8
19	19	4	3	74	78	14	11	200,000	213,333	5	4
20	20	5	4	75	80	0	0	300,000	320,000	0	0
21	21	6	5	76	81	1	1	400,000	426,666	10	8
22	22	7	6	77	82	2	2	500,000	533,333	5	4
23	23	8	6	78	83	3	2	1,000,000	1,066,666	10	8
24	24	9	7								

TABLE No. I.

*Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 16 Company Rupees per Month for a Month of 30 Days, showing the Amount per Day.*

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	16
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
1	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 2 1	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 4 3	0 4 9	0 5 4	0 6 4	0 8 6
2	0 1 0	0 2 1	0 3 2	0 4 3	0 5 4	0 6 4	0 7 5	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 10 8	0 12 9	1 1 0
3	0 1 7	0 3 2	0 4 9	0 6 4	0 8 0	0 9 7	0 11 2	0 12 9	0 14 4	1 0 0	1 3 2	1 9 7
4	0 2 1	0 4 0	0 6 4	0 8 6	0 10 8	0 12 9	0 14 11	1 1 1	1 3 2	1 5 4	1 9 7	2 1 0
5	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 13 4	1 0 0	1 2 8	1 5 4	1 8 0	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 10 8
6	0 3 2	0 6 4	0 9 7	0 12 9	1 0 0	1 3 2	1 6 4	1 9 7	1 12 9	2 0 0	2 6 4	3 3 2
7	0 3 8	0 7 5	0 11 2	0 14 11	1 2 8	1 6 4	1 10 1	1 14 10	2 1 1	2 6 4	3 3 2	4 1 3
8	0 4 3	0 8 6	0 12 9	1 1 0	1 5 4	1 9 7	1 13 10	2 2 6	2 6 4	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3
9	0 4 9	0 9 7	0 14 4	1 3 2	1 8 0	1 12 9	2 1 7	2 6 4	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4
10	0 5 4	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 5 4	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 5 4	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5
11	0 5 10	0 11 8	1 1 0	1 7 5	1 13 4	2 2 3	2 9 0	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	8 1 0
12	0 6 4	0 12 9	1 3 2	1 9 7	2 2 8	2 6 4	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	9 1 0
13	0 6 10	0 13 10	1 4 9	1 11 8	2 2 8	2 9 7	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	10 1 1
14	0 7 5	0 14 11	1 6 4	1 13 10	2 5 4	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	11 1 3
15	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	12 1 3
16	0 8 6	1 1 0	1 9 7	2 2 1	2 10 8	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	13 1 3
17	0 9 0	1 2 1	1 11 2	2 4 3	2 13 4	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	14 1 3
18	0 9 7	1 3 2	1 12 9	2 6 4	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	15 1 3
19	0 10 1	1 4 3	1 14 4	2 8 6	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	16 1 3
20	0 10 8	1 5 4	2 0 0	2 10 8	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	17 1 3
21	0 11 2	1 6 4	2 1 7	2 12 9	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	18 1 3
22	0 11 8	1 7 5	2 3 2	2 14 11	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	19 1 3
23	0 12 3	1 8 6	2 4 9	3 1 0	3 13 4	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	20 1 3
24	0 12 9	1 9 7	2 6 4	3 3 2	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	10 1 1	21 1 3
25	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	10 1 1	22 1 3
26	0 13 10	1 11 8	2 9 7	3 7 5	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	10 1 1	23 1 3
27	0 14 4	1 12 9	2 11 2	3 9 7	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	10 1 1	24 1 3
28	0 14 11	1 13 0	2 12 9	3 11 8	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	10 1 1	25 1 3
29	0 15 5	1 14 11	2 14 4	3 13 10	4 1 3	5 1 3	6 1 4	7 1 5	8 1 0	9 1 0	10 1 1	26 1 3
30	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	27 1 3



## TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Recess per month	of 28 Days.			of 29 Days.			of 30 Days.			of 31 Days.		
1	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6
2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7
4	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
5	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	7
6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	1
7	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	3	7
8	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	3	0	4	2
9	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	4	8
10	0	5	9	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	2
11	0	6	3	0	6	1	0	5	10	0	5	8
12	0	6	10	0	6	7	0	6	5	0	6	2
13	0	7	5	0	7	2	0	6	11	0	6	9
14	0	8	0	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	3
15	0	8	7	0	8	3	0	8	6	0	8	9
16	0	9	2	0	8	10	0	8	6	0	8	3
17	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	9	1	0	9	9
18	0	10	3	0	9	11	0	9	7	0	9	3
19	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	0	9	10
20	0	11	5	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	10	1
21	0	12	0	0	11	7	0	11	2	0	10	10
22	0	12	7	0	12	2	0	11	9	0	11	4
23	0	13	2	0	12	9	0	12	3	0	11	10
24	0	13	9	0	13	3	0	12	10	0	12	1
25	0	14	3	0	13	10	0	13	9	0	12	11
26	0	14	10	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	13	5
27	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	3	0	13	11
28	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	14	11	0	14	3
29	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6	0	15	0
30	1	1	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	1	15	6
31	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0
32	1	2	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	0	6
33	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	0
34	1	3	5	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	2	8	1	2	1
36	1	4	7	1	3	10	1	3	2	1	2	7
37	1	5	2	1	4	3	1	3	9	1	3	1
38	1	5	9	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	3	7
39	1	6	3	1	5	6	1	4	10	1	4	2
40	1	6	10	1	6	1	1	5	4	1	4	8
41	1	7	5	1	6	7	1	5	13	1	5	2
42	1	8	0	1	7	2	1	6	5	1	5	8
43	1	8	7	1	7	9	1	6	11	1	6	2
44	1	9	2	1	8	3	1	7	6	1	6	9
45	1	9	9	1	8	10	1	8	0	1	7	3
46	1	10	3	1	9	5	1	8	6	1	7	9
47	1	10	10	1	9	11	1	9	1	1	8	3
48	1	11	5	1	10	6	1	9	7	1	8	9
49	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	2	1	9	3
50	1	12	7	1	11	7	1	10	8	1	9	10
51	1	13	2	1	12	2	1	11	2	1	10	1
52	1	13	9	1	12	8	1	11	9	1	10	10
53	1	14	3	1	13	3	1	12	3	1	11	4
54	1	14	10	1	13	10	1	12	10	1	11	10
55	1	15	5	1	14	4	1	13	4	1	12	5
56	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	10	1	12	11
57	2	0	7	1	15	5	1	14	5	1	13	5
58	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	11
59	2	1	9	2	0	7	1	15	6	1	14	5
60	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	15	0

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

LV

Rupces + pr. Month.	of 28 Days			of 29 Days.			of 30 Days.			of 31 Days		
61	2	2	10	2	1	8	2	0	6	1	10	6
62	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
63	2	4	0	2	2	9	2	1	7	2	0	6
64	2	4	7	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	0
65	2	5	2	2	3	10	2	2	8	2	1	7
66	2	5	9	2	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	1
67	2	6	3	2	5	0	2	3	9	2	2	7
68	2	6	10	2	5	6	2	4	3	2	3	1
69	2	7	5	2	6	1	2	4	10	2	3	7
70	2	8	0	2	6	7	2	5	4	2	4	2
71	2	8	7	2	7	0	2	5	10	2	4	8
72	2	9	2	2	7	9	2	6	5	2	5	2
73	2	9	9	2	8	3	2	6	11	2	5	8
74	2	10	3	2	8	10	2	7	6	2	6	2
75	2	10	0	2	9	5	2	8	0	2	6	9
76	2	11	5	2	9	11	2	8	6	2	7	3
77	2	12	0	2	10	6	2	9	1	2	7	9
78	2	12	7	2	11	0	2	9	7	2	8	3
79	2	13	2	2	11	7	2	10	2	2	8	9
80	2	13	9	2	12	2	2	10	8	2	9	3
81	2	14	3	2	12	8	2	11	2	2	9	10
82	2	14	10	2	13	3	2	11	9	2	10	1
83	2	15	5	2	13	10	2	12	3	2	10	10
84	3	0	0	2	14	1	2	12	10	2	11	4
85	3	0	7	2	14	11	2	13	4	2	11	10
86	3	1	2	2	15	5	2	13	19	2	12	5
87	3	1	9	3	0	0	2	14	5	2	12	11
88	3	2	3	3	0	7	2	14	11	2	13	5
89	3	2	10	3	1	1	2	15	6	2	13	11
90	3	3	5	3	1	8	3	0	0	2	14	5
91	3	4	0	3	2	2	3	0	6	2	15	0
92	3	4	7	3	2	9	3	1	1	2	15	6
93	3	5	2	3	3	4	3	1	7	3	0	0
94	3	5	9	3	3	10	3	2	2	3	0	6
95	3	6	3	3	4	5	3	2	8	3	1	0
96	3	6	10	3	5	0	3	3	2	3	1	7
97	3	7	5	3	5	6	3	3	9	3	2	1
98	3	8	0	3	6	1	3	4	3	3	2	7
99	3	8	7	3	6	7	3	4	10	3	3	1
100	3	9	2	3	7	2	3	5	4	3	3	7
200	7	2	3	6	14	4	6	10	8	6	7	3
300	10	11	5	10	5	6	10	0	0	9	10	10
400	14	4	7	13	12	8	13	5	4	12	11	5
500	17	13	9	17	3	10	16	10	8	16	2	1
600	21	6	10	20	11	0	20	0	0	19	5	8
700	25	0	0	24	2	2	23	5	4	22	9	3
800	28	9	2	27	9	5	26	10	8	25	12	11
900	32	2	3	31	0	7	30	0	0	29	0	6
1000	35	11	5	34	7	9	33	5	4	32	4	2
2000	71	6	10	68	15	5	66	10	8	64	8	3
3000	107	2	3	103	7	2	100	0	0	96	12	5
4000	142	13	9	137	14	11	133	5	4	129	0	6
5000	178	9	2	172	6	7	166	10	8	161	4	8
6000	214	4	7	206	14	4	200	0	0	193	8	9
7000	250	0	0	241	6	1	233	5	4	225	12	11
8000	285	11	5	275	13	10	266	10	8	258	1	0
9000	321	6	10	310	5	6	300	0	0	290	5	2
10,000	357	2	5	344	13	3	333	5	4	322	9	3



## Table of Exchange.

Compare the relative value of Exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two modes in use in Calcutta, viz. that of assigning a given quantity of Sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of  $\text{rs } 6d$

PART 1.				PART 2.			
Where the rate per Sa. Rs. is fixed.				Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.			
Rate	per single	Equivalent rate per		Rates of premium	Equivalent	Rate	
Sicca	Rupee	cent of premium on		on the par	per Single	Sicca	
		the par Exchange		Exchange.	Rupees.		
s.	d.	per cent.	d. p.	per cent	s.	d.	d. p.
2	6	0	000	1	2	5	70
2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	840	2	2	5	11
2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	694	3	2	5	12
2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	564	4	2	4	84
2	5	3	448	5	2	4	57
2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	347	6	2	4	30
2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	263	7	2	4	63
2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	194	8	2	3	77
2	4	7	142	9	2	3	52
2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	109	10	2	3	27
2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	090	11	2	3	07
2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	917	12	2	2	78
2	3	11	111	13	2	2	54
2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	149	14	2	2	31
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	207	15	2	2	08
2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	285	16	2	1	86
2	2	15	384	17	2	1	64
2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	504	18	2	1	42
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	647	19	2	1	21
2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	811	20	2	1	—
2	1	20	—	21	2	0	79
2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	212	22	2	0	59
2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	448	23	2	0	39
2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	711	24	2	0	19
2	0	25	—	25	2	0	—
1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	315	26	1	11	80
1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	659	27	1	11	61
1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	032	28	1	11	43
1	11	30	434	29	1	11	25
1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	868	30	1	11	07
1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	333	31	1	10	90
1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	831	32	1	10	72
1	10	36	363	33	1	10	55
1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	931	34	1	10	38
1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	538	35	1	10	32
1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	323	36	1	10	05
1	9	42	832	37	1	9	89
1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	578	38	1	9	73
1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	381	39	1	9	58
1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	148	40	1	9	42
1	8	50	—	41	1	9	27
				42	1	9	12
				43	1	8	97
				44	1	8	83
				45	1	8	68
				46	1	8	54
				47	1	8	04
				48	1	8	27
				49	1	8	13
				50	1	8	—

# EXCHANGE OF WEIGHTS.

LXII

*The Following Table consists of Factors, which, when multiplied by Rupees and fractional parts of a Rupee, will give the value in Sterling money, expressed decimally, at the different rates of Exchange noted in the margin, per Cwt. or lb. English at so many Rupees or parts of a Rupee per Maund or Seer.*

Exch.	per Cwt	per Cwt	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per Cwt	per lb.
per	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Ct. R.	at Ct. R.
Co. R.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.S.	per F.S.	per F.M.	per F.S.
s. d.								
1 10	.125	.1375	.001116	.01227	.04164	.0191	.1264	.04515
1 10½	.1278	.1406	.001141	.001155	.04565	.05022	.1293	.04618
1 11	.1306	.1437	.001161	.001283	.04667	.05134	.1312	.04721
1 11½	.1315	.1468	.001192	.001311	.04768	.05245	.1351	.04823
2 —	.1363	.15	.001217	.001339	.0487	.05357	.1379	.04926
2 —½	.1392	.1531	.001242	.001367	.04971	.05468	.1408	.05028
2 1	.142	.1562	.001268	.001395	.05073	.0558	.1437	.05131
2 1½	.149	.1593	.001293	.00143	.05174	.05692	.1465	.05234
2 2	.1477	.1625	.001318	.001451	.05276	.05803	.1494	.05336
2 2½	.1505	.1656	.001344	.001478	.05377	.05915	.1523	.05439
2 3	.1534	.1687	.001369	.001506	.05478	.06026	.1552	.05542

## EXAMPLES.

Require<sup>d</sup> the value per lb. of Indigo at Co. Rs. 200 per Factory Maund, Exchange at 2s. per Co. Rupee?

In the Table in a line with 2s. and under per lb. at Co. Rs. per Factory Maund is the Number .001339 which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 200 will give .2678 decimals of a £ Stg. or 5s 4½d.

Required the value per Cwt. of Sugar at Sa. Rs. 7. 8 per Bazar Maund Exchange at 2s. 1d. per Co. Rupee?

Opposite to 2s. 1d. and under per Cwt. at Co. Rs. per Bazar Maund is the Number .142 which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 7½ will give the value in Stg. expressed decimally 1.065 or £ 1. 1s. 3½d.

Required the value per lb. of Quicksilver at Current Rs. 4 per Factory Seer Exchange at 2s. per Co. Rupee.

In a line with 2s. and under per lb. at Ct. Rs. per Factory Seer is the Number, .04926 which when multiplied by Current Rupees 4 will give .19704 decimals of a £ Stg. or 3s. 11½d.



# THE BENGAL ALMANAC

## Part IV.

---

LIST OF

**Sovereigns of Europe,**

GOVERNORS GENERAL, COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF,  
JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES,  
TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,  
&c. &c. &c.

---



## Sovereigns of Europe.

<i>Kingdoms, &amp;c.</i>	<i>To whom subject.</i>	<i>When born.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Great Britain and } Ireland . . . . . }	Victoria I. . . . .	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
France . . . . .	Louis Philippe .	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 7, 1830
Spain . . . . .	Isabella II. . . . .	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833
Portugal . . . . .	Maria de Gloria .	April 14, 1819	May 2, 1826
Russia & Poland . .	Nicholas . . . . .	July 6, 1796	
Austria . . . . .	Ferdinand I. . . .	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835
Prussia . . . . .	Frederic Wm. III .	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797
Sweden and Norway .	Charles XIV. . . .	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818
Denmark . . . . .	Frederick VI. . . .	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808
Netherlands . . . .	William . . . . .	Aug. 24, 1772	May 15, 1815
Belgium . . . . .	Leopold I. . . . .	Dec. 16, 1790	July 20, 1831
Turkey . . . . .	Mahmoud II. . . .	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808
Greece . . . . .	Otho . . . . .	June 1, 1815	Oct. 5, 1832
Ionian Islands . . .	Antonio Comuto .		1804
ITALY.			
Lombardy and Venice	(Emp. of Austria)		
Sardinia . . . . .	Charles Albert . .	Oct. 2, 1798	May 1831
Naples and Sicily . .	Ferdinand II. . . .	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830
Rome . . . . .	Gregory XVI. . . .	Sept. 18, 1765	
Tuscany . . . . .	Leopold II. . . . .	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma . . . . .	Maria Louisa . . .	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena . . . . .	Francis IV. . . . .	Oct. 6, 1779	
Lucca . . . . .	Charles Louis . . .	Dec. 23, 1799	
GERMANY.			
Bohemia . . . . .	(Emp. of Austria)		
Brandenburgh . . . .	King of Prussia)		
Saxony . . . . .	Fred. Augustus . .	May 18, 1797	
Bavaria . . . . .	Louis Charles . . .	Aug. 25, 1786	
Hanover . . . . .	Ernest Augustus .	June 5, 1771	June 21, 1837
Wirttemburgh . . . . .	William . . . . .	Sept. 27, 1781	
Baden . . . . .	Charles Leopold . .	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel . . . . .	William II. . . . .	July 23, 1777	
Hesse Darmstadt . . .	Louis II. . . . .	Dec 26, 1777	
Holstein . . . . .	(King of Denmk)		
Luxemhergh . . . . .	(King of Nethds.		
Brunswick . . . . .	William . . . . .	April 25, 1806	
Mecklenburgh . . . .	George V. . . . .	Aug. 12, 1779	
Nassau . . . . .	William George . .	June 14, 1792	
Saxe Weimar . . . . .	Charles Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	

# KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE CONQUEST.

Names.	Born	When	Reigned	Reign ended	Buried at
	A D	Began to reign	Y M.		
William I	1027	1066, Oct. 11	20 11	Sept. 9, 1087	Caen, Normandy
William II	1057	1087, Sept. 9	12 11	Aug. 2, 1100	Winchester
Henry I	1068	1100, Aug. 2	35 4	Dec. 1, 1135	Reading
Stephen	1105	1135, Dec. 1	18 11	Oct. 25, 1154	Faversham

## The Saxon Line Restored.

Henry II	1133	1154, Oct. 25	34 8	July 6, 1189	Fontevrault
Richard I	1156	1189, July 6	9 9	April 6, 1199	Fontevrault
John	1165	1199, April 6	17 6	Oct. 19, 1216	Worcester
Henry III	1207	1216, Oct. 19	56 1	Nov. 16, 1272	Westminster
Edward I	1239	1272, Nov. 16	34 8	July 7, 1307	Westminster
Edward II	1284	1307, July 7	19 7	Jan. 25, 1327	Gloucester
Edward III	1312	1327, Jan. 25	50 5	June 21, 1377	Westminster
Richard II	1366	1377, June 21	22 3	Sept. 20, 1399	Westminster

## The Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV	1367	1399, Sept. 29	13 6	March 20, 1413	Canterbury
Henry V	1389	1413, Mar. 20	9 5	Aug. 31, 1422	Westminster
Henry VI	1421	1422, Aug. 31	38 6	March 4, 1461	Windsor

## The Line of York.

Edward IV	1442	1461, Mar. 4	22 1	April 9, 1483	Windsor
Edward V	1471	1483, April 9	0 2	June 22, 1483	Unknown
Richard III	1442	1483, June 22	2 2	Aug. 22, 1485	Leicester

## The Families United.

Henry VII	1456	1485, Aug. 22	23 8	April 22, 1509	Westminster
Henry VIII	1492	1509, April 22	37 9	Jan. 28, 1547	Windsor
Edward VI	1537	1547, Jan. 28	6 5	July 6, 1553	Westminster
Mary	1516	1553, July 6	5 4	Nov. 17, 1558	Westminster
Elizabeth	1533	1558, Nov. 17	14 4	March 24, 1603	Westminster

## The Union of the Two Crowns.

James I	1566	1603, Mar. 24	22 0	March 27, 1625	Westminster
Charles I	1600	1625, Mar. 27	23 10	Jan. 30, 1649	Windsor
Charles II	1630	1649, Jan. 30	36 0	Feb. 6, 1685	Westminster
James II	1633	1685, Feb. 6	4 0	Feb. 13, 1689	Paris
Mary	1662	1685, Feb. 13	5 10	.....	Westminster
William III	1650	1689, Feb. 13	13 1	March 8, 1702	Westminster

## The Union of the Two Kingdoms.

Anne	1665	1702, Mar. 9	12 5	August 1, 1714	Westminster
George I	1660	1714, Aug. 1	12 10	June 11, 1727	Hanover
George II	1683	1727, June 11	33 4	Oct. 25, 1761	Westminster
George III	1738	1760, Oct. 25	59 3	Jan. 29, 1821	Windsor
George IV	1762	1820, Jan. 29	10 5	June 26, 1831	Windsor
William IV	1765	1830, June 26	5 11	June 20, 1837	Windsor

## Sovereigns of Europe.

### GREAT-BRITAIN.

(Alexandrina) **VICTORIA I.** Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1819. Succeeded her uncle William IV. June 20, 1837. Proclaimed June 21, 1837.

#### THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Adelaide. Sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792. Married July 11, 1818, to his late Majesty King William IV. who died June 20, 1837.

#### MOTHER OF THE QUEEN.

Victoria Maria Louisa, Sister of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, born August 17, 1786. Married May 29, 1818, to the late Edward Duke of Kent, and had issue Alexandrina Victoria, her present Majesty. The Duke died January 23, 1830.

#### UNCLES AND AUNTS TO THE QUEEN.

1. Augusta Sophia, Nov. 9, 1768.
2. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770, married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Hombourg, born July 30, 1769, who died April 2, 1829.
3. Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. Issue: George Frederick, May 27, 1819.
4. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Jan. 27, 1773.
5. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married, May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797, Issue: George William, March 26, 1819 and Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822. Mary Adelaide, November 27, 1833.
6. Mary, April 25, 1776, married July 22, 1816, to her cousin William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, who died November 30, 1834.
7. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

*Cousin of the Queen (Sister of the late Duke of Gloucester)*

1. Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.

### Austria.

**FERDINAND I.** Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, born April 19, 1793, succeeded his father Francis March 2, 1835, married Feb. 27, 1831, Maria Anne Caroline (daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia) born September 19, 1803.

#### Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma, born Dec. 12, 1791.
2. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno) born March 1, 1798.
3. Francis Charles Joseph, born Dec. 7, 1802; married November 4, 1824, Princess Sophie, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.
4. Mary Ann Frances, born June 8, 1804.

#### Mother-in-law of the Emperor.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

#### ARCHDUKES.—PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Charles, born Sept. 5, 1771. Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia.  
Joseph, born March 9, 1776. Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary.  
John, born January 10, 1782.  
Renier, born Sept. 30, 1783. Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice.  
Louis, born December 18, 1784.

### Germany.

(Confederated Independent States.)

#### BOHEMIA, 4\*.

**FERDINAND I.** King of Bohemia, (Emperor of Austria.)

\*.\* The number denotes the votes each State has in the Diet.

#### AUSTRIA, 4.

**FERDINAND I.** Emperor.

#### PRUSSIA, 4.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM III.** King.

#### BRANDENBURGH, 4.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM III.** Margrave of Brandenburg (King of Prussia.)



**BAVARIA, 4.**

**LOUIS CHARLES**, King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1786, married, October 12, 1810, *Theresa*, daughter of Frederick late Duke of Sax-Altenburg *Issue* :—

- 1 Maximilian, November 29, 1811.
- 2 Matilda, August 30, 1813.
- 3 Otto, June 1, 1815 King of Greece.
- 4 Leopold, March 14, 1821.
- 5 Adeline, March 19, 1823.
- 6 Hildegard, June 10, 1825.
- 7 Alexandrina, August 26, 1826.
- 8 Albert, July 19, 1828.

**SAXONY, 4.**

**FREDERICK**, King of Saxony, born May 18, 1797, married I, to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832.

II. *Maria*, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

**HANOVER, 4.**

**ERNEST AUGUSTUS**, King of Hanover, born June 5, 1771, Succeeded his Brother William IV 20th June, 1837, married May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778 *Issue* George Frederick, May 27, 1819.

**WIRTEMBERG, 4.**

**WILLIAM**, King of Wirtemberg, K. G. born Sept 27, 1781; married I, January 24, 1816, *Catharine*, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenbourg, born May 21, 1784, died January 9, 1819. *Issue* —

- 1 *Maria Charlotte*, October 30, 1816.
- 2 *Sophia*, June 17, 1818.
- II April 15, 1820, *PATRINA*, daughter of his uncle, Duke of Lewis born September 11, 1800, *Issue* :—
3. *Catherine*, August 21, 1821.
4. *Charles, Prince Royal*, March 6, 1823.
5. *Augusta*, October 14, 1826

**BADEN, 3.**

**CHARLES LEOPOLD**, Grand Duke of Baden, born August 29, 1790, Succeeded his brother, Louis William, March 30, 1830, married July 25, 1819, to *Sophia*, daughter of Gustavus IV, ex king of Sweden. *Issue* :—

- 1 *Alexandrina*, born Dec 6, 1820.
- 2 *Louis*, August 15, 1824.
3. *Frederick*, Sept. 9, 1826.
4. *William*, Dec. 13, 1829.
5. *Charles*, March 9, 1832.
6. *Maria*, November 20, 1834.

**HESSE CASSEL, 3.**

**WILLIAM II** Elector of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, married Feb. 13, 1797, *AUGUSTA*, daughter of William II King of Prussia; *Issue* :—

1. *Caroline*, born July 29, 1799.
2. *Frederick*, August 20, 1802.
3. *Maria*, (Duchess of Saxo-Meiningen) September 6, 1804

**HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.**

**LOUIS II**, Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born Dec. 26, 1777, succeeded his father Louis X April, 1830, married June 19, 1804. *WILHELMINA LOTISA*, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden; born September 10, 1788, died Jan. 27, 1836; *Issue* :—

- 1 *Louis*, born June 19, 1806, married Dec. 26, 1833, *Matilda*, daughter of Louis Charles, King of Bavaria
2. *Charles*, April 23, 1809
3. *Alexander*, July 15, 1823.
4. *Maria*, August 8, 1824.

**HOLSTEIN, 3.**

**FREDERICK VI**, Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

**LUXEMBERG, 3.**

**WILLIAM FREDERICK**, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, (King of the Netherlands.)

**BRUNSWICK, 3.**

**WILLIAM**, Duke of Brunswick, and Lunenburg, born April 25, 1806. Succeeded on the expulsion of his brother Duke Charles, September, 1830.

**MECKLENBURGH, 1.**

**GEORGE V**, Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, born August 12, 1779, married August 12, 1817, *MARY WILHELMINA*, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel; *Issue* :—

1. *Louisa*, May 21, 1818.
2. *George*, October 17, 1819.
3. *Caroline Charlotte*, January 10, 1821.
4. *Ernest, Adolphus*, January 11, 1824.

### NASSAU, 2.

**WILLIAM GEORGE**, Duke of Nassau, born June 11, 1792, married 1 June 21, 1813 **CHARLOTTE LOUISA**, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, (who died March, 1825). *Issue*—

1. Teresa, August 17, 1815.
2. Adolphus, *Hereditary Prince*, July 21, 1817.
3. Maurice, November 21, 1820.
4. Mary, January 29, 1825.
- II April 23, 1829, **PAULINE**, niece of the King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1810. *Issue*—
5. Henrietta, August 13, 1831.
6. Nicholas, September 20, 1832.

### SAXE WEIMAR, 1.

**CHARLES FREDERICK**, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, born Feb. 2, 1783, married August 8, 1801, to Maria, sister of the Emperor of Russia. *Issue*—

1. Maria, February 3, 1808.
2. Augusta, September 30, 1811.
3. Charles, June 24, 1818.

\*. There are 19 other smaller independent principalities, which including the 4 free towns and their territories amount in all to 38 states of which the confederation consists.

## Russia.

**NICHOLAS**, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland, born July 6, 1796, married July 13, 1817 **ALEXANDRA**, formerly **CHARLOTTE**, daughter of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1792. *Issue*—

1. Alexander, April 29, 1818.
2. Mary, August 18, 1819.
3. Olga, September 11, 1822.
4. Alexandra, June 24, 1825.
5. Constantine, September 21, 1827.
6. Nicholas, August 8, 1831.
7. Michael, October 25, 1832.

### PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Maria, Princess of Saxe-Weimar, February 16, 1786.

Ann, Princess of Orange, January 18, 1795.

Michael, February 9, 1798, married February 20, 1824, Paulina, niece of the King of Württemberg, born January 9, 1807.

## Prussia.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM III**, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, &c. born August 3, 1770, married 1, December 13, 1793, **LOUISA AUGUSTA**, Princess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, who died July 13, 1810. II, November 9, 1824, **ANGUSTA**, daughter of Frederick Count de Harrach, born August 30, 1800. *Issue by the first marriage*—

1. Frederick William, *Prince Royal*, October 15, 1795, married November 29, 1823, **LOUISA**, sister of the King of Bavaria.
2. William Louis, March 22, 1797, married June 11, 1820, **ANGUSTA**, second daughter of Charles Frederic grand duke of Saxe-Weimar.
3. Charlotte (Empress of Russia), July 13, 1795.
4. Charles, June 29, 1801, married May 26, 1827, daughter of Charles Frederic, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar.
5. Alexandra, February 23, 1803, married September 24, 1820, to Paul Frederic Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.
6. Louisa, February 1, 1808, wife of Prince Frederick of Orange.
7. Albert, October 4, 1809, married Sept. 11, 1830.
8. Marianne, daughter of the King of the Netherlands.

## France.

**LOUIS PHILIPPE**, King of the French, born October 6, 1773, elected King on the deposition of Charles X. August 7, 1830, married November 25, 1809, **MARIA AMELIA**, sister of the King of Sicily, born April 26, 1782. *Issue*—

1. Ferdinand Duc d'Orléans, September 3, 1810.
2. Louisa, Queen of the Belgians, April 3, 1812.
3. Mary, April 12, 1813.
4. Louis Charles, October 25, 1814.
5. Clementine, June 3, 1817.
6. Francis, August 14, 1818.
7. Henry, June 16, 1822.
8. Antonio, July 31, 1824.

## Spain.

**ISABELLA H.** Queen of Spain and the Indies, born October 10, 1830. Succeeded to the throne, on the death of her father Ferdinand VII, September 29, 1833. Regent; Christina, the Queen's mother, sister of the King of Sicily.

1. Maria Louisa, the Queen's sister, born January 30, 1832.

## SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

### PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

**Don Charles Isidor** *Infant of Spain*, born March 29, 1788, married September 29, 1816 to *Maria Francisca*, Infanta of Portugal, who died Sept. 4, 1814. *Issue*—Charles Louis, January 31, 1818, John Charles, May 15, 1829, Ferdinand, October 13, 1824.

**Don Francis de Paula**, *Infant*, born March 10, 1791, married June 12, 1819, *Louisa Charlotte*, eldest sister of the King of Naples. *Issue*—Isabella, May 18, 1821, Francis, May 13, 1822; Henry, April 17, 1823; Louisa, June 12, 1824; Josephine, May 25, 1827; Ferdinand, April 11, 1832; Christiana, June 5, 1833; Amelia, Oct. 12, 1834.

### Portugal.

**MARIA DE GLORIA**, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 14, 1819. Attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro D'Alcantara, (Ex-Emperor of Brazil,) son of the late King, May 2, 1826, married Nov. 1, 1834, Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenburg, born Dec. 9, 1810, died March 28, 1835, married Jan. 11, 1836, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg, born Oct. 20, 1816, nephew of the Duchess of Kent.

### Sweden.

**CHARLES XIV** (formerly Marshal Bernadotte,) King of Sweden and Norway, born January 26, 1764, elected Crown Prince of Sweden, August 21, 1810. Succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles XIII. February 5, 1818, married August 16, 1798, *EUGENIE BERNARDINE DE CLARY*, born November 8, 1741. *Is*

*Issue*—Charles, Duke of Scania, May 3, 1826, Gustavus, Duke of Uppland, June 18, 1827, Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothen, January 21, 1829, Charlotte, April 24, 1830. Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, August 24, 1831.

### Denmark.

**FREDERICK VI** King of Denmark, K. G., born January 28, 1769, married July 31, 1790, *SOPHIA FREDERICKA*, niece of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, born October 28, 1767, *Issue*—

1. Caroline, October 28, 1793.

2. Wilhelmina, January 17, 1808.

*Crown Prince*—Prince Christian, Frederick, his cousin, born September 18, 1786, married 1, February 18, 1806. Charlotte-Fredrika, Princess of Mecklenburg. (*Issue*—Frederick October 6, 1808.)

II, May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg, born June 28, 1790.

### Netherlands.

**WILLIAM**, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, K. G., born August 24, 1772, married, October 1, 1791, *WILHELMINA*, sister of the King of Prussia, born November 18, 1774, *Issue*—died October 12, 1837.

1. William, *Prince Royal* (in Gen. in the British service,) December 6, 1792, married February 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Emperor of Russia. *Issue*—William, February 19, 1817, Alexander, August 2, 1818, Frederick, June 13, 1820, and Sophia, April 8, 1824.

2. Frederick, February 28, 1797, married May 21, 1825, Louisa, third daughter of the King of Prussia.

3. Matianne, May 19, 1809. Married Sept. 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia.

### Belgium.

**LEOPOLD I** King of the Belgians, son of Francis, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Elected in 1831. Inaugurated July 20, 1831, born December 16, 1790, married I, May 2, 1816, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George IV, of Great Britain, who died without issue, November 6, 1817. II, August 9, 1832, Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, born April 3, 1812, *Issue*, Leopold, born April 10, 1835, a son born March 24, 1836.

### Switzerland.

(Confederation of twenty-two Independent Cantons.)

His Excellency, **CHARLES DE TAVEL**, President of the Diet.

### Italian States.

#### LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

**FERDINAND I** King of Lombardy and Venice, (Emperor of Austria.)

#### SARDINIA.

**CHARLES ALBERT**, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born October 2, 1796, succeeded his uncle, Charles Felix, May 1831, married September 20, 1817, *TAKSSA*, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; *Issue*—

1. Victor Emmanuel, March 14, 1830.

2. Ferdinand, November 15, 1822.

# NAPLES AND SICILY.

**FERDINAND II** King of Naples and the Sicilies, born January 12, 1810, Succeeded his father Francis, November 8, 1830, married Nov. 21, 1832, Christina, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, who died, January 1836, *Issue*, Francis, born January 1836.

# ROME.

**GREGORY XVI.** (Maurice Cappellari) Sovereign Pontiff, born September 18, 1765, elected Cardinal March 25, 1825, elected Pope February 2, 1831

# TUSCANY

**LEOPOLD II** Grand Duke of Tuscany (cousin of the Emperor of Austria), born October 5, 1797, married 1. November 16, 1817 Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony, born November 15, 1799, died March 22, 1832, *Issue* Caroline, November 19 1822, Augusta, April 1, 1824. 2. June 7, 1834 Antoinette, sister of the King of Naples, born December 19, 1811, *Issue* Isabella, born May 21, 1834. Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835 Maria Theresa, born June 29, 1836

# PARMA.

**MARIA LOUISA**, Grand Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, (sister of the Emperor of Austria) born December 12, 1791, married April 2, 1810, to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, *Issue* —

1. Francis Jos Charles Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, born March 20, 1811, Died July 22, 1832.

# MODENA.

**FRANCIS IV**, Duke of Modena, Massa, Reggio, and Mirandolo, (cousin of the Emperor of Austria), born October 6, 1779, married June 20, 1812, MARIA BEATRICK, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia *Issue* —

1. Theresa, July 14, 1817.
2. Francis June 1, 1819
3. Ferdinand, July 21, 1821
4. Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1824

# LUCCA.

**CHARLES LOUIS**, Duke of Lucca, born December 23, 1799, married June 16, 1819, MARIA FILIPPA, Princess of Sardinia *Issue* —

1. Ferdinand, January 14, 1823

# Turkey.

**MAHMOUD II** Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born July 20, 1785, called to the throne on the deposition of his uncle, Selim III July 28, 1808, *Issue* —

1. Abdul Measoud April 20, 1823.
2. Abdul Aziz, February 8, 1830, and several daughters

# Greece.

**OTHO**, Second Son of the King of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815, elected King by the Provincial Government of the Grecian States October 5, 1832, ascended the throne, January 1833, Married November 20, 1836, Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Oldenburg, born December 21, 1818

# Ionian Isles.

**PRINCE ANTONIO COMUFO**, President of the Ionian Republic, succeeded in 1804, on the death of Prince Theodor.

*Lord Commissioner*, Major General Sir Howard Douglas, *Bt.*

# America.

## UNITED STATES

**PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN**, inaugurated for four years March 4, 1837.

*Vice President*, Rich M Johnston

*Secretary of State*, John Forsyth.

*Secretary of the Treasury* Levi Woodbury,

*Secretary at War*,

*Secretary of the Navy*, Mahlon Dickerson

*Attorney General*, Benj F Butler.

## GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

*Maine*, Robt P Dunlap

*New Hampshire*, Isaac Hill

*Massachusetts*, Edward Everett

*Rhode Island*, John B Francis,

*Connecticut*, Samuel A Foot

*Vermont*, William A Palmer.

*New York*,—Marcy

*New Jersey*, Peter D Vroom.

*Pennsylvania*, George Wolf

*Delaware*, Caleb B Bennett.

*Maryland*, James Thomas.

*Virginia*, Lottison W Tazewell.

*North Carolina*, David L Swain.

*South Carolina*, George M Duffie.

*Georgia*, Wilson Lumpkin

*Kentucky*, J. T. Moorehead.

*Tennessee*, William Carroll

*Ohio*, Robert Lucas,

*Louisiana*, Edward D White.

*Mississippi*, H G Runkle.

*Indiana*, Noah Noble

*Illinois*, Joseph Duncan.

*Alabama*, John Gayle.

*Missouri*, David Dunklin.

*Michigan*,

*Arkansas*,

*Florida Territory*, Wm. P. Duval.

## Native East Indian Governments.

### CABUL.

DOST MAHOMMED KHAN, one of the Brothers of FATEH KHAN, the celebrated Vizier of MAHMOUD, and Chief of the *Burak-ke-Caan*, the most powerful in AFGHANISTAN has for some years reigned in this country. On the base and cruel murder of FATEH KHAN by MAHMOUD at the instigation of PRINCE KAMRAN, his Brothers revolted from their allegiance under the guidance of AZEEM KHAN, the Governor of Cashmere, and drove MAHMOUD and his son from Cabul. AZEEM KHAN in the first instance offered the vacant throne to Shah Shuja, considered the legitimate King by the British Government, and whom it is intended to reseat; but offended by some personal slight, withdrew his support, and placed in his room, EYOON, a Brother of SAADAT, who was content to take the trapping without the power of royalty. On AZEEM KHAN'S death, his Brothers dissatisfied with their position, conspired against his son HUFEEZ OULLAH KHAN, and seizing his person, by the act of blowing him from a Gun, induced his mother to deprive up the residue of AZEEM KHAN'S immense wealth. EYOON'S son was killed in these disputes and he himself alarmed by the scenes of violence fled to Lahore.

DOST MAHOMMED the most talented of the Brothers, took possession of, and became *de facto* Lord of CABUL. SHAHE DIL KHAN accompanied by four Brothers carried off about half a million sterling of AZEEM KHAN'S money, and seated himself in CANDAHAR as an independent Christian. He and one of his Brothers are dead, and CANDAHAR is now ruled by COUS DIL KHAN, assisted by his two surviving Brothers, ROUNDEL DIL and MEER DIL.

At the period of the flight of EYOON from Cabul, Peshawar was governed by a Brother of DOST MAHOMMED who with another Brother were both killed in battle and were succeeded by MAHOMMED KOTI, who is a tributary of RUNDEL SINGH. He is on bad terms with his brother DOST MAHOMMED, but out of the reverence of PESHAWAR supports his younger Brothers PETA and SULEM MAHOMMED KHAN and the families of his two predecessors.

Altho' friendly disputes and jealousies have separated this family into hostile parties, a common danger would probably reunite them.

DOST MAHOMMED KHAN is about 44 years of age and much beloved and respected in Cabul.

### KING OF THE SIKHS.

His Highness MALA RAJA RANJIT SINGH, King of the Sikhs.

His dominions comprise, the Punjab, Candahar, Peshawar, Moultan, part of Sind, &c. He is the son of MALA SINGH and about fifty-two years of age, has three sons, viz. KIRPA SINGH, SHAH SINGH, and TARA SINGH, but the two latter are not recognised by him as such.

The Government of the Sikhs had been formerly divided among a number of petty independent chieftains under the *Khalisa* or commonwealth, "to the established rules and laws of which, as fixed by GURU GOVIND, it was their moral and religious duty to conform." The successors of RANJIT SINGH had in their possession of but a few villages, until his father, by fundatory depredations, and the conquest of Lahore, laid the foundation of the present considerable power of his son, who has now subdued almost all the petty Sikh chiefs.

### KING OF OUDE.

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from ALLAH MAHOMMED AMFEN, of a noble family in Persia, who came to India in the reign of BARABOR SHAH and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of SAYED KHAN. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of AHMED SHAH to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law. On the death of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA without any male issue, his spurious son VIZIER ALA, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was, after a reign of four months deposed, and SAYED ALA, the brother of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA, ascended the *musnad* on the 21st of January, 1798. He died 9th, October 1827 and was succeeded by his Son GHASSEED UD-DIN HYDER, who died 1837 and was succeeded by his uncle the present sovereign. In 1819, GHASSEEDUDIN relinquished the title of Nawab, and assumed that of King.

### KING OF AVA.

The name of the King is MANGA TSON, but it is not considered respectful to mention it. His titles are as follows.—His most glorious and excellent Majesty the Lord of the Tshadda, King of Elephants, Master of many White Elephants, and Proprietor of Mines of Gold, Silver, Rubies, Amber and the Noble Serpentine, Sovereign of the Empires of Thanaparanta and Tappadai and other great Empires and Countries, and of all the Umbrella wearing Chiefs, the Supremacy of Religion, the Sun descended Monarch, Master of Life, and great King of Righteousness, who bears the honorary name (in Pali) of "the illustrious in the three worlds, the King of Kings, possessor of boundless dominion and supreme wisdom, and great King of Righteousness."

The dominions consist of Burmah Proper, the old kingdoms of Toung-ngu and Pegu, and the Shan States and Districts of Kade, Thongthut, Khamti, doo-raung, Bamo, Monhyen, Momait, Man Lona, Taung-ban, Thamm, Kangmuh, Man Man, Man Lung-yih, Kyau Young-gyin, Kyauton, Kyau Khyang, Thabo, Thoun-zay, Monch, Kyau-toung, Kyau-kham, Nyaung-yau, Koo-va, Woon-ue, Moony, Man Pyin, Man Pan, Man Pan, Man Kang, Naung-mun, Thant, Tabat, Yauk-zouk, Man Tsat, Eile, &c. and of which States and districts however are differently named, more or less, by the Shans themselves.

The present King of Ava was born on the 23d July 1784, and succeeded his Grand-father, (of Siam's Minderagee, on the 6th June 1819. He is therefore now (1st January 1837) 52 years and 5 months old, and has reigned 17 years and 7 months. He has one son, named Tsaky a

Mon, born on the 9th February 1893, and one daughter, named Thiri Thlanga Myat-zwa, born on the 23d November 1891. He has several brothers, Tharawadi Men, Bo yan Men, Thibo Men, &c. But his brother-in-law, the Queen's brother, named Paden Men, and Menthagyi of great Power, is the most influential and powerful Prince, in fact, the regent of the kingdom at present. His uncle, named Mekkhara Men, the late King's youngest son, is by far the most intelligent man in the country, and has lately been elected an Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The present King of Ava has not nominated or acknowledged his son as his successor, and his death will, most probably, be followed by tumult and civil war at the capital.

Since the above was written, a revolution has occurred at Ava, and the King's brother, the Prince of Tharawadi, has usurped the throne, removing his brother and placing him under *surveillance*, and seizing his ministers and Officers, putting several of them to death, and continuing others as well as the Queen's brother, the Menthagyi, in prison, and working them on the roads as common felons.—He assumed the Sovereignty on the 9th of April 1897, with the titles of Yanan-Thangay, Kounbaung men, and Shue Bo Bharen, King of *Yatanu-Thangay*, *Kounbaungay*, and Sovereign of *Shue Bo*, different names for Alompra's old capital Moutshobo, to which place he has determined upon removing the seat of Empire.—On the 10th of June 1897 he and the whole of his Court and public Officers deserted the City of Ava and removed to a place named Kyonkayavate, situated 60 miles above Ava on the right bank of the Irrawadi and 14 miles due East of Moutshobo.—Here he proposes to remain until the palace and public buildings at Moutshobo are completed, and fit for the reception of himself and followers.

This Prince was born of the same mother as the late King, on Wednesday the 4th September 1786, and he is therefore now (1st January 1898) more than 51 years of age. By his principal Queen he has a grown-up son and daughter, the former styled Taung dweng gyauw men, and the latter said to be highly skilled in Astrology. By inferior Queens he has numerous other children, the principal of whom are, Thaw-teng gyih, now Prince of Prome and President of the Lawoffice, and Thaw-teng-byu, now Prince of Pakhangyi and a General. His Uncle, the Prince of Mekkhara, has also been placed in the *Lawoffice* or Council of State, but he is too timid to interfere much. The name of the present King is MAUNO KUENO.

#### KING OF SIAM

His usual titles are, The God Buddha who dwells over every head, the Lord of life and master of the Palace. His dominions consist of Siam Proper, of the Shan States of Ch'ing Meng, Lamphun, Lakhon, Wuang Nan, Mouang Fang, Lan ch'ang, Luang Phabang, Ch'ing Son, Ch'ing Rai, and others, of part of the old kingdom of Cambodia, and of the Malayan States of Quha and Patani.

The present King is the same person whom Mr. Crawford saw as Prince Krom Chat at Bangkok in the year 1822. He was the eldest son by an inferior wife of the late King, whom he succeeded on the 21st July 1821, with the general consent of the Country, and he is now about 50 years of age. His successor, it is supposed, will be his brother *Chao Fa*, Lord of Heaven, the eldest son of the late King by his principal Queen. The other Members of the Royal family of Siam are said to amount to nearly three thousand.

#### KING OF NEPAUL

Maharaja RAJ RAJENDRA VIKRAM SAI, King of Nepal, succeeded his father at the early age of two years, is now twenty-two years old, has two infant sons, is the son of GIRIVAN JUDHA VIKRAM SAI, the son of PURNIM PAL SAI, the successor of RUM BAHADUR the son of SING PRAKASH, the son of PURNIM NARAIN, the Goorkhani conqueror of Nepal, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the present Rajah's father is one of those, which Princes whose capture is the law, have met with. GIRIVAN JUDHA VIKRAM SAI having caused a pagoda, like that of Juggermath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited dissatisfaction amongst his people, and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenge, the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretended to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, immediately killed by the Causy Bhumson, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the *Musaul*. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, on whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Causy's order. Nepal is tributary to China from the year 1792.

#### NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness Nawab ASOPH JAH MOZUFFIER-UL MOOMALIK MEER FURKONDH ALI KHAN BAKHTOOR FATH JUNG, Nizam of Hyderabad, ascended the Musnud on the 24th of May, 1829, as the son and successor of SEUNDEN JAH the eldest of the eight sons of NIZAM ALI KHAN, the younger brother of SALAFAT JUNG, the uncle and successor of MOZUFFIER JUNG, the nephew and successor of NAZIR JUNG, the second son of NIZAM UL MOOMLIK, who obtained the Subadary of the Deccan in 1717, in the reign of Ruff-ul Dujet.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October, 1800, the subadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When Asoph Jah Nizam ul-moomlik returned from Delhi, in 1719, he fought in 1741, his son NAZIR JUNG who had rebelled against him. Nizam ul-moomlik died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1763, a period of 15 years, three princes had ascended the Musnud, and were successively assassinated. Mozuffier Jung was grandson to Nizam ul-moomlik by his younger daughter's side. Nizam ul removed his capital from Aurangabad to Hyderabad.

#### RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness, Maharajah JANKO RAO Scindia, Rajah of Gwalior, succeeded to the Scindia Government on the 1st June, 1827, is now eighteen years of age, was elected by Baiza Bai, the widow of DOWLET RAO Scindia, the nephew of MADHARAJ Scindia, the son of RANDEE Scindia.

The family of Scindia are Sudras, of the tribe of Kumbhee, or cultivators. Ranojee was employed by Peshwa Bajerow, as the bearer of his shippers from which situation he rose to eminence, and when Bajerow having succeeded his father, Bhiswanth Row, in the office of Peshwa, in Nov. 1720, came into Malwa in 1731, Ranojee was a Marhatta chieftain of high rank. So that the Sovereign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed more than between a hundred and one hundred and ten years. Baiza Bai was expelled in 1833 by the present Rajah.

#### RAJAH OF BHUTPORE.

His Highness, Maharaja BALWANT SINGH, Rajah of Bhutpore, succeeded his father in August, 1821, was displaced by one of his cousins, DURGUN SAI, in March, 1825, but reinstated by the British Government, on the 19th of January, 1826, is yet a minor in age, the son of BULDER SINGH, the second brother of RANADHAR SINGH, the eldest of the four sons of RUMJEE SINGH, the son of KAMU SINGH, the brother of RUTUN SINGH, the brother of JOWAHAR SINGH, the son of SMOONJI MEHTA, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhutpore is,) in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna, is dated in 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During Aurungzebe's last march towards the Deccan, a HURMUN, a Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhutpore. The present prince, like of his father, is a slave of the name of Sahib Romur. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the Pant Ranees.

#### RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness, Maharaja BISHEN SINGH, Rajah of Kotah. The son of KISHOUR RAO, the son of Maha Rao OMID SINGH.

#### RAJAH OF INDOOR.

His Highness, Maharaja HURRY RAO Holkar, the cousin and successor of MOULHAR RAO, the third the adopted son and successor of JESWONT RAO Holkar, the brother of CASI RAO, the eldest of the four sons of TUKAJEE Holkar, a chief who was elected to the Government of the Holkar state by AMULYA Bai, on the death of her son MALTEE Row.

The Holkar family are of the Dhongun or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or, more properly, Halkar, is from Halka a village, and Kari, an inhabitant. MOULHAR RAO, was the first prince of the Holkar family, and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728, the district of Indore was assigned to him in 1738. He had only one son, Kundi Row, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left one only son Maltee Row. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of MOULHAR Row. The original family being thus extinct, AMULYA Bai elected TUKAJEE HOLKAR to the principality. He had four sons, CASI Row and MOULHAR Row by his wife, and Jeswont Row and Etjee by his mistress.

#### RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYPEOR.

His Highness, the infant son of Maharaja SEWAT SINGH, Rajah of Joynagar, or Jypeor, who is the son of JAGAT SINGH, the son of PRATAP SINGH, the son of MADHO SINGH, the son of RAM SINGH, the son of SEWAT JY SINGH, who lived in the time of MEHAMED SHAH. The young prince is about three years of age and RAWUL BAKT SAI is the regent during his minority, appointed by the British government.

#### RAJAH OF JOUDHPUR OR MARWAR.

His Highness, Maharaja MUN SINGH, Rajah of Joudhpur, or Marwar is a distant relation of BHIM SINGH.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died near Cabul, in 1581, Aurungzebe, one of whose best generals the Maharaja was, gave orders forcibly to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe, regained their former possession. AJIT SINGH, the grandson of Jeswont Singh, having rebelled. The Rajah of Joudhpur is of the tribe of Bhattore Rajpoots.

#### RAJAH OF BOGHELKUND.

His Highness Maharaja BISHWANATH SINGH, Rajah of Boghelkund. The principality of Boghelkund is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

#### RAJAH OF BHOONDEE.

His Highness Rao Rajah RAM SINGH, Rajah of Bhoondee. The Bhoondee Rajah is of the Harn tribe. \* During the retreat of Colonel Munson, in 1804, the Bhoondee Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress; and his conduct has been uniformly friendly to the English, yet, at the peace of 1805, he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas. \* *Hamilton, page 173.*

#### RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

His Highness, Raj Rana JAWAN SINGH, the son of Rana BHIM SINGH, Rajah of Oudeypore. The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodia tribe or Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the Rajpoot tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mohamedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended, in the female line, from the celebrated Noushirvan, who was King of Persia at the birth of Mohamed, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendants of Hossein, the son of Ali.

#### RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness, Maharaj RATTEN SINGH, Rajah of Bikanere, the son of SUBAT SINGH. The country of Bikanere is governed by the Bhattore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jauts.

# GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA.

1881

Alexander Dawson,.....	18 July,	1749
William Fytche,.....	6 July,	1752
Roger Drake,.....	10 Aug	1752
Colonel Robert Clive,.....	27 June,	1758
J. Z. Holwell,.....	28 Jan.	1760
Henry Vansittart,.....	27 July,	1760
John Spencer,.....	8 Dec.	1761
Lord Clive,.....	3 May,	1765
Harry Verelst,.....	29 Jan.	1767
John Cartier,.....	20 Dec	1769
Warren Hastings.....	13 April,	1772
Sir John Macpherson,.....	1 Feb.	1785
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	12 Sept.	1786
Sir John Shore,.....	28 Oct.	1793
Sir Alured Clarke,.....	6 April,	1798
Marquis Wellesley,.....	17 May,	1798
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	30 July,	1806
Sir George Hilda Barlow,.....	10 Oct.	1805
Earl of Minto,.....	31 July,	1807
Marquis of Hastings,.....	4 Oct.	1813
John Adam,.....	13 Jan	1823
Lord Amherst,.....	1 Aug.	1823
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,.....	4 July,	1828
Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart.,.....		1835
George Lord Auckland,.....		1836.

## COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Brigadier-General Carnac, resigned, .....	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces, .....	1767
Brigadier-General Sir Rt. Baker, .....	1769
Colonel Charles Chapman, .....	1773
Colonel Alexander Champion, .....	1771
Lieutenant-General John Cluivering, .....	1774
Brigadier-General Giles Stibbert, .....	1777
Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. ....	1779
Lieutenant-General Giles Stibbert, (a second time,) .....	1780
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B. ....	1785
Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K. G. ....	1786
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie, .....	(tempy) 1790
Colonel Arthur Amstutz, .....	(tempy) 1793
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. ....	1793
Major-General Sir Charles Morgan, .....	(tempy) 1797
Major-General Sir A. Clarke, K. B. ....	1797
Major-General Sir James Craig, K. B. to the Prov. Comd .....	1800
Lieutenant-General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake) .....	1801
The Most Hon. Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time,) .....	1805
Major-General W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, .....	1807
Major-General Sir Ewen Bailie, Kt. Provincial ditto, .....	1807
Lieutenant-General George Hewell, .....	1807
Major-General William St. Leger, .....	(tempy) 1810
Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B. ....	1812
General the Marquis Hastings, .....	1813
General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget, .....	13th January, 1823
General Lord Viscount Combermere, .....	7th October, 1825
General the Earl of Dalhousie, .....	1st January, 1830
General Sir Edward Barnes, .....	10th January, 1832
General Lord W. C. Bentinck, .....	16th October, 1833
General Sir Henry Fane, .....	20th August, 1835

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

### CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Elijah Impey, Knight,.....	1774
Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,.....	1791
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.,.....	1798
Sir Henry Russell, Bart.,.....	1806
Sir Ed. Hyde East, Knight,.....	1812
Sir R. H. Blosset, Knight,.....	1823
Sir Christopher Fuller, Knight,.....	1824
Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight,.....	1825
Sir William Oldnall Russell, Knight,.....	1832
Sir Edward Ryan Knight,.....	1833



## PUISNE JUDGES.

Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,	1774
Mr. S. C. Le Maistre	1774
Mr. Hyde	1774
Sir William Jones, Knight,	1783
Sir William Dunkin, Knight,	1791
Sir James Watson, Knight,	1793
Sir Henry Russell, Knight,	1796
Sir William Burroughs, Bart,	1806
Sir John Reynolds, Knight,	
Sir F. Macnaghten, Knight,	1808
Sir Antony Buller, Knight,	1816
Sir John Francis, Knight,	1825
Sir John Peter Grant, Knight,	1833
Sir Benjamin H. Malkin,	1835

## SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>Deputy.</i>	<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>Deputy.</i>
James MacRubev,	Samuel Tollevy,	1774 William Fairlie,	William Hickey,
Fannell Montague,	Samuel Tollevy,	1779 Jas. Archibald Simpson,	Charles Whalley,
William Wadsworth,	Henry Stark,	1777 Patrick Muir	Charles Whalley,
John Richardson,	Stephen Eagshaw,	1778 Robt. Cutler Ferguson	1810
Sir J. H. D'Oyley, Bart	Harry Stark,	1779 Josias Dupre Alexander	James Taylor,
Alexander Vampratell,	Harry Stark,	1780 John B. Birch	Robt M. Thomas,
Hayett Harris,	Thomas Boileau,	1781 George Saunders,	William Scott,
John Hare,	Edward Brampton,	1782 J. H. Ferguson,	James Taylor,
Je. mah hurch,	Edward Brampton	1783 Charles D Oyley,	R. M. Thomas,
Robert Morse,	William Hickey,	1784 J. W. Fulton,	nichbach,
Phillip Young,	William Smoult,	1785 E. C. Macnaghten,	B Turner,
Stephen Cassan,	William Smoult,	1786 G. Temple,	C G Stretell,
Edmund Morris,	William Smoult,	1787 P. Matland,	W A Brewer,
William Lawson,	William Smoult,	1788 H. Compton,	William Smoult,
John Wilton,	William Smoult,	1789 G. Warde,	C. G. Stretell,
William Oby Hunter,	William Smoult,	1790 James Calder,	W. H. Abbott,
Charles Fuller Martyn,	William Smoult,	1791 W. H. Macnaghten,	W H Smoult,
Anthony Lambert,	William Smoult,	1792 R. McIntock,	C G Stretell,
William Smoult,	William Smoult,	1793 W. H. Macnaghten,	W H Smoult,
James Duncan,	John Stapleton,	1794 W. Prinsep,	B Washington,
Levi Ball,	William Hickey,	1795 Trevor Plowden,	C. G. Stretell,
Ralph Uvedale,	James Taylor,	1796 Browne Roberts,	Charles Hogg,
Francis Macnaghten,	James Taylor,	1797 James Calder,	Geo. Collier,
James Vanzant,	Donald Macnabb,	1798 Thomas Bracken,	R. Vanzant,
Walter Ewer,	Edward Lloyd,	1799 Nathaniel Alexander,	P. Homfray,
James Bruce,	Edward Lloyd,	1800 William Melville,	R. Bird,
Edward Thornton,	William Hickey,	1801 George Money,	J. H. Swinhoe,
Henry St,	Edward Lloyd,	1802 J. Higginson,	T. Sands,
Edwd. Benjamin Lewin,	William Hickey,	1803 William Hickey,	E. Bird,
Richard Fleming,	James Taylor,	1804 Richard H. Cockerell,	J. H. Swinhoe,
Stephen Laprimaudaye,	William Hickey,	1805 Thom. Holroyd,	E. Bird,
Henry Churchill,	William Hickey,	1806 James Young,	E. Bird,
Jas. Archibald Simpson,	James Taylor	1807	

## TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

## GEORGE, P. R.—IN THE NAME AND ON THE BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY.

George the III. by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come greeting.—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Precedence amongst Persons holding appointments in the East Indies—in order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare, and it is our will and pleasure that the following rules be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons hereafter named; viz. :—

The Governor General.

The Vice President, or Governor General for the time being.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

## TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

LXXIII

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta

The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the Council of the respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Commander in Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies, according to relative rank in their respective services.

Military and Naval Officers above the Rank of Major General.

All other Persons to take place according to what shall appear to have been the general usage of the several Presidencies.

The Archdeacons to be considered as next in rank to the senior Merchants.

All Ladies to take place according to the Rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several Ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, the thirty-first day of May, 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of our reign

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

### ORDER OF PRECEDENCE ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDING WARRANT

The Governor General of India

The Vice-President, or Deputy Governor.

The Governor of Madras

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Agra.

The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of Council, according to their situations in the Council of their respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies, according to relative Rank in their respective services.

General and Flag Officers, according to ranks and dates of Commission.

Lieutenant Generals and Vice-Admirals.

Major Generals and Rear Admirals

Captain of the Fleet, as Junior Rear Admirals

Brigadier-Generals, Commodores with Broad Pendants, and 1st Captain to the Naval Commander in Chief

Colonels, Post Captains of 3 years, and Commodores H. C. Marine.

Advocates General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay

Senior Merchants, The Archdeacons of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonels, Post Captains under 3 years, Members of the Medical Board, and Senior Captains H. C. Marine.

Junior Merchants, Majors, Chaplains, Masters and Commanders, Commanders of Regular Indiamen, and Junior Captains H. C. Marine, Commanders H. C. Marine.

Factors, Captains in the Army, Lieutenants in the Navy, Surgeons, Lieuts. H. C. Marine, and Commanders of extra Indiamen and Packets.

Writers, Lieutenants in the Army, 2d-Lieutenants H. C. Marine, Assistant-Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons

Second Lieutenants in the Army.

Cornets and Ensigns

Midshipmen of the Navy, Cadets, and Volunteers H. C. Marine.

## TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA.

*According to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, explanatory of the Warrant of Precedence published in 1815.*

Lady of the Governor-General of India.

Lady of the Vice President in Council.

Ladies of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Agra.

Lady of the Chief Justice of Bengal.

Ladies of the Chief Justices of Madras and Bombay.

Lady of the Bishop of Calcutta.

Ladies of Members of the Supreme Council.

Ladies of Members of Council at Madras and Bombay.

## LXXXIV TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA.

Daughters of Peers and Ladies of Peer's Sons, down to the Ladies of the eldest sons of Barons, inclusive\*

Ladies of Puisne Judges of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lady of Recorder of Prince of Wales's Islands.

Lady of the Commander-in Chief.

Ladies of Viscount's younger Sons

Ladies of Baron's younger Sons.

Ladies of Bagnets,

Ladies of Knights of the Bath.

Ladies of the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Ladies of the eldest Sons of Baronets.

Daughters of Baronets.

All other Ladies according to the general usage.

\* For relative rank of the Daughters of Earls, and the Ladies of the elder and younger Sons of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, vide Peerage.

## RELATIVE RANK.

G O G. Fort William, 8th Oct. 1830.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (Paragraphs 2 and 3,) from a Letter (No. 90 of 1830,) from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 9th June, be published in, General Orders:—

\* Para. 2 We very willingly accede to the proposition which you have made to us, in behalf of our Military Servants, and we accordingly direct, that Lieutenant Colonels shall rank with Senior Merchants. Majors with Junior Merchants, Captains with Factors, and Subalterns with Writers, according to the dates of their respective Appointments and Commissions.

\* Para. 3. Brevet Commissions will be valid in fixing the comparative rank of Military with Civil Servants.\*

## CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

Members of Council . . . . .	take rank of all . . . . .	Military Officers.
Senior Merchants . . . . .	with . . . . .	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Junior Merchants . . . . .	with . . . . .	Majors.
Factors . . . . .	with . . . . .	Captains.
Writers . . . . .	with . . . . .	Subalterns.

## NATIVE AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Admirals . . . . .	with . . . . .	Generals.
Vice-Admirals . . . . .	with . . . . .	Lieutenant Generals.
Rear-Admirals . . . . .	with . . . . .	Major Generals.
Commodore and 1st Captain to Commander-in-Chief . . . . .	with . . . . .	Brigadier-Generals.
Captains of 3 years' post . . . . .	with . . . . .	Colonels.
Other Post-Captains . . . . .	with . . . . .	Lieutenant Colonels.
Commanders . . . . .	with . . . . .	Majors
Lieutenants . . . . .	with . . . . .	Captains.

## MEDICAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Members of the Medical Board . . . . .	with . . . . .	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Superintending-Surgeons . . . . .	with . . . . .	Majors
Surgeons . . . . .	with . . . . .	Captains.
Assistant-Surgeons . . . . .	with . . . . .	Lieutenants.

# THE BENGAL ALMANAC

**Part V.**

---

TABLE OF

**Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.**

---



## Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

### CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.—Accounts are kept here in Sicca Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee and 16 Rupees 1 Gold Mohur. To this currency must all these specie be converted, before any sum can be regularly entered into merchant's books. The Company keep their accounts in Sicca Rupees which bear a Batta of 16 per Cent. against the Current.\*

The Coins current are Gold Mohurs, with their subdivisional halves and quarters; Sicca Rupees, halves and quarters; Annas, Pice, (equal to 3 pie) and half Pice. The two last are of copper.

In 1766 the Bengal Gold Mohur weighed 179.66 grains, was of the fineness of 20 Carats, and passed for 14 Silver Rupees. The gold was here overvalued, for it passed in proportion to silver, as 169 45 to 1. In 1769 it was ordered that the Bengal Gold Mohur should weigh 190,773 grains, and in this coinage gold was valued to silver nearly as 14 8 to 1; and, by Regulation 35, Anno 1793, it was directed that the nineteen Sun Gold Mohur should weigh 190,894 grains, and contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a grain in 100 of alloy, and that it should pass for 16 nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees, Here gold is valued in proportion to silver as 14.85 to 1.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver. The most common silver coin is the Rupee of 1 Sicca, or 10 Massa weight.

These Rupees were formerly called Sicca Rupees only during the year after their coinage, when the batta they bore on Current Rupees was 16 per cent.; the second this was reduced to 13, and the third and following years the batta was 11 per cent.; they were then called Sonaut or Sunat Rupees. But with a view to abolish this distinction, all the Rupees coined of late years by the East India Company, have been dated the nineteenth Sun, that is the 19th year of the Mogul's reign; and by Regulation xxxv. Anno 1793, it was ordered that the nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees should be received as the legal coin of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

There are various other kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he

---

\* This modified by the Proclamation dated 2d September 1835.—  
page vide LXXIX.

then allows for the different legal battas upon Siccas and Sonauts; and this done, the values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore. 100 Lacs or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the foregoing examples.

Cowries. small, white, glossy shells, are made use of for small dayments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned.

4 Cowries	} equal to	1 Gunda
20 Gundas		1 Pun
4 Puns. . .		1 Anna
4 Annas. .		1 Cahun, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them and the quantity in the market.

## MEASURES.

### CLOTH MEASURE.

3 jorbes. . . . .	} make. . .	1 angulla
3 angullas. . . .		1 gheriah
8 gheriahs. . . .		1 haut or cubit—18 inches
2 hauts. . . . .		1 guz—1 yard

### LAND MEASURE.

Land is measured by the haut, or cubit; 5 cubits long and 4 broad is 1 chittack, equal to 45 square feet.

16 chittacks. . .	} make. . .	1 cottah
20 cottahs. . .		1 biggah
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ biggahs. . .		1 English acre
40 biggahs. . .		1 Mad. cawney.

### LIQUID MEASURE.

5 sicca weight	} make. . .	1 chittack
4 shittacks. . .		1 pouah, or pice
4 pouahs. . . .		1 seer
40 seers. . . . .		1 maund
5 seers. . . . .		1 pussaree, or measure
8 measures. . .		1 bazar maund

GRAIN MEASURE.

5 chittacks ..	} make .....	1 koonkee
4 koonkees ..		1 raik
4 rarks .....		1 pally—9-1-12 lbs. avoird.
20 pallies .....		1 soallee
16 soallees.....		1 khahoon—40 maunds.

LONG MEASURE.

3 grains ....	} make ..	1 finger
4 fingers .....		1 hand
3 hands .....		1 span
2 spans .....		1 arm or cubit—8 inches
4 arms .....		1 fathom
1000 fathoms.....		1 coss or mile, which is one English mile, 1 furlong, 3 poles, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

FOR GOODS RECKONED BY TALE.

5 particulars .....	} make...	1 gunda
4 gundas, or 20 particulars		1 koorjee, or 1 corge

FORT WILLIAM,  
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 2D SEPT. 1835.  
PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has resolved, that the Device of the New Rupee, Double Rupee, Half Rupee, and Quarter Rupee, to be issued from the Mints of India, from and after the 1st September, 1835, in conformity with Act XVII. of the same year, shall be as follows:

On the Obverse, the Head of His Majesty William the Fourth, with the words,

WILLIAM III., KING.

On the Reverse, the denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin the words,

EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1835.

The new Coin shall be milled on the edge, with a serrated or up right milling.

For the information of the public, an engraving of the device adopted for the Rupee, is hereunto annexed.

The RUPEE shall measure in diameter one inch and two-tenths of an inch, or *one-tenth of a foot*. The diameter of the Double Rupee shall be one inch and a half; that of the Half Rupee, or *Eight Anna-piece*, shall be ninety-five hundredths of an inch; and that of the Quar-



ter Rupee, or *Four Anna piece* shall be three quarters of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the Rupee provided in the Act aforesaid.

The Weight, Standard fineness and value of the New (or Company's) Rupee as defined in the Act, are here repeated for general information.

*Weight*, 180 grains Troy, or *one tola*.

*Standard quality*, eleven-twelfths Silver, one-twelfth Alloy.

*Value*, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Furukhabad, and Sonat Rupee: and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz. the Double, Half, and Quarter Rupees to bear a due proportion thereto.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby directs all Magistrates, Collectors, and other public Officers, to promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts, and particularly to notify to all Money Changers, Shroffs, Podars, and others, the provision in the aforesaid Act XVII., 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or other wise defacing the New Coin; as all Rupees, Double, Half, or Quarter Rupees, so defaced or injured, will be receivable only as bullion; whereas by the Act aforesaid, if neither cut, clipped, marked, nor otherwise wilfully impaired, they will be subject to no *batta* whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, by gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to Govt. of India.*

*TABLE of the Intrinsic or Essay Produce of Silver Bullion in Furukhabad and Calcutta Rupees, to be used at the Mints of Calcutta and Saugor. from the 1st of May, 1833.*

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- rukhabad or Sonat. Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	20 Dwts. Br.	100.000	109.091	102.273
"	19½ " Br.	99.792	108.864	102.060
"	19 " Br.	99.583	108.636	101.846
"	18½ " Br.	99.375	108.409	101.633
"	18 " Br.	99.167	108.182	101.421
"	17½ " Br.	98.958	107.955	101.211
"	17 " Br.	98.750	107.727	100.994
"	16½ " Br.	98.542	107.500	100.781
"	16 " Br.	98.333	107.273	100.568

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	15½ Dwts. Br.	98.125	107.045	100.355
"	15 " Br.	97.917	106.818	100.142
"	14½ " Br.	97.708	106.591	99.929
"	14 " Br.	97.500	106.364	99.716
"	13½ " Br.	97.292	106.136	99.502
"	13 " Br.	97.083	105.909	99.290
"	12½ " Br.	96.875	105.682	99.077
"	12 " Br.	96.667	105.455	98.864
"	11½ " Br.	96.458	105.277	98.697
"	11 " Br.	96.250	105.000	98.487
"	10½ " Br.	96.042	104.773	98.225
"	10 " Br.	95.833	104.545	98.011
"	9½ " Br.	95.625	104.318	97.798
"	9 " Br.	95.417	104.091	97.585
"	8½ " Br.	95.208	103.864	97.372
"	8 " Br.	95.000	103.636	97.159
"	7½ " Br.	94.792	103.409	96.946
"	7 " Br.	94.583	103.182	96.733
"	6½ " Br.	94.375	102.955	96.520
"	6 " Br.	94.167	102.727	96.306
"	5½ " Br.	93.958	102.500	96.094
"	5 " Br.	93.750	102.273	95.881
"	4½ " Br.	93.542	102.045	95.667
"	4 " Br.	93.333	101.818	95.454
"	3½ " Br.	93.125	101.591	95.241
"	3 " Br.	92.917	101.364	95.029
"	2½ " Br.	92.708	101.136	94.815
"	2 " Br.	92.500	100.909	94.602
"	1½ " Br.	92.292	100.682	94.389
"	1 " Br.	92.083	100.455	94.176
"	½ " Br.	91.875	100.227	93.963
"	Standard,	91.667	100.000	93.750
"	1 Dwts. Wo.	91.458	99.773	93.537
"	1 " Wo.	91.250	99.545	93.323
"	1½ " Wo.	91.042	99.318	93.111
"	2 " Wo.	90.833	99.091	92.898
"	2½ " Wo.	90.625	98.864	92.685
"	3 " Wo.	90.417	98.636	92.471
"	3½ " Wo.	90.208	98.409	92.258

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	4 Dwts. Wo.	90.000	98.182	92.046
"	4½ " Wo.	89.792	97.955	91.833
"	5 " Wo.	89.583	97.727	91.619
"	5½ " Wo.	89.375	97.500	91.406
"	6 " Wo.	89.167	97.273	91.193
"	6½ " Wo.	88.958	97.045	90.980
"	7 " Wo.	88.750	96.818	90.767
"	7½ " Wo.	88.542	96.591	90.554
"	8 " Wo.	88.333	96.364	90.341
"	8½ " Wo.	88.125	96.136	90.127
"	9 " Wo.	87.917	95.909	89.915
"	9½ " Wo.	87.708	95.682	89.702
"	10 " Wo.	87.500	95.455	89.489
"	10½ " Wo.	87.292	95.227	89.275
"	11 " Wo.	87.084	95.000	89.062
"	11½ " Wo.	86.875	94.773	88.850
"	12 " Wo.	86.667	94.545	88.636
"	12½ " Wo.	86.458	94.318	88.423
"	13 " Wo.	86.250	94.091	88.210
"	13½ " Wo.	86.042	93.864	87.998
"	14 " Wo.	85.834	93.636	87.784
"	14½ " Wo.	85.625	93.409	87.571
"	15 " Wo.	85.417	93.182	87.358
"	15½ " Wo.	85.208	92.955	87.1 5
"	16 " Wo.	85.000	92.727	86.932
"	16½ " Wo.	84.792	92.500	86.719
"	17 " Wo.	84.583	92.273	86.506
"	17½ " Wo.	84.375	92.045	86.292
"	18 " Wo.	84.167	91.818	86.079
"	18½ " Wo.	83.958	91.591	85.867
"	19 " Wo.	83.750	91.364	85.654
"	19½ " Wo.	83.542	91.136	85.440
"	20 " Wo.	83.333	90.909	85.227

and so on for Bullion of inferior quality.

All Bullion or Foreign Coin brought to the Mint for Coinage subject to a Seignorage of Two per Cent; but, upon the Re-

coinage of Rupees struck at any of the Honorable Company's Mints, a duty of One per Cent. only is levied.

Upon all Bullion of a quality inferior to Standard, (unless the same be required at the Mint for the purposes of alligation,) a charge is made for the expence of refining the said Bullion up to the quality of the Rupee, at the rate of .04 per Cent. per dwt. of worseness in the Assay Report. Thus, upon Bullion reported  $12\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. worse, the charge for refinance will be

$12\frac{1}{2}$  multiplied by  $.04 = 0.50$  or One-half per Cent.

Upon 20 Wo. it will be  $20 \times .04 = 0.80$  per Cent.

and so for Silver of other qualities, as in the following Table :

*Table of Refining Charge on Silver Bullion.*

Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.
$0\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.02	$6\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.26	$12\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.50
1 Wo.	0.01	7 Wo.	0.28	13 Wo.	0.52
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.06	$7\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.30	$13\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.54
2 Wo.	0.08	8 Wo.	0.32	14 Wo.	0.56
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.10	$8\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.34	$14\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.58
3 Wo.	0.12	9 Wo.	0.36	15 Wo.	0.60
$3\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.14	$9\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.38	$15\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.62
4 Wo.	0.16	10 Wo.	0.40	16 Wo.	0.64
$4\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.18	$10\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.42	$16\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.66
5 Wo.	0.20	11 Wo.	0.44	17 Wo.	0.68
$5\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.22	$11\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.46	$17\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	0.70
6 Wo.*	0.24	12 Wo.	0.48	18 Wo.	0.72

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to Govt.*

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The system of weights established by Reg. VII. 1833, is founded on the same unit as the rupee of the equalized monetary system of British India, it having been found that the weight of the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad rupee, already very generally used throughout upper and western India, as the foundation of the seer and maund, could be substituted for the sicca weight of

\* By the practice of the Calcutta Mint, the charge for refining is usually remitted up to 6 Wo.; at the Sauger Mint, it is levied on all denominations of Bullion inferior to Standard.

Bengal by a very slight modification of the latter, which would be hardly perceptible in commercial dealings. Other palpable advantages of the introduction of the new weight were pointed out\*, of which it is only necessary here to allude to the three following:

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would be precisely equal to 100 English troy pounds; and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupois:—thus establishing a simple connection, void of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

3. The weight of the new unit nearly accorded with the average weight of many of the native *tolas* sent home for examination at the London mint by order of the Honorable Court of Directors; as well as with that of **AKBER**, deduced from the weight of many coins of that emperor.

We shall begin the present division of our subject, by setting forth in the first instance the present legal system, and afterwards providing a brief descriptive catalogue of the many other weights prevailing throughout the Company's provinces, with comparative tables for the conversion of one denomination into the other.

The UNIT of the British Indian ponderary system is called the **TOLA**. It weights 180 grains English troy weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz: *Chitak*, *seer*, and *Mun* (or Maund);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called *mashas*, *ruttees*, and *dhans*.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series:

MUN	PUSSENEK	SEER	CHITAK	TOLA.	MASHA	RUTTEE	DHAN.
1	8	40	640	3200	38400	307200	1228800
	1	5	80	400	4800	38400	153600
		1	16	80	960	7680	30720
			1	5	60	480	1920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

The *Mun* (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been his

\* Vide a paper on the subject in the Journal of the As. Soc. for October 1832, vol. i, page 445.

hitherto better known among Europeans by the name of *Bazar Maund*, but upon its general adoption, under Regulation VII. 1833, for all transactions of the British Government, it should be denominated the **BRITISH MAUND**, (in Hindee, *Ungréee Mun.*) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country\*.

The *Pusseree* is, as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integral point of the scale; but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience.

The *Seer* being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the Bazars in India, and being liable, according to the pernicious system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every article sold as well as for every market, is generally referred to the common unit in native mercantile dealings, as, "the seer of so many *tolas*," (or *siccās*, *barees*, *takas*, &c.) The standard or *b. seer* being always 80 *tolas*.

The *Chitak* is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters, (called in Bengalee, *kacha*;) thus marking the line between the two series, which are otherwise connected by the relation of the seer, &c. to the *tola*.

The *Tola* is chiefly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coin; all bullion at the mints is received in this denomination, and the tables of bullion produce are calculated per 100 *tolas*. It is also usual at the mints to make the subdivisions of the *tola* into *annas* (sixteenths) and *pie*, in lieu of *mashas* and *ruttees*.

*Mashas*, *ruttees*, and *dhans*, are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewelers. They are also employed in the native evaluation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 *mashas* fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10-oz. touch" of the English assay report or silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inasmuch as the 96 *ruttees* in a *tola* exactly represent the 96 carat grains in the gold assay pound, and the *dhan*, the quarter grain. As it is sometimes necessary to convert the assay report from one denomination into the other†, the following comparative table is here inserted.

---

\* In the same way the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad, rupees (when the silver rupee is abolished, and an English device adopted,) may be called "the **BRITISH RUPEE**," and in the native languages *Rupya Ungréese*.

† Especially in the translation of Regulations concerning the Mints, the English expressions being unintelligible without explanation.

TABLE XIV.—*Correspondence of English and Indian Assay Weights.*<sup>a</sup>

English Assay.		Hindû Assay or both Metals.	English Assay.		Hindû Assay.	English Assay.		Hindû Assay.
Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	G.		Silver.	Gold.	
Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.	Touch.	Touch.	Fine.
oz. dwts. grs.	msk. rut.	msk. rut.	oz. dwts. grs.	msk. rut.	msk. rut.	oz. dwts. grs.	msk. rut.	msk. rut.
12 0 24	0	12 0	11 0 22	0	11 0	10 0 20	0	10 0
11 17½	23 3	11 7	10 17½	21 3	10 7	9 17½	19 3	9 7
11 15	23 2	11 6	10 15	21 2	10 6	9 15	19 2	9 6
11 12½	23 1	11 5	10 12½	21 1	10 5	9 12½	19 1	9 5
11 10	23 0	11 4	10 10	21 0	10 4	9 10	19 0	9 4
11 7½	22 3	11 3	10 7½	20 3	10 3	9 7½	18 3	9 3
11 5	22 2	11 2	10 5	20 2	10 2	9 5	18 2	9 2
11 2½	22 1	11 1	10 2½	20 1	10 1	9 2½	18 1	9 1

To find the corresponding decimal assay, see the tables in page 8, 9. The English assay report is generally "so much worse, or better" than standard, but the *touch* is easily known therefrom the standard being 11 oz. for silver and 22 carats for gold; or 11 *mashas* Hindû reckoning.

The correspondence of the Indian system of weights with the troy weights of England, and with the système metrique of France may be best shewn by a table. The coincidence with the former is perfect:—in the latter the *masha* nearly accords with the *gramme*, and the *seer* with the *kilogramme*.

British Indian Weights.	English Troy Weights.				French Weights.	
	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	grammes.	
One MAUND, ....	= 100	0	0	0	=	37320.182
One SEER, .....	= 2	6	0	0	=	933.005
One CHITAK, ....	= .	1	17	12	=	58.310
One TOLA, .....	= .	.	7	12	=	11.662
One MASHA, .....	= .	.	.	15	=	0.972
One RUTTEE, .....	= .	.	.	1,875	=	0.122

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lib. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Grain.	TOLAS and Decimals
1	12	240	5760	— 32.000
	1	20	480	— 2,6666 &c.
		1	24	— 0.1333 &c.
			1	— 0.0055 &c.

The accordance of the *mun* weight with the 100 lbs. troy of England, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, since tables of the latter are generally expressed in lbs. troy. The following are a few of these valuations for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from *Kelly's Cambist*, page 222. The weights in troy grains have been converted into *tolas* by dividing them by 180.

TABLE XV. *Comparison of the Tola and Mun with the gold and silver, or Troy, weights of other countries.*

<i>Place and Denomination.</i>	<i>Weight of a single lb. mark, &amp;c. in tolas.</i>	<i>Number equal to 1 mun, or 100 lbs. troy.</i>
ALEPPO, ..... Metical, .....	0.405	7890.410
BUSSORAH, ..... Miscal, .....	0.450	8000.000
CAIRO, ..... Rottolo, .....	36.965	89.564
CALICUT, ..... Miscal, .....	0.383	8347.826
CHINA, ..... Taie, .....	3.221	993.446
CONSTANTINOPLE, Chiquee, .....	27.538	116.199
DAMASCUS, ... Ounce, .....	2.600	1252.173
DENMARK, ..... Mark, .....	20.183	158.546
ENGLAND, ..... Pound, .....	32.000	100.000
FRANCE, ..... Kilogramme, .....	85.745	37.320
GERMANY, ..... Cologne mark, .....	20.044	159.645
HOLLAND, ..... Mark, .....	21.100	151.658
ITALY, ..... Florence & Leghorn li. ....	29.111	109.923
MOCHA, ..... Vakia, .....	2.655	1205.020
PEGU, ..... Tical, .....	1.318	2427.307
PERSIA, ..... Dirhem, .....	0.839	3812.297
PORTUGAL, ..... Mark, .....	19.675	162.642
PRUSSIA, ..... Mark, .....	20.050	159.600
ROME, ..... Libbra, .....	29.077	110.049
RUSSIA, ..... Pound, .....	35.102	91.161
SPAIN, ..... Mark, .....	19.725	162.230
VENICE, ..... Mark, .....	20.452	156.457
VIENNA, ..... Mark, .....	24.072	132.933

The principal dealings in Bullion being with England, where it is weighed by the pound troy, while in India it is received by



LXXXVIII COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

the tola, a simple table for the mutual conversion of these two weights (without regard to maunds and seers) may be useful: it needs no explanation.

TABLE XVI.—*For the mutual conversion of Tolas and Pounds Troy.*

TOLAS into POUNDS TROY and DECIMALS.				TROY POUNDS into TOLAS.			
<i>Tolas</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Tolas</i>	<i>Pound.</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Tolas.</i>
1000	31.2500	550	17.1875	100	3200	55	1760
990	30.9375	540	16.8750	99	3168	54	1728
980	30.6250	530	16.5625	98	3136	53	1696
970	30.3125	520	16.2500	97	3104	52	1664
960	30.0000	510	15.9375	96	3072	51	1632
950	29.6875	500	15.6250	95	3040	50	1600
940	29.3750	490	15.3125	94	3008	49	1568
930	29.0625	480	15.0000	93	2976	48	1536
920	28.7500	470	14.6875	92	2944	47	1504
910	28.4375	460	14.3750	91	2912	46	1472
900	28.1250	450	14.0625	90	2880	45	1440
890	27.8125	440	13.7500	89	2848	44	1408
880	27.5000	430	13.4375	88	2816	43	1376
870	27.1875	420	13.1250	87	2784	42	1344
860	26.8750	410	12.8125	86	2752	41	1312
850	26.5625	400	12.5000	85	2720	40	1280
840	26.2500	390	12.1875	84	2688	39	1248
830	25.9375	380	11.8750	83	2656	38	1216
820	25.6250	370	11.5625	82	2624	37	1184
810	25.3125	360	11.2500	81	2592	36	1152
800	25.0000	350	10.9375	80	2560	35	1120
790	24.6875	340	10.6250	79	2528	34	1088
780	24.3750	330	10.3125	78	2496	33	1056
770	24.0625	320	10.0000	77	2464	32	1024
760	23.7500	310	9.6875	76	2432	31	992
750	23.4375	300	9.3750	75	2400	30	960
740	23.1250	290	9.0625	74	2368	29	928
730	22.8125	280	8.7500	73	2336	28	896
720	22.5000	270	8.4375	72	2304	27	864
710	22.1875	260	8.1250	71	2272	26	832
700	21.8750	250	7.8125	70	2240	25	800
690	21.5625	240	7.5000	69	2208	24	768
680	21.2500	230	7.1875	68	2176	23	736
670	20.9375	220	6.8750	67	2144	22	704
660	20.6250	210	6.5625	66	2112	21	672
650	20.3125	200	6.2500	65	2080	20	640
640	20.0000	190	5.9375	64	2048	19	608
630	19.6875	180	5.6250	63	2016	18	576
620	19.3750	170	5.3125	62	1984	17	544
610	19.0625	160	5.0000	61	1952	16	512
600	18.7500	150	4.6875	60	1920	15	480
590	18.4375	140	4.3750	59	1888	14	448
580	18.1250	130	4.0625	58	1856	13	416
570	17.8125	120	3.7500	57	1824	12	384
560	17.5000	110	3.4375	56	1792	11	352

TABLE XVII.—*For converting New Bazar Muns (or Maunds, seers and chitaks, into Avoirdupois Pounds, and decimals.*

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Mun.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Value of oz. and dram in decimals of lb.</i>	
						<i>oz.</i>	<i>dram.</i>
67	5513.143	22	1810.286	7	14.400	13	.0508
66	5430.857	21	1728.000	6	12.343	12	.0469
65	5349.571	20	1645.715	4	10.286	11	.0430
64	5266.286	19	1563.430	3	8.229	10	.0391
63	5184.000	18	1481.144	2	6.171	9	.0351
62	5101.714	17	1398.858	2	4.114	8	.0312
61	5019.429	16	1316.573	1	2.057	7	.0274
60	4937.143	15	1234.287	8	1.028	6	.0234
59	4854.857	14	1152.000	Chit. 4	0.514	5	.0194
58	4772.572	13	1067.715	3	0.386	4	.0156
57	4690.286	12	987.430	2	0.257	3	.0117
56	4608.000	11	905.144		0.129	2	.0078

[The last column serves for the conversion of the decimals of a lb. avoirdupois into ounces and drams. It will be found useful also with Tables xviii. and xix.]

TABLE XVIII.—*For the conversion of Muns or Maunds into Tons, Hundredweights, and Pounds.*

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
100000	3673	9	43.00	100	3	13	52.57
10000	367	6	105.10	90	3	6	13.72
9000	330	12	27.39	80	2	18	86.86
8000	293	17	61.68	70	2	11	48.00
7000	257	2	95.97	60	2	4	9.14
6000	220	8	18.26	50	1	16	82.29
5000	183	13	52.55	40	1	9	43.43
4000	146	18	86.84	30	1	2	4.57
3000	110	4	9.13	20	0	14	77.71
2000	73	9	43.42	10	0	7	38.85
1000	36	14	77.71	9	0	6	68.57
900	33	1	25.13	8	0	5	98.28
800	29	7	84.56	7	0	5	16.00
700	25	14	31.99	6	0	4	42.11
600	22	0	91.42	5	0	3	75.42
500	18	7	38.85	4	0	2	105.14
400	14	13	98.28	3	0	2	21.65
300	11	0	45.71	2	0	1	52.57
200	7	6	105.14	1	0	0	82.28

XC COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

TABLE XIX.—For converting Avoirdupois weights into British Indian weights.

<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Muns or Bazar Maunds.</i>
	<i>mns. sr. chit.</i>		<i>mns. sr. chit.</i>		<i>mns. sr. chit.</i>
100	2722 10 10	19	25 34 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	100	1 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
90	2450 1 9	18	24 20 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	1 3 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
80	2177 32 8	17	23 5 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	80	0 38 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
70	1905 23 7	16	21 31 2	70	0 31 0
60	1633 14 6	15	20 16 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	60	0 29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	1361 5 5	14	19 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	0 24 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
40	1088 36 4	13	17 27 12 $\frac{5}{8}$	40	0 19 7
30	816 27 3	12	16 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0 14 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	544 18 2	11	14 38 14 $\frac{3}{8}$	20	0 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	272 9 1	10	13 24 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	0 4 13 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	245 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12 10 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	0 4 6
8	217 31 4	8	10 35 9	8	0 3 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	190 22 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 21 17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	163 13 7	6	8 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	0 2 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	136 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 32 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	5	0 2 7
4	108 35 10	4	5 17 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 1 15 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	81 26 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	54 17 13	2	2 28 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	27 8 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 14 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

The British Indian system of weights having been ordered by Reg. VII. 1833, to supersede the bazar weights previously used, (of which the unit was the old Moorshedabad rupee weight of 179,666 troy grains, called the sicca weight.) in all Government transactions, a corresponding adjustment was made of all the weights in use at the several Government offices of the metropolis—the custom-house, the mint, the treasury, the bank, and the police; and sets of standard seer and tola weights of brass were ordered to be prepared at the mint for distribution to all the collector's offices of the Bengal presidency.

The regulation in question expressly avoided enforcing the change by any penal enactment, trusting that the sense of public convenience would quickly ensure its substitution for the irregular system now prevalent: and directing only that the verification and adjustment of all weights at the Calcutta and Sagur assay offices, should be made for the future in accordance with the new scale.

In the ordinary dealings of commerce, the difference between the bazar weights and the new weights is not recognizable: indeed the errors of single large weights is generally found to exceed the amount of modification now introduced: no inconvenience therefore remains from the still general use of the old bazar weights,

*To convert the decimals of a lb. into ounces and dwts., and vice versa*

12 oz. = 1.000	6 oz. = 0.500	20 dwt. = 0.083	9 dwt. = 0.037
11     .916	5     .416	18     .075	7     .029
10     .833	4     .333	16     .066	5     .020
9     .750	3     .250	14     .058	3     .012
8     .666	2     .166	12     .051	2     .008
7     .583	1     .083	10     .041	1     .004

1 ounce troy = 2.667 tolas, or 2 tolas 8 mashas.

7½ dwts. = 1 tola; and 1 dwt. = 0.133 tola.

The same degree of correspondence cannot be expected between the Indian weights and the avoirdupois system of England; but, as the latter are employed in all the transactions of commerce, excepting those of bullion and some other trifling articles, it becomes necessary to give tables for their conversion at greater length. In these, as on former occasions, the system of expressing fractions in decimals has been preferred, from the very great facility it affords in taking out the equivalents of quantities to which the tables do not extend. Decimal numeration is too well understood in the present day to require explanation, but one example may be advantageously given as applying to all the tables hereafter constructed on the same principle:

*Required the equivalent of 57353 muns 35 seers 6 chittas, in avoirdupois pounds.*

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively, and removing the decimal point,—in the first, three places to the right hand;—in the second, one place to the right;—and in the third, one place to the left, we have

57000 muns	=	4690286.
350	=	38800.
3	=	246.857
37 seers	=	76 114
6 chit.	=	.771

lbs. 4719409.742=12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 seers are exactly equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois, the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversion will be found equally convenient with the table.

**RULE 1.**—*To convert Indian weight into avoirdupois weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *seers* by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in *lbs. av.*

2. Or, multiply the weight in *muns* by 36, and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in *cwt. av.*

**RULE II.**—*To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weight.*

1. Multiply the weight in *lbs. av.* by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in *seers*.

# XCII COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

2. Or, multiply the weight in *cwts.* by 49, and divide by 36 : the result will be the weight in *muns.* or *maunds*.\*

One ton=27,222 *muns.* or  $27\frac{1}{2}$  *mun* nearly.

One *mun*=822 lbs. avoird, exactly.

TABLE XVII.—For converting New Bazar Muns (or Maunds) seers and chitaks, into Avoirdupois Pounds, and decimals.

<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Mun.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs. av.</i>	<i>Value of oz. and dram in decimals of lb.</i>	
						<i>oz.</i>	<i>dec.</i>
100	8228 571	55	4525 714	seer 40	82 286	16	= 1.0000
99	8146 285	54	4443 429	39	80 228	15½	.9687
98	8064 000	53	4361 143	38	78 171	15	.9375
97	7981 714	52	4278 857	37	76 114	14½	.9063
96	7899 428	51	4196 572	36	74 057	14	.8750
95	7817 142	50	4114 286	35	72 000	13½	.8438
94	7734 857	49	4032 000	34	69 943	13	.8125
93	7652 571	48	3949 715	33	67 886	12½	.7813
92	7570 285	47	3867 429	32	65 829	12	.7500
91	7488 000	46	3785 143	31	63 771	11½	.7188
90	7405 714	45	3702 857	30	61 714	11	.6875
89	7323 428	44	3620 572	29	59 657	10½	.6563
88	7241 143	43	3538 286	28	57 600	10	.6250
87	7158 857	42	3456 000	27	55 543	9½	.5938
86	7076 571	41	3373 715	26	53 486	9	.5625
85	6994 285	40	3291 429	25	51 429	8½	.5313
84	6912 000	39	3209 143	24	49 371	8	.5000
83	6829 714	38	3126 858	23	47 314	7½	.4688
82	6747 428	37	3044 572	22	45 257	7	.4375
81	6665 143	36	2962 286	21	43 200	6½	.4063
80	6582 857	35	2880 000	20	41 143	6	.3750
79	6500 571	34	2797 715	19	39 086	5½	.3438
78	6418 286	33	2715 429	18	37 029	5	.3125
77	6336 000	32	2633 143	17	34 971	4½	.2813
76	6253 714	31	2550 858	16	32 914	4	.2500
75	6171 428	30	2468 572	15	30 857	3½	.2188
74	6089 143	29	2386 286	14	28 800	3	.1875
73	6006 857	28	2304 000	13	26 743	2½	.1563
72	5924 571	27	2221 715	12	24 686	2	.1250
71	5842 286	26	2139 429	11	22 628	1½	.0938
70	5760 000	25	2057 143	10	20 571	1	.0625
69	5677 714	24	1974 858	9	18 514	15 drs.	= .0586
68	5595 429	23	1892 572	8	16 457	14	.0547

\* For facility of recollection this rule may be expressed in *arithmetical* poetry thus:

Of *hundred weights* should you incline—

A sum in *Indian muns* to fix,—

First multiply by forty-nine,

And then divide by thirty-six.

while the principal European mercantile establishments of the town, as well as all the native bullion merchants, have already had their weights adjusted to the new system.

Where it may be required, however, to know the precise difference between the old and new system, recourse may be had to the following table. The new m<sup>un</sup> will be seen to be one chitak and a quarter, nearly, heavier than the old bazar maund: which would induce an increase in the price of articles to the trifling extent of one-fifth per cent. or three annas in a hundred rupees.

TABLE XX.—*For the mutual conversion of Tolas and old Sicca Weight of Bengal.*

Old Sicca Weight into Tolas.				Tolas into Sicca Weight.			
Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.	Tolas.	Old Sicca Weight.
3200	3194.060	800	798.515	3200	3205.948	800	801.487
1600	1597.030	700	698.700	1600	1602.974	700	701.301
1500	1497.216	600	598.886	1500	1502.789	600	601.115
1400	1397.401	500	499.072	1400	1402.604	500	500.929
1300	1297.587	400	399.257	1300	1302.419	400	400.743
1200	1197.772	300	299.443	1200	1202.220	300	300.557
1100	1097.958	200	199.628	1100	1102.044	200	200.371
1000	998.144	100	99.814	1000	1001.859	100	100.185
900	898.329	1 anna	0.062	900	901.673	1 masha	0.084

This table will answer equally well for the conversion of old Bazar maunds or seers, into new m<sup>uns</sup> and seers, the ratio being the same, namely, as 180 : 179.666.

### *Factory Weights.*

There is another species of weight employed in some branches of the commerce of Calcutta which it will be necessary to expel before uniformity can be established. This is the system of factory weights originally used by "the English factory at Bengal," and now generally retained in the commercial transactions of the Government, although long since superseded in their customs and revenue business by the bazar weights.

It would appear to have been adopted in 1787 to save calculation in the home remittances of produce, three factory maunds being almost exactly equal to two hundred weight avoirdupois.

A moment's inspection of the Calcutta price-current will be sufficient to prove the great inconvenience which the retention of the two-fold system must cause. Some articles are quoted at

"*sicca rupees per bazar maund*," other at "*sicca rupees per factory maund*," and others again at "*current rupees per factory maund*," the current rupee being an imaginary money, of which 116 are assumed equal to 100 sicca!

To increase the perplexity, the same article is often estimated in a different scale as it comes from different places; thus, Radnagore and Bauleah silk are sold per *bazar seer*: while Kasimbazar and Gonatea silk, per *factory seer*. Tin, iron, verdigris, Japan and English copper per "*sicca rupees and factory maund*:"—steel, zinc, lead, mercury, and South American copper, per *current rupees and factory maund*!—Gum Benjamin is sold by *factory*, all other gums by *bazar weight*:—stick lac by the former, but shell lac and lac dye by the latter!

Many more examples might be furnished of similar inconsistency. Saltpetre, indigo, silk, the produce of the Straits, and metals are the principal articles sold by the *factory maund*; while grain, sugar, cotton, most articles of food, and all of retail bazar consumption, are sold by the *bazar weight*.

The old *bazar maund* was defined to be ten per cent. heavier than the *factory maund*, therefore the latter will be equal to 74 lb. 10 oz. 10.666 dr. avoirdupois; the *seer* to 1 lb. 33 oz. 13.866 dr. and the *chitak* to 1 oz. 13.366 dr.

From the simple relation of the *factory* to the *bazar weight*, there can be no difficulty whatever in substituting the latter in its place, in the valuation of such articles of commerce as are still estimated by the former:—nothing more being necessary than to *add ten per cent. to the prices, formerly quoted per factory maund*. Thus: indigo sold at 100 or 200 rupees per *factory maund*, will now be 110 or 220 rupees per *mmd*, and so of other goods. As such goods are invariably weighed at the custom-house on the new system, and the duty or drawback calculated accordingly, it is only a source of perplexity to buy and sell by the obsolete weight; and to retain two species of weights in a ware-house, must obviously open the door to continual mistakes, if not occasionally even to fraudulent interchange.

Table XXI. gives the conversion of *factory weights* into new *muns* accurately, but in ordinary practice the following simple rule will suffice.

I. Deduct one eleventh from the weight in *factory maunds*, *seers*, or *chitaks*; the result will be the weight in British Indian (or *bazar*) *muns*, *seers*, and *chitaks*.

II. Add ten per cent. to the price per *factory maund*, &c. the result will be the price per British Indian (or *bazar*) *muns*, &c.

The reverse table has not been calculated, because, it is to be hoped, it will never be required.

TABLE XXI.—For the conversion of Bengal Factory weights into new standard muns and decimals.

<i>Factory weights, maunds.</i>	<i>New mun.</i>	<i>Factory weights.</i>	<i>New mun.</i>
10000	9074 400	maunds. 5	4 537
1000	907 440	4	3 630
100	90 744	3	2 722
90	81 669	2	1 815
80	72 595	1	0 907
70	63 520	seers. 20	0 453
60	54 446	10	0 227
50	45 372	5	0 113
40	36 297	4	0 091
30	27 223	3	0 068
20	18 149	2	0 045
10	9 074	1	0 023
9	8 167	chitaks. 8	0 011
8	7 259	4	0 005
7	6 352	2	0 003
6	5 444	1	0 001

[To reduce the decimals into seers and hundredths multiply by 4 and move the decimal point one place to the right : to convert the hundredths into chitaks multiply by 16 and divide by 100.]

#### *Current rupee prices.*

By a fortunate chance we are able to meet the apparently perplexing practice of estimating the values of some articles in "current rupees per factory weight," with a very simple method of expressing their equivalents according to the new system, so as to obviate any supposed difficulty in eradicating long established habits : for 100 current rupees being equal to  $\frac{100000}{116}$  or 86.207 sicca rupees, and one factory maund being equal to .90744 mun, as above stated ; the ratio of the two modes of valuation will be as 100 to  $86.207 \div 90744$ , or 95 exactly. Hence may be deduced the following simple rules.

I. Deduct five per cent. from the price or value quoted in *current rupees per factory weight*, and the result will be its equivalent in *sicca rupees per bazar, (or new,) weight*.

II. Add one and a third per cent. to the price or value quoted in *current rupees per factory weight*, and the result will be its equivalent in *Furukhabad Madras or Bombay rupees per bazar, (or new) weight*.

The following table is constructed on this principle, and is applicable to muns, seers, and chitaks, as the case may be.



# XCVI COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

TABLE XXII.—*For the conversion of values quoted in current rupees per factory maund, seer, or chitaks into their equivalents in sicca or Furukhabad rupees per new standard (or bazar) weights.*

Current rupees per Factory md. &c.	Sicca rupees per new mun, &c.	Fd. M. B. Rs. per new mun.	Current annas per Factory md. seer, &c.	Decimals of siccas. per new mun, &c.	Decimals of Fd M.B.s. per new mun, seer, &c.
1,000	950.	1013.333	15	0.891	0.950
100	95.	101.333	14	.831	.886
90	85.5	91.200	13	.772	.823
80	76.	81.066	12	.7125	.760
70	66.5	70.933	11	.653	.696
60	57	60.800	10	.594	.633
50	47.5	50.666	9	.534	.570
40	38	40.533	8	.475	.506
30	28.5	30.400	7	.416	.443
20	19.	20.266	6	.356	.380
10	9.5	10.133	5	.297	.316
5	4.75	5.066	4	.2375	.253
3	2.85	3.040	3	.178	.190
2	1.90	2.026	2	.119	.126
1	0.95	1.013	1	.059	.063

The only other denomination used extensively at the presidency is the salt maund, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. heavier than the bazar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer. It is much to be regretted that this absurd weight should not only have been retained, but that after the promulgation of the new regulation, the Government ordered a completely new and expensive series of brass weights to be made up for the Salt Board, at considerable cost, on the old system! It would of course have been just as simple to order the weightments of salt to be made with the new mun, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. surplus to be levied on the gross amount to cover wastage; the weights would then have been convertible to general use, whereas now they are confined to one specific purpose.



**THE  
COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC,**



# The Companion to the Almanac.

## I.—THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions, have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the days by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day, is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation: a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the WEEK are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more, civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus 1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7, the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day, and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saterne's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friya's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friya were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Friya was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their MONTHS, in a great degree, by the revolution of the moon. Some have endeavoured to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method; the Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days; the months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months, either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the YEAR. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the month *Tisri*, which year, corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedan's begins of the first of the month *Moharem*, which year, corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now, commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. The difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say, "The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689". In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The period comprises 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month, *Calends*, from a word which signified *called*; because the Pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; Mars, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, (afterwards called Julius,) Sextilis, (afterwards called Augustus,) September, October, November, December, May, June, Quintus, and October, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days, so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days' less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year; and its commencement, of course, did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, corrected this calendar, by adding two months, Januarius, and Februarius, which he placed before Mars. Julius Cæsar, being desirous to render the calendar still more correct,

consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and, at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called intercalary, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or according to their way of reckoning, the *sixth* of the calends of March. Hence the year was called bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular; that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar, there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th of October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined, that the year beginning a century, should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years; because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old Style,) was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the See of Rome. The change of the style in England, was established by an Act of Parliament passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 24, when the day following should be accounted the 11th of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and even now, with some persons, the Old Style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in deference to the prejudice, the old festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October, 1793, established a new Era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, or the first "Vendémiaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day, on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd of September, 1792 of being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Primaire" of the year II. (4th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF ANCIENT ERAS WITH THE VULGAR ERA.

The year of the Julian period .....	6543
From the first Olympiad .....	2606
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro. ....	2583
From the epoch of Nabonassar .....	2579
From the Christian era .....	1836
The 5590th year of the Jews began on the 28th of September 1839	1839
The 1245th year of the Turks, begins on the 3d of July....	1839

## II.—EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. **DOMINICAL LETTERS**—The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical letter*. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A, the next day B, and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 2 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days; an excess of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one-fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter, falls backward *one letter* for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and *two letters* every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 29 days. The year began on Tuesday; count forward Tuesdays to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore, at first, F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters, are called *bissextiles*, for the reason already given or *leap years*: because the day of the month, after February, *leaps* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted *one day*.

2. **THE GOLDEN NUMBER.** At the end of every nineteen years, the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon" as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number, or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19: the quotient in the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the *golden number*; as the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19, is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, the *golden number*.

3. **THE CYCLE OF THE SUN** is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun, add 9 to the date, divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun; as, for the year 1828, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. **THE EPOCH** is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each, of 12 and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years, exceed a lunar month by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon, on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then the remainder would be the *epoch* or age of the moon, on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the *day* of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epoch*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January: as for 1828, the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44: divide by 30, remains 14, the *epoch*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January.

5. **THE NUMBER OF DIRECTION** is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22.

6. **EASTER** is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22d of March, and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of 35 days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the *epoch*, and subtract the sum, if less than 30, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828, the *epoch* is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50; leaves 30 days after the 1st of March, when the full moon preceding Easter takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday is Easter-day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder from the next number of 7s. that is greater than itself; this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E, the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s. next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31, (the days in March, from 37, leaves 6; therefore, Easter-day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829?

*The Dominical letter for that year will be D.*

*The Golden number:*  $1830 \div 19$  leaves 6; then  $6 - 1 = 5 + 11 = 55 - 30$  leaves 25, the *epoch*.

Then for *Easter limit*

$25 + 6 = 31$ , take away 30 leaves 1; and  $50 - 1 = 49$  days after the first of March to the Easter full moon Again:

Dis 4, add 4 = 8 and  $49 - 8 = 41$ ,  $42 - 42 = 1$ , and  $49 + 1 = 50$  days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829.

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the Article to too great a bulk, but they will be given at length in a future Companion.

7. **THE ROMAN INDICTION.** The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the Sun and Moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire; therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the Indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312, leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. **SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY** is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. **SHROVE SUNDAY** is the seventh before Easter.

10. **WHIT SUNDAY** is the seventh after Easter.

11. **TRINITY SUNDAY** is the eighth after Easter.

12. **ADVENT SUNDAY** is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found; as, for 1828. Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, or 49 days, after; then 6 from 30 in April leaves 24; 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whitsunday, 1828, is the 25th of May.

### III.—THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

#### JANUARY.

1. *New Year's Day*—The ancient popular customs connected with New Year's Day, Shrove-tide, May day, Christmas, and other festivals, will be illustrated in a future "Companion to the Almanac."



1. *Circumcision*.—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 550.

6. *Epiphany*.—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance* or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed, as a separate feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth day"

9 *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

29. *Septuagesima Sunday*.—Septuagesima Sunday is a Sunday dependent upon Lent, as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observation was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding, having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation; and reckoning by *Decades* (tenths) the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, received its present title of Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom*.—The death of Charles I., is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

## FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification*.—This day is kept in the reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary who submitted to the injunction of the law, under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Romish Church, the original name and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

7. *Shrove Tuesday*.—After the people had made the confession, required at this season, by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved, of eating pancakes and triflers at Shrovetide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting, and cock-throwing.

8. *Ash Wednesday*.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III, in the year 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

12. *Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent*.—Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the first of Lent in this country, in the year 641; succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII, published a proclamation, in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, with continued in force until, by proclamations of James I. in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I, in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

14. *St. Valentine*.—The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has

been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II at Rome, A. D. 271.

26. *Mid-lent Sunday*—This day received its appellation, because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother, or Cathedral Churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

### MARCH

17. *St. Patrick*—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry, is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the patron or tutelary saint of that island.

19. *Palm Sunday*—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church, Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week, which it commences, was held in strict devotion and observed with greater rigour, as to fasting and humiliation, than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

24. *Good Friday*.—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of *Good*, appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it Long Friday, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

25. *Annunciation or Lady Day*. The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival, from the connexion between the circumstances commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

26. *Easter Sunday* is a moveable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance; governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

### APRIL.

15. *Maunday Thursday*—Edward III in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch, who introduced into this country the practice of feeding, clothing, and distributing money to indigent persons on Maunday Thursday. The Custom has continued without intermission to the present period; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or in his absence, the sub-almoner, attends for that purpose, in Whitehall Chapel.

23. *Saint George*.—Edward III, at the battle of Calais, in the year 1349 joined to, England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the Confessor, the name of St. George, both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25. *St. Mark the Evangelist*.—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

### MAY.

1. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles*—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip; and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

4. *Ascension-Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

14. *Whitsunday*.—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers, which were then conferred upon them. Whitsunday is seven weeks after Easter.

16. *Rogation Sunday*.—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare*, to beseech. The earliest

Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days : a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled Rogation Week ; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop-Week, Grass-Week, and Gang or Procession-Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

21. *Trinity Sunday*.—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave.

#### JUNE.

24. *St. John the Baptist*.—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the "Nativity of St. John the Baptist."

29. *St. Peter the Apostle*.—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

#### JULY.

3. *Dog-days begin*.—The Canicular, or Dog-days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, or Sirius, or the Dog-star as the cause of excessive heat, and consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies, but is always later and later every year, in all latitudes, so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James*.—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other Apostle, who is called the Less.

#### AUGUST.

1. *Lammas Day*.—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last, and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Mid-summer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*.—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

#### SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew*.—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29. *St. Michael*.—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

#### OCTOBER.

18. *St. Luke the Evangelist*.—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles*.—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

#### NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints*.—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed*.—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais, and before night, saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th being the day, on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied, if he could land that day, it would look auspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered the day following was Gunpowder Treason day, though our landing that day might

have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell had *gone to my prayers for all was lost* the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the foot soldiers, landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary in commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9 *Lord Mayor's Day*.—Our Almanacs style this the "*Lord Mayor's Day*," in allusion to its being the period when the chief magistrate elect of the city of London annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin*.—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter-Days.

#### DECEMBER.

3 *Advent Sunday*.—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the *approach of the Feast of the Nativity*. It includes four Sundays, the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the sixth century.

25. *Christmas-Day*.—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour; and it has been denominated *Christ Mass*, from the appellative, Christ, having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26 *St. Stephen*.—He was the first martyr to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

27 *St. John the Evangelist*.—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Childmas-Day* (from Child and Mass,) on account of the *Masses* said in the Roush Church for the souls of innocents.

### IV.—THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one, learned, or unlearned, to live through the year; or even through the months, or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies, have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder, which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations, attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind, so incurious as not to form to itself some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the contrast so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and, be it in city or on common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention,—how much more must they do this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book to man; and especially to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearance of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted, superstition is sure to spring up of its own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing, is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has its truth been more

frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one, the phenomena of the year and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon, and produce these phenomena were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Him whose instruments they are, and who implanted in them those properties and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce their effects. In moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable themselves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adopted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind the sun the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarkable in their appearance, have been the first objects of adoration; and that adoration has always been the more marked, in proportion as the appearance of the luminaries have been the more varied. We find it much more in the Laplander and the inhabitant of Greenland who have their months of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries, where the day is always of nearly the same length and where flooding rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that vary the year.

But the superstitious adoration of the celestial appearances is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion, and the luminaries were deprived of their godship they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence, but held their place as the agents and arbiters of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition, which left not a thing in nature, a member of the human body, or an event of human life upon which it did not lay hold. The individual bodies had each their special virtues, their good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations, and from the positions of the sun, moon, and planets among these there arose other communal influences, till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars, to find out whether it was their pleasure that the thing should be prosperous; and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talents, his education and his conduct. Indeed it had much more; for if it was not the pleasure of the stars—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer—the man could not act, or be educated, or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose, he did not try it, he consulted the moon, and if any thing was lost search was not made for it, the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his confederates to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft.

By this most absurd system of superstition the reason and common sense of the people were rendered completely useless; and, which was far worse, the foundation of morality was completely taken away,—because, if the success or the failure, the good or the bad of human actions, did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars there was an end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly, because, as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it,—indeed he could make no effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless; and as any subject in order to be wondered at, requires only to be incomprehensible, the delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little to this: even the well informed talk about “stars” and “destinies,” and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past; but the proper use of that supposes habits of observing and reasoning which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country: so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after the delusion not only of astrologers—moon-and-star men,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts; and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsense of astrology is still retailed to the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophic manner, — that the real causes of those phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacity; and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter, — that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motives of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river towards the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not borne up by some thing that can support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Thames towards the sea as from the motion of the moon or the planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach-wheel upon the road has just as much to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies, and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock passes over the hour-hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no reason to infer that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men any more than can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time, they have an influence — as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same way as he would find it by the same degree of lamp light, but beyond these physical effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac, or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted, is one of the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the "house" in which he happened to be born, as from the "house" of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed it would be much more so; for if *intelligence and good sense* happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future welfare of the child; and so, also, ignorance, dissipation, and vice in the parent are far more malignant aspects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of the family can assume.

There was a time when, not the people merely but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrences and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always fall to themselves a superstitious one. \*A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall and the candle be so placed as that the light reflected by the mirror is thrown into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle — their sun for the time — would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so also, if any one placed himself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror — the temporary moon of those in the dark chamber — would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well, is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befall the family, or that they would inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage? and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth.

A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time, of much less consequence than the other.

With regard, again, to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come into the room with a burning torch or taper, and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against somebody or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it might, if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot shot or a shell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm as we would be if we stood on a high cliff and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack-o'-the-lantern" - inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood or a putrid fish - both of which, in a certain state of rottenness give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time - disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little - a very little - sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries' Company is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would, and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told, that if a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, and moon, and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter - inanimate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as wholes - though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in the same way that the earth has, and it may be, that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes; if it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, if just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise; if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises; if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise; - and, if it be in the same part of the sky with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the sky with regard to north and south; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and the sun, according as their places are exactly or, only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to

another. All the variations of appearances, eclipses, and other phenomena, recur in a period of about nineteen years; and any of them may be foretold by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not something as to human life at least something about the weather which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the cusps, or points, of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple experiment. Take an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it, in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer or farther from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you move it higher the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised, and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon, that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes, are, "the harvest moon," in September, and "the hunter's moon," in March; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path, the one-half of which is much nearer the north than the other; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun; that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier; and when it moves southward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April; and thus the harvest and hunter's moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention, as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever; and, therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus, the only thing that remains in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun—that grand source of light, and life, and enjoyment, to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy, it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it, although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle; and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two fixed points would be the poles of the ball or orange; and if we imagine a line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the axis of rotation. The earth turns round from west to east every twenty-four hours, in the very same manner: only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the



sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be living there, the candle which stands still upon the table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass one-half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If (the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball, or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the darkness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the *north pole*, the mark (rather more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands; and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole principles of the motions that produce the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even slate surface, to pass through the centre of the sun; that the axis upon which the earth turns round is always *upright* to that place: that the *orbit*, or path, which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one-half of it above the plane, and the other below; and that this orbit has an inclination, or *makes an angle* of about twenty three degrees and a half with the plane each way; then if we further imagine, that the north pole of the earth is uppermost, and that the earth, in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before us and nearest to us; then the point at which it meets the level plane, in descending, will be the one farthest to the right of the sun; that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance, and right before us; and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending towards us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere; and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day there, will always be less than twelve hours, and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox,—equal day and night in the spring; and in the quarter from thence to the third point, the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours, and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer, or longest day, in the northern hemisphere; and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours, and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox,—equal day and night in autumn; and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole, the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night: it will decrease during the first part of that half, and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight; and the sun being farther north at rising and setting, and higher at mid-day when the day lengthens,—and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year; for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings or hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross and that, mid way between these points, there is a considerable space where they are nearly at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal lengths at mid summer and mid winter\*.

The different duration of the day, and the different height of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

## V.—THE TIDES.

### I. CAUSES AND GENERAL APPEARANCES.

Those swellings and subsidings of the waters of the ocean, by which a portion of the shore is alternately flooded and left dry, and to which we give the name of *tides*†, are to the inhabitants of coasts the most interesting, to sea-faring, people the most useful and to the ignorant the most inexplicable, of all the every-day occurrences of nature. The appeal which Canute made to the certain and irresistible flow of the sea when he meant to rebuke his flattering courtiers, is proof that, at a very early period of English history, the tides had drawn attention; and as nobody can notice the tides for any length of time without perceiving that, on the same days of the moon's age, they hapen, at the same place, at very nearly the same hours of the day, a connexion between them and the moon could not fail to be traced. But as the cause of that connexion does not appear from the connexion itself, the unformed have regarded it as part of that superstitions influence, which the celestial bodies have over the earth and its inhabitants.

Instead, however of there being any thing mysterious in the matter, it is the most simple that can be; and depends upon that universal law of gravitation, in consequence of which a stone falls to the ground, or water runs down a slope.

The general conditions of the law of gravitation are these. Every body, or piece of matter gravitates towards any other piece, directly as the quantity of matter in that piece, and inversely, as the square of its distance, the distance being estimated, in the case of spherical bodies, from the centre of the one to that of the other.

Thus, for instance, a weight of 4 pounds at the surface of the earth, which is about 4000 miles distant from the centre, gravitates towards the earth, that is, presses upon that which supports it, counterpoises an equal weight in a balance, or falls if it has no support, with a force of *four* pounds.

But if the same weight were raised to a height of 4000 miles, or placed at twice the distance from the centre, its weight would be diminished inversely as the square of the distance, or would be to 4 pounds as the square of 1 to the square of 2,—that is, it would be *one-fourth* of what it formerly was, or one pound. This decrease would not, however, be pointed out by a common scale-beam, because the weights in both scales would be diminished at the same rate; and thus, if they balance each other at the surface of the earth, they would do the same at any weight whatever. It might, however, be measured by the flexure of a spring.

From this diminution, which takes place in the action of gravitation as the distance becomes greater, it is quite evident that, in large masses of matter, such as the

\* The book which one is reading affords a very simple illustration of this. Let it be opened as much or as little as one pleases, the *edges* of the leaves are every where at the same distance, while the *ends* are more and more distant the farther they are from the joining.

† Professor Leslie, in the Notes to his *Treatise on Heat*, gives an ingenious definition of the word "Tide." "From motion seem derived our ideas of time and space, which are often interchangeable terms. The German word *zeit*, denoting *time*, was at first expressive only of *motion*; but in Swedish it has passed into *tide*; the same with the English *tide*. The primitive sense of *tide* may be gathered from its compound, *noontide*, *betide*, *tidings*, &c."

earth, the sun, and the moon the gravitation towards each other will, at the points where they are nearest, be greater than the average, or that at thier centres. As for instance, a quantity of water placed on that point of the earth's surface, to which the moon is directly over head, will gravitate more toward the moon than an equal quantity placed 90 degrees from the former, or at a point where the moon is in the horizon. But water is retained upon the surface of the earth by its weight or gravitation towards the mass of the earth, and the perfect freedom with which water moves, allows it always to form itself in perfect accordance with the law of gravitation. Now, the gravitation toward the moon, or the sun, acts in the opposite direction to the weight; and, therefore, by whatever portion that gravitation is increased above the average, the weight must be diminished, and the water must *rise up* there till the excess of height balance the loss of weight and an equilibrium be every where established, in those parts that are covered with water, and have a free communication with each other.

Toward every celestial body the variation must be the same in kind; but sun, in consequence of its great mass of matter, and the moon, in consequence of its nearness to the earth, are the only ones of which the effects are perceptible.

The whole gravitation toward the sun is much greater than that toward the moon; but the mean distance of the sun is about 24,000 times the half diameter of the earth, while that of the moon is only 60 times; and as the disturbing forces are to the whole gravitations inversely as the cubes of those numbers, (they entering the proportion *three times as factors*.) the disturbing force of the moon, that is, the force by which the water becomes lighter when the moon is over head, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the sun.

It would be out of place here to insert the calculations, which are long, though simple. But the result, stated in round numbers, is, that if the earth were all covered by the same depth of water, a tide of *two feet* would be raised at the point where the sun is directly over head, and a tide of *five feet* where the moon is so,—that is, the water at each of those points would be higher by two feet in the case of the sun, and five feet in the case of the moon, than at the circumstance of the hemispheres, of which those points were respectively the centres.

The tide that happens at the point nearest to any of the luminaries, or where that luminary is above the horizon is called the *upper tide*, and the opposite one is called the *under tide*. The under tide is produced in the same manner as the upper, except that is the diminution, and not the increase of the moon's action which causes it.

If the earth were wholly covered with water, if the sun and moon were always at the same distances from it, and if the three bodies remained in the same places without motion, the two high waters of each luminary would remain at the same points, and the low water of each would be the circumference dividing the two hemispheres, of which the point nearest the luminary and the point most remote from it were the centres; and as the gravitation towards the earth would be the same at every point, there would be no means of discovering the difference of elevation. Not one of these circumstances holds, however; and therefore the want of each of them gives a different modification to the tides.

1. The real motion of the earth from west to east every 24 hours causes the high and low water of the solar tide to perform a complete revolution from east to west in twenty-four hours also.

2. The same motions of the earth, with the moon's motion round the earth from west to east also, in about 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  days, causes a complete revolution of the lunar tides from east to west in one solar day and two fifty-ninths, or in about 24 hours 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

As the action of the luminary takes some time to produce its effect the high water at any point does not take place till an hour or two after the luminary has been vertical.

3. When the sun and moon are on the same points of the compass, or on opposite points, then if they be so situated with regard to north and south as that a straight line passing through both their centres would pass through the centre of the earth, the high waters will fall on the same points, and the low waters on the circumference, midway between those points.

In these cases, the high water will be the sum of the elevations, and the low water the sum of the depressions. These are called *spring tides*. It is evident that they must happen at every *new moon*, by the coincidence of both upper and under tides; at every *full moon*, by the coincidence of the upper tide of each luminary with the under tide of the other, and that they can happen at no other times.

The same cause which makes the high water of each luminary take place later than the time that luminary is vertical, makes the highest spring tide to happen a little after the new or full moon.

4. As time is reckoned by the apparent motion of the sun, the solar high water always happens at the same hour at the same place, but as the lunar high water, which is the greater, and gives a character to the whole, happens about 48 minutes later every day, it must separate eastward from the solar high water at that rate, and gradually become lower and lower till at the end of the first and third quarters of the moon, it fall on the same place with the low water of the solar tide. Then the elevation of the high water, and the depression of the low, will be both, only the difference of the solar and lunar tides, and the tides will be *neap*.

During the first and third quarters of the moon, the tides will *fall off* from the spring to the neap, and during the second and fourth quarters they will *grow* from the neap to the spring.

5. The obliquity of the earth's annual path round the sun causes the sun, in summer, to appear over our latitudes, nearly 47 degrees farther north than in winter: and the obliquity of the moon's monthly path may make the new moon about 5 degrees more either north or south of the sun; and also vary the full moon to the same number of degrees from the point opposite to the sun. Those changes produce what may be called the *seasonal variations* of the tides. They take place thus:—

a. About the *equinoxes*, in March and September, the sun is near the Equator, and the moon, at the time of the spring tides, cannot be many degrees from it: therefore, the tides are then highest and most uniform in both hemispheres; highest, of course, at the Equator, where the points of high water of both luminaries are, and gradually diminishing toward the poles, where, if the earth were uniformly covered with water, there would be continual low water at those seasons.

b. About midsummer, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is vertical about 22 degrees north of the Equator; and the new moon is, on the average, the same; but the full moon is, on the average, as far on the south side of the Equator. Therefore, about midsummer, the spring tides at new moon, will be highest in the northern hemisphere; and those at full moon in the southern.

c. About mid-winter, the circumstances mentioned in the last article will be reversed.

6. The paths, or orbits, of the earth and moon are not circles, but eclipses or ovals: and, therefore, the sun and moon must be both nearer to the earth at some times than at others. The point where the earth is nearest to the sun is called its *perihelion*, and the point where the moon is nearest to the earth is called its *perigee*. The earth being in its perihelion, causes an increase of the solar tide and the moon being in its perigee, causes an increase of the lunar; because the disturbing force increases inversely as the cube of the distance.

The perihelion takes place in a revolution of 365½ days, and the perigee in one of 29½ days; therefore, they sometimes coincide, and sometimes not; and when they do coincide it may be at any time of the moon's age. The calculation, from the *unequalities* of motion and distance, especially of the moon is intricate; but the result is, that when they coincide at a spring tide, they may augment it about one-seventh; while, when the luminaries are at their greatest distance at a spring tide, it may be diminished about one-seventh.

7. It is only on wide oceans that the regular motion of the tides from east to west can take place; for the shores of the land throw them into so many irregularities, that at some places there are no tides at others they rise to a great height: sometimes there are double tides; and sometimes only one in twenty four hours. So that the time of high-water spring tides at any place must be found by observation; and in rivers and narrow seas, floods and storms may very much alter both the time and height of the tide. The average from high water to high water, or low water to low water, is about twelve hours, twenty-four minutes: and that from high to

low, or low to high, six hours, twelve minutes; but when a current either of the sea or a river, sets one way with the tide, the way that it sets is always of the longest duration.

It must be borne in mind that, leaving the obstructions of the land out of the account, the high waters, both of the sun and the moon, are points, and that the low water of each is a circumference of the earth. From this it is evident that, if both luminaries are over the Equator, the high waters of both will be on the Equator, whatever may be their distance eastward or westward (as arising from the moon's age, or distance from the sun), and that the low waters of both will pass through the poles, at which there will, of course, be no tides. At those times there will be an extreme, or top of high water only at the Equator: and thus the two luminaries, acting directly together at spring tides, and directly opposite at neap tides, will cause the former to be higher and the latter lower than at times when one or both of the luminaries have declination from the Equator. When either of the luminaries has declination either north or south of the Equator the upper high water of that luminary must decline as many degrees to the same side of the Equator, and the under high water the same number of degrees to the other side. In these cases there will be two latitudes on opposite sides of the Equator, each distant from that by the declination and distant from each other by twice the declination round which the top of high water will revolve. At those times too, the low water of each luminary will fall as many degrees as the declination beyond the pole toward which the luminary declines, and fall the same number of degrees short of the other pole. By these means the whole tide will be lower when the luminaries have different declinations, because each will diminish the high water of the other in the direction of north and south; and the upper tides will be highest at new moon, and the under tides at full. These differences will increase, both with the declination and the latitude. At mid-summer and mid-winter they will have arrived at their maximum, and at the distance from the poles equal to the mean declination of the sun and moon, there will be only one high water in a lunar day, that is, the high waters will be about 24 hours 4½ minutes as under.

The motion of the tide is not accompanied by an actual transfer of the whole water: for that would produce, at the Equator, a current of about one thousand miles an hour. The wave of tide is sometimes moved in one direction, while the great mass of the water is moved in the other by an under current: just as one may often see the ripple which the wind causes, blown against the current of a river.

## 2. COMMON RULES FOR FINDING THE TIME OF HIGH-WATER.

To determine this time, these elements are necessary:—

1. The time of high-water at full or change, is found by observation, and to be accurate, it must be the mean of many observations made at different times of the year, and in different states of the weather.

2. The moon's age on the proposed day.

3. The time after noon when the moon shall arrive at the south

The moon's age is found, by adding the *epact* for the year, (the moon's age on the 1st of January,) to the *epact* for the month (the age of the moon on the first of the month if it had been new moon on the 1st of January,) and the day of the month. If the sum be less than a lunar month it is the moon's age; but if greater, take a lunar month from it, and the remainder is the moon's age.

The *epact* for the months are these: January 0, Feb. 2, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, Aug. 6, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 10.

Thus to find the moon's age for June 10, 1828.

Epact of the year..... 14

Epact of the month.... 4

Day of the month.... 10

28 days.

The moon, when new, is south at the same time with the sun, and eight-tenths of an hour nearly later for every day of her age. Therefore, multiply the moon's age by 8, take away the units figures, and multiply it by 6, for minutes; the other figures are hours after noon. If they exceed twelve, the excess is the hour of southing on the following morning.

As, if the moon's age were 28 days,  $28 \times 8 = 22$ . 4, or 22 hours, 24 minutes; that is, 24 minutes after ten the following morning.

The high water is found, by adding the time of the moon's southing to the time of spring tide in the table. As, to find the high water at Bristol for 10th June, 1828.

Supposing the tabular number for—

Bristol to be..... 6 h. 36m.

Add moon's southing..... 10 24m.

17 hours  
Subtract 12

Remains 5 o'clock.

From the variations already mentioned, as well as from local causes these rules are not perfectly accurate; but they may serve to explain and exemplify the principles.

## VI.—TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

The following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical phrenology.

1. The earth is very nearly a globe, having its mean *diameter*, or measure through the centre, 7 912 miles, very nearly; and its mean *circumference*, or the measure round it, 24 979 miles, or in round numbers 25 000 miles. A degree is the 360th part of a circumference; thus, a degree of the earth's circumference is  $69\frac{1}{2}$  miles, very nearly. A degree is understood to be divided into 60 minutes, which in the earth's circumference are called *nautical* or *geographical* miles; and the minute is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles, and then a minute will be  $2,053\frac{1}{2}$  yards, and a second  $34\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Half a circumference or a *semicircle*, is, of course, 180 degrees, and a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion, every 23 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter, (which though a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation) are called the *poles*, from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west, and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*; that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be, a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing, stretches the string so that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end, to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky, which we see, from the under half, which we do not see. The *Zenith*, to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the first; and the *Nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5. From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 180 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite; point is the same.

6. If one stand upon one pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be in the zenith and the other one in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point—A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that are equally distant from both poles is called the *Equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial Equator*. The first

of these divides the earth into two equal *hemispheres*, (a *north* and a *south*); and the last divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens.

7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the Equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the *elevation* of the pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward if the same distance from the pole (or Equator) be preserved.

8. A line drawn directly north and south is called a *meridian* line, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon, or mid-day. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the Equator would divide it in the middle, and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn, in the heavens, directly over all the points of a meridian, that would be the corresponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles; and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

9. As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in these lines and circles that meet one another are said to form an *angle*. That angle is the measure of the *inclination* of the one to the other. Thus, the angle which any two meridians make with each other is measured by that part of the equator that lies between them, and counted in degrees, minutes, &c.

10. As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 360 is 15; therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a man living in London wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem or Mexico, and in what directions those places lie from London; or a sailor, in the middle of the Atlantic, wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case, he can neither see the direction nor measure the distance directly; and thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly, we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west; and when we have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, first finding how far each place is north or south of the Equator, and then taking the sum, if they are on opposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found, by first finding the angle that is made at the pole by the meridians of two places, or, which is the same thing, by finding what portion of the Equator lies between their meridians.

The *LATITUDE* of any place is its distance from the Equator; and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degrees of latitude; neither can two places lie more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found by observing the height of the sun, the moon, or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and least elevations above the horizon of the pole star, at any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles) we must previously

know how far that celestial body is from the celestial Equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial Equator, is called its *declination* and is *north* or *south*, according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must subtract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In every method when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections; as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth; for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or *limb* of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax*, or difference of position in the body, as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance.

The *LONGITUDE* of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as a first meridian; find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and, therefore, British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all; at least it would save the trouble of adding or subtracting the difference. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, which are reckoned from Paris to English,  $2^{\circ}20'24''$  must be added, if they are east; and the same must be subtracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the *difference of longitude* is, to find the *difference of time* between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east. Consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, or, under the Equator, about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation; but for all purposes of computation, they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer, as it is called, that goes at a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods:—the eclipses of the sun, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed beforehand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs, for the benefit of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom; the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship; the method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac, with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for *refraction*, *parallax*, and the other circumstances mentioned the longitude may be found by the difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus, if any position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the same be found to take place at 4 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.



The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance, as under, at the Equator; therefore, as the latitude increases, the longitude becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At latitude 60 the degree of longitude is half of what it is at the Equator, — where upon the supposition that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

The principles of mathematical geography, are more fully detailed in the treatise on that subject, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and to that treatise we refer our readers for the explanation of many points that could here only be slightly noticed.

The following is a Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of remarkable places. —

TABLE of the LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS on the GLOBE, reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

[In compiling this Table, the numbers have been taken to the nearest minute, whether over or under.]

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude	Latitude
Aberdeen . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	1° 55' W	57° 6' N
Agex . . . . .	France . . . . .	0 27 E	44 12 N
Agaccio . . . . .	Coron . . . . .	8 44 E	41 56 N
Aleppo . . . . .	Turkey . . . . .	37 10 E	36 11 N
Alexandria . . . . .	Egypt . . . . .	30 13 E	31 11 N
Algiers . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	3 5 E	36 49 N
Amoy . . . . .	France . . . . .	2 18 E	49 53 N
Amsterdam . . . . .	Holland . . . . .	4 53 E	52 22 N
Angers . . . . .	France . . . . .	0 33 W	47 28 N
Angoulême . . . . .	France . . . . .	0 9 E	45 30 N
Antongil . . . . .	Madagascar . . . . .	50 24 E	15 27 N
Antwerp . . . . .	Netherlands . . . . .	4 14 E	51 13 N
Arras . . . . .	France . . . . .	2 47 E	50 17 N
Aurillac . . . . .	France . . . . .	2 27 E	41 56 N
Archangel . . . . .	Russia . . . . .	40 14 E	64 32 N
Astracan . . . . .	France . . . . .	4 13 E	46 21 N
Athens . . . . .	Greece . . . . .	23 45 E	37 58 N
Auch . . . . .	France . . . . .	0 25 E	43 39 N
Auxerre . . . . .	France . . . . .	3 35 E	47 48 N
Avignon . . . . .	France . . . . .	4 49 E	43 57 N
Bagdad . . . . .	Asia . . . . .	44 25 E	33 20 N
Barcelona . . . . .	Spain . . . . .	2 10 E	41 32 N
Batavia . . . . .	Java . . . . .	106 56 E	6 12 S
Beauvais . . . . .	France . . . . .	2 5 E	49 26 N
Berlin . . . . .	Prussia . . . . .	13 24 E	52 32 N
Blois . . . . .	France . . . . .	1 25 E	47 35 N
Bombay . . . . .	India . . . . .	73 0 E	18 57 N
Bordeaux . . . . .	France . . . . .	0 34 W	41 50 N
Boston . . . . .	America . . . . .	70 30 W	42 22 N
Bourg . . . . .	France . . . . .	5 14 E	46 12 N
Bourges . . . . .	France . . . . .	2 24 E	47 5 N
Bremen . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	8 48 E	53 5 N
Breslaw . . . . .	Silesia . . . . .	17 2 E	51 6 N
Brest . . . . .	France . . . . .	4 29 W	48 23 N
Bristol . . . . .	England . . . . .	2 30 W	51 23 N
Brussels . . . . .	Netherlands . . . . .	4 24 E	50 51 N
Buenos Ayres . . . . .	America . . . . .	53 24 W	34 37 S
Bucharest . . . . .	Wallachia . . . . .	25 51 E	44 29 N
Cádiz . . . . .	Spain . . . . .	0 17 W	36 32 N
Caen . . . . .	France . . . . .	0 22 W	49 11 N
Cairo . . . . .	Egypt . . . . .	31 18 E	30 3 N
Calcutta . . . . .	India . . . . .	38 30 E	22 35 N
Cambridge . . . . .	England . . . . .	0 5 E	52 12 N
Canton . . . . .	China . . . . .	113 13 E	23 8 N
Cape Francois . . . . .	St. Domingo . . . . .	72 18 W	19 46 N
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	Africa . . . . .	18 24 E	33 55 S
Carcassonne . . . . .	France . . . . .	2 21 E	43 13 N
Carthage . . . . .	America . . . . .	75 30 E	10 25 N
Cassel . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	9 33 E	51 19 N
Cayenne . . . . .	America . . . . .	52 15 W	4 50 N
Chalon-sur-Maine . . . . .	France . . . . .	4 22 E	48 57 N

Towns.	Countries	Longitude.	Latitude.
Chanderagore...	India...	88° 30' E	22° 51' N
Chartres...	France...	1 29 E	48 27 N
Channmont...	Ditto...	6 10 E	48 6 N
Cherbourg...	Ditto...	1 27 W	9 36 N
Clermont Ferrent...	Ditto...	3 5 E	45 47 N
Constantinoble...	Turkey...	28 55 E	41 1 N
Copenhagen...	Denmark...	12 34 E	56 41 N
Cracow...	Poland...	19 51 E	50 8 N
Dantzic...	Prussia...	14 38 E	54 31 N
Digue...	France...	6 14 E	44 5 N
Dover...	England...	1 19 E	51 8 N
Draguignan...	France...	6 29 E	43 33 N
Dresden...	Saxony...	13 43 E	51 3 N
Dublin...	Ireland...	6 25 W	53 12 N
Dunkirk...	France...	2 22 E	5 2 N
Edinburgh...	Scotland...	3 13 W	55 57 N
Evreux...	France...	1 9 E	49 0 N
Florence...	Italy...	11 16 E	43 47 N
Foix...	France...	1 37 E	49 48 N
Frankford on the Maine...	Germany...	8 16 E	50 7 N
Gap...	France...	6 5 E	44 34 N
Geneva...	Switzerland...	6 5 E	46 12 N
Genoa...	Italy...	8 58 E	44 25 N
Gibraltar...	Spain...	5 19 W	36 6 N
Goa...	India...	73 45 E	15 31 N
Goree Island of...	Senegal...	17 15 W	14 40 N
Gutha...	Saxony...	10 44 E	50 56 N
Greenwich...	England...	0 0 E	51 29 N
Greenoble...	France...	5 44 E	45 11 N
Hamburg...	Germany...	9 59 E	53 33 N
Havannah, I. of Cuba...	America...	82 13 W	21 9 N
Horn, Cape...	Ditto...	67 21 W	55 54 S
Ispahan...	Persia...	51 50 E	32 25 N
Jackson, Port...	New Holland...	153 12 E	34 0 S
Jerusalem...	Asiatic Turkey...	33 0 E	31 48 N
Kasau...	Russia...	49 20 E	55 48 N
Konigsberg...	Prussia...	20 20 E	54 42 N
Loan...	France...	3 34 E	49 34 N
Laval...	Ditto...	0 46 W	48 4 N
Lisle...	Ditto...	3 0 E	50 38 N
Lima...	Peru...	77 1 7 W	12 1 3 S
Limoges...	France...	1 16 E	45 50 N
Lisbon...	Portugal...	9 9 W	36 42 N
London, St Paul's...	England... (nearly)...	0 5 W	51 31 N
Lyons...	France...	4 50 E	45 46 N
Macao...	China...	113 35 E	22 13 N
Macon...	France...	4 15 E	46 18 N
Madras...	India...	80 17 E	13 4 N
Madrid...	Spain...	3 48 W	40 25 N
Malacca...	India...	102 5 E	2 10 N
Manilla...	Philippine Islands...	120 58 E	14 36 N
Malaga...	Spain...	4 2 W	36 43 N
Marseilles...	France...	5 22 E	43 18 N
Mecca...	Arabia...	39 15 E	21 24 N
Melun...	France...	2 49 E	48 32 N
Metz...	Ditto...	6 11 E	49 7 N
Mexico...	America...	99 5 W	19 26 N
Mezieres...	France...	4 44 E	49 46 N
Milan...	Italy...	9 12 E	45 35 N
Montauban...	France...	1 21 E	44 2 N
Montpellier...	Ditto...	3 58 E	44 1 W
Montreal...	Canada...	73 11 W	45 52 N
Monte Video...	America...	58 24 W	34 35 N
Moscow...	Russia...	37 33 E	55 46 N
Moulins...	France...	3 20 E	46 34 N
Munich...	Bavaria...	11 35 E	48 8 N
Nancy...	France...	6 11 E	48 43 N
Nangasaki...	Japan...	129 52 E	32 23 N
Nankin...	China...	114 47 E	32 4 N
Nantes...	France...	1 32 W	47 13 N
Naples...	Italy...	14 6 E	40 50 N
Nevers...	France...	3 10 E	46 59 N
Newcastle...	England...	1 28 W	55 2 N
New Orleans...	America...	89 51 W	29 55 N

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	<i>Latitude</i>
Niamea .....	France ..	4° 26' E	43° 51' N
Odesa .....	Russia ..	30 45 E	46 30 N
Orleans .....	France ..	1 55 E	47 54 N
Oxford .....	England ..	1 15 W	51 45 N
Obahlele .....	Pacific Ocean ..	149 30 W	17 29 S
Owhyhee .....	Sandwich Islands ..	156 0 E	20 17 N
Palermo .....	Sicily ..	13 32 E	38 7 N
Palma .....	Island of Majorca ..	2 39 E	39 34 N
Paris .....	France ..	2 30 E	48 50 N
Pekin .....	China ..	116 28 E	39 54 N
Perigueux .....	France ..	0 44 E	45 11 N
Perpignan .....	Iditto ..	2 54 E	42 42 N
Petersburgh .....	Russia ..	30 19 E	59 50 N
Philadelphia .....	America ..	76 11 W	39 57 N
Poitiers .....	France ..	0 21 E	46 35 N
Pondicherry .....	India ..	79 52 E	11 56 N
Plymouth .....	England ..	4 15 W	50 24 N
Portsmouth .....	Iditto ..	1 1 W	50 47 N
Portobello .....	America ..	79 15 W	9 33 N
Porto Ferrajo .....	Island of Elba ..	10 20 E	42 59 N
Porto Rico .....	Antilles, America ..	66 13 W	18 20 N
Prague .....	Bohemia ..	14 25 E	50 5 N
Quebec .....	Canada ..	71 10 W	46 47 N
Quimper .....	France ..	4 4 W	47 58 N
Quito .....	Peru ..	78 55 W	0 13 S
Rennes .....	France ..	1 41 W	48 6 N
Riga .....	Russia ..	24 8 E	56 57 N
Rio de Janeiro .....	America ..	43 18 W	22 54 S
Rome .....	Italy ..	12 30 E	41 54 N
Rouen .....	France ..	1 6 E	49 26 N
Rochelle .....	Iditto ..	1 10 W	51 23 N
St. Blas .....	Mexico ..	105 16 W	21 33 N
St. Helena .....	Atlantic Ocean ..	5 49 W	15 55 S
St. Croix .....	Antilles ..	64 49 W	17 44 N
Siam .....	Asia ..	100 50 E	14 21 N
Smolensk .....	Russia ..	32 0 E	54 51 N
Smyrna .....	Asia ..	27 7 E	38 28 N
Stockholm .....	Sweden ..	18 4 E	59 20 N
Stralsund .....	Germany ..	13 38 E	54 19 N
Strasbourg .....	France ..	7 45 E	48 36 N
Stutgard .....	Germany ..	9 11 E	48 46 N
Syene .....	Egypt ..	32 25 E	24 5 N
Teneriffe, Peak of .....	Canary Islands ..	16 40 W	28 17 N
Thebes .....	Egypt ..	32 40 E	26 43 N
Toholak .....	Siberia ..	68 6 E	58 12 N
Torueo .....	Sweden ..	24 12 E	65 51 N
Toulon .....	France ..	5 56 E	48 7 N
Toulouec .....	Iditto ..	1 26 E	40 35 N
Tours .....	Iditto ..	0 42 E	47 24 N
Trebisond .....	Asiatic Turkey ..	39 26 E	41 12 N
Trieste .....	Austria ..	14 4 E	45 46 N
Trincomalee .....	Ceylon ..	81 12 E	8 23 N
Troyes .....	France ..	4 5 E	48 18 N
Tripolis .....	Africa ..	13 12 E	32 53 N
Tulle .....	France ..	1 54 E	45 16 N
Tunis .....	Africa ..	10 11 E	36 48 N
Turin .....	Piedmont ..	7 40 E	45 4 N
Uraniburg .....	Denmark ..	12 43 E	55 55 N
Valence .....	France ..	4 54 E	44 56 N
Vannes .....	Iditto ..	2 45 E	47 39 N
Venice .....	Italy ..	12 31 E	45 36 N
Versailles .....	France ..	2 7 E	48 48 N
Vignna .....	Austria ..	17 23 E	48 13 N
Waribays .....	Lapland ..	31 7 E	70 22 N
Warsaw .....	Poland ..	21 3 E	52 14 N
Washington .....	America ..	77 0 W	38 55 N
Wilna .....	Poland ..	25 18 E	54 41 N
Yakutsk .....	Siberia ..	129 52 E	62 2 N
Yarmouth .....	England ..	1 40 E	52 55 N

## VII.—VENTILATION & HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS.

We are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us, that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health; yet we as carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves from the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a through ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have *air*, we must have *fresh air*; for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act breathing. One fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life; the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be respired. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breathes; and when at rest, he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus, the air is exposed to the action of the blood, which changes its purer part, the vital air, (oxygen gas,) into fixed air, (carbonic acid gas,) which is not only unfit to support animal life, but is absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the Great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time;—while in the lungs, the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again, and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe again and again the same contaminated, unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continued breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or illventilated apartment? It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its purity; these are the *effluvia* constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning, soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odour of animal *effluvia* with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another cause, perhaps, still more striking when a person, fresh from the morning air enters a coach, in which several persons have been close-stowed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both windows but a single half-inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape these every-day complaints of those who pay double their fare. If under where the windows are immoveable, and the door is never opened but while some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose is saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person, unused to it, recoil and pause before he ventures in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted that he does not perceive that which every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigour of his body, and destroying the energies of his mind.

Can we wonder that, with such absolute neglect, all the diseases of persons so situated should be of a dangerous character? or that the mind should be dispirited, and that the man should fly to drams for relief from the burthen which he finds to be weighing him down?

It may be taken as a wholesome general rule, that whatever produces a disagreeable impression on the sense of smelling, is unfavorable to health. That sense was doubtless intended to guard us against the dangers to which we are liable from vitiation of the atmosphere. If we have, by the same means, a high sense of

gratification from other subjects, it ought to excite our admiration of the beneficence of the Deity, in thus making our senses serve the double purpose of affording us pleasure and security; for the latter end might just as effectually have been answered by our being only susceptible of painful impressions.

To keep the atmosphere of our houses free from contamination, it is not sufficient that we secure a frequent renewal of the air—all matters which can injure its purity must be carefully removed. The linen of beds should not be allowed to remain unchanged till it has lost all appearance of ever having been white, or of ever having had any acquaintance with the washing tub. The contents of chamber vessels should not be left in the house an instant, if it be possible, and certainly not in the room of a sick person; every moment they remain they fill the air with a filthy odour, which is little less than poisonous to all who breathe it.

Those who have but one apartment in which they must, of necessity, perform all the domestic duties, should be careful to remove all matters that are offensive in smell; as cabbage water, dirty soupsuds, &c; they should indeed, if possible, avoid washing in the room they live in. For the same reason, drying clothes indoors should be avoided.

Flowers, in water, and living plants, in pots, greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of an air, (carbonic acid) similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which as before stated, is highly noxious. On this account they should never be kept in bed rooms: there are instances of persons, who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room, in which there has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning, as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity: for in all situations it is suffering, either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapours being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation, therefore, resolves itself into the securing a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses, especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance in the arrangement of windows and doors, a current of air might, at any time be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot be well ventilated that have no outlets for the air: for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should, if possible, be situated on the side of the room opposite to, and furthest from the fire-place, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire places in bed-rooms should not be stopped up with chimney-boards. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia which are necessarily separating from the bed clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called, in the morning, and tucking it up close, as if with the determination of preventing any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction, with regard to airing the bed clothes and bed after being slept in, is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and an inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman, of a very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night, and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that, for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that, after that time he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming, and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or nightclothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost this debilitating affection.

Various means are had recourse to at times, with the intention of correcting disagreeable smells, and of purifying the air of sick rooms. Diffusing the vapour of vinegar through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it; burning aromatic vegetables, smoking tobacco and exploding gunpowder are the means usually employed. All these are useless. The explosion of gunpowder may, indeed, do something, by displacing the air within the reach of its influence; but

then, unfortunately, an air is produced by its combustion, that is as offensive, and equally unfit to support life as any air it can be used to remove. These expedients only serve to disguise the really offensive condition of the atmosphere. The only certain means of purifying the air of a chamber which is actually occupied by a sick person, is by changing it in such a manner that the patient shall not be directly exposed to the draughts or currents.

Chemistry has furnished the means of purifying the air of chambers in which persons have been confined with contagious diseases, so as to destroy the noxious power of the effluvia generated in such situations, and thus of preventing the disease from extending. This will be accomplished by attending carefully to the following directions:—

Close on the windows and doors of the room intended to be purified, except the one by which you propose to retreat, and make up the aperture of the chimney or fire-place, except for about an inch or two at the bottom. Having put three table spoonsful of common salt, (*muriate of soda*;) rubbed fine, into a shallow dish, place it upon the floor of the apartment,—if with a few hot cinders beneath it, the better; and then pour, at once, upon the salt, a quarter of a pint of strong oil of vitriol (*sulphuric acid*); retire, and close the room for forty-eight hours. Immediately the acid is poured upon the salt a pungent vapour, (*chlorine*;) is given out freely, which is extremely unpleasant to breathe, and very destructive to most metallic surfaces. It is on this account that the operator should leave the apartment quickly, and that all the iron and brass furniture should be previously removed. This vapour continues forming for many hours, and diffusing itself completely through all parts of the room, effectually destroys the matter on which infection depends: at the expiration of about forty-eight hours, the room may be entered, the doors and windows thrown open, and a fire made in the chimney, in order that the apartment may be perfectly ventilated. It may then be safely occupied. The above quantity of salt, &c. is quite sufficient for a chamber of the usual size; for a much larger room, double the quantity, divided into two vessels, should be used. The merely offensive odour of sick rooms, or of any other apartments, may be readily corrected, by placing in them plates containing the *chlorosuduc solution of Labarague*, which is now well known in this country.

But no fumigation will be of any avail in purifying stagnant air, or air that has been breathed till it has been deprived of its vital part; such air must be driven out, when its place should be immediately supplied by the fresh, pure atmosphere. The readiest means of changing the air of an apartment is by lighting a fire in it, and then throwing open the door and windows; this will set the air in motion, by establishing a current up the chimney. The air which has been altered by being breathed is assential to vegetable life; and plants, aided by the rays of the sun, have the power to absorb it, while, they themselves, at the same time give out pure vital air. The process, going on by day the reverse of that described before, as taking place during the night, is continually in operation, so that the purification of the atmosphere can only be prevented by its being preserved in a stagnant state.

In the country, there are other circumstances which require to be attended to besides cleanliness in the house, and the free admission of the air into it at all times. Care ought to be taken that nothing be allowed to exist very near the house that can injure the purity of, or produce humidity in, the atmosphere: heaps of putrifying vegetables, dunghills, pools and ditches of stagnant water, privies and open drains, furnish a constant supply of the exhalations which produce fever. In hot seasons, especially, every breeze in such neighbourhoods must carry poison with it. These things are much too common before the doors of cottages, and even of large houses. Those who build houses for the poor would do well to choose situations sufficiently elevated to allow the waters to be drained off with facility: without this, they must stagnate and putrify to the danger of the health of the inhabitants.

## VIII.—NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The term **CHRONOLOGY** is made up of two Greek words, *Chronos*, “time,” and *Logos*, literally “word,” or “description;” so that the simplest definition of its meaning is, **THE STORY OF TIME**,—or the narrative of the succession of recorded events, in their proper order, noticing the portions of time that elapse between them.

As the past is our only safe guide for the present, and our only useful key to the future—the story of time, or the consideration of events, in the order in which they happen, becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Even to our merely historical knowledge, that is, our knowledge of the events themselves, and without any reference to the comparison of them together, chronology is important; because, without that, our knowledge is not correct. But when we wish to turn our historical knowledge to a practical use by reflecting upon the causes and results of human actions, chronology becomes indispensable. The great practical use of past events is the effects that the *antecedent* event has upon the *consequent*; and if we mistake the order of succession, (and where we have no information we are more likely to be wrong than right) we are in a worse condition than if we had no information whatever,—we are in a similar condition to a man travelling along the road from London to Dover, in order to arrive at Liverpool,—farther from the object we wish to arrive at, than if we had not moved at all.

Now, men seldom take the first step in any art or science, until they are goaded on by necessity: and as the use of chronology is philosophical, and thus does not appear till men begin to compare the former events with the latter, and draw conclusions it cannot be known among very illiterate nations, and could not be known in the early ages of the world. The memories of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands do not extend backwards above an age or two; and even then they are vague, not agreed about the events themselves or informed as to the intervals between them. Of the recorded events of the early ages, of the world, the information is so very uncertain that the most acute and laborious inquirers into the subject are at variance.

Before the story of time can be known we must know something of time itself: we must know how to compare two portions or periods of it, so as to be able to say either, that they are of equal length, or that the one is longer than the other, and how much longer it is. In order to do this we must fix upon some standard of which the length is known; and as we cannot keep a portion of time by us to apply to other portions as we do a standard pound for weight, or a standard bushel for dry measure, we must have recourse to some event which we have reason for believing does not take up a longer period at one time than at another,—such as the rotation of the earth upon its axis, the revolution of the moon round the earth, or that of the earth round the sun. Of the absolute equality of any two portions of time, whatever may be the event by which they are measured, we never can be certain, because we cannot be in possession of two of them at once so as to compare them together. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no *reason* to believe that the times in which they happen are of different lengths; and this negative proof is all that we can get. In using the measures of time we observe the same method as with other measures. If the period be less than a day, we mention the number of hours or parts of an hour, that are in it; if it be of moderate length, such as the life of a man, we count it in ears; and if it be long, we count it in centuries or hundreds of ears.

Though to all nations, the various lengths of the day, as arising from the rotation of the earth; of the month, as arising from the revolution of the moon; and of the year, as arising from the revolution of the earth, be each dependent upon the same cause: and though as the other circumstances of those causes—the spaces over which those bodies pass, do not very much the same day, or month, or year, still they must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be much difference between one and another; yet different nations have had different modes of reckoning them. Some of these differences are pointed out in Art. I. “On the Calendar.”

When a nation came to such a degree of information and importance, as that it felt a desire of recording the events of its own history, it generally began with some great event, as a fixed point or *epoch*, for which it counted the *days* or *succession* of portions of time, all presumed to be equal, and each equal to that which the nation happened to take for a standard. The day being the portion with which people are most familiar, and also the one of which the appearance is the most striking—light and darkness being the greatest of all contrast—most nations made the day the absolute measure; but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals, they generally had periods of so many days, and of so many times these again, corresponding with, or rather having some resemblance to, our weeks, months, and years.

As an exact number of times of the rotation of the earth is not contained in the revolution of the moon, and as an exact number of times of either this rotation or this revolution is not contained in the revolution of the earth, *eras* which are reckoned in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In other words, as days, lunar months, and year, are not even parts or multiples of each other, two *eras* which are counted, one in so many times of one of these, and the other in so many times of another, cannot be made to agree, so as to point out the time at which any event happens, without making correction for the fractional differences. The period of time in which those fractional differences amount to an unit of the shorter measure, is called a *cycle*.—See Art. II.

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been disseminated, have, ever since its introduction, abandoned all *eras* save that which began at the birth of our Saviour. This is called the **CHRISTIAN ERA**; and when the *date* or *number* of the year is spoken of in a solemn or formal manner, the words *Anno Domini*, or the contraction *A. D.*, meaning “the year of the Lord” are prefixed to the number, to distinguish it from other *eras*. When we count from the birth of our Saviour backward, we either put *B. C.* “before Christ,” or *Anno ante Christum*, *A. A. C.*, which is the same. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world; and the term *Anno Mundi*, *A. M.*, that is, “year of the world,” prefixed to the date; but as opinion is divided as to the precise date of the creation, in terms of the Christian era, the commencement of that era is considered as the preferable epoch.

To find the distance of any event—if it be before the birth of our Saviour, add the date of it to the date of the year; if after, subtract; the sum in the first case, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present date, or the distance of the event.

As the *eras* of the nations of antiquity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been reduced to the respective years of the Christian era, either before or after the birth of our Saviour, those *eras* are needed only by those who read the writings of antiquity; and, therefore, it is not necessary, in the present case, to detail them. There is, however, one era which is used by a very large portion of the moderns, the *Hejira*, or era commences at the epoch of the flight of Mahomet from the city of Mecca to that of Median, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian era. The Mahometan year is regulated by this event.

### PRINCIPAL ERAS.

**Creation of world.**—There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between this event and the birth of our Saviour\*. Some make it as small as 3616 years, and some as great as 6424. The chronology which is usually given with the authorized version of the Bible, places the event in the 4004th year before the commencement of the common era.

**The Olympiads.**—The first year of the first Olympiad begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common era; the first year of the second Olympiad, in the summer of the 772d year, and so on.

**The foundation of Rome.**—The 753d year before the commencement of the common era according to the calculation usually adopted.

**The Birth of Christ.**—This is probably to be dated in the 4th year before the commencement of the common era.

**The Hejira.**—Commencing on the 16th of July, in the 922d year after the common era.

---

\* Fabric. Bibl. Ant. Cap. 7, Koch. Tab. Rev. Introd. X. X.



# A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

## OF THE

### CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

---

- 1528,\* &c.: Attempts made by England to reach India by the North-East and North-West Passages.
- 1579† Sir Francis Drake landed at Ternate (Molucca Islands), and traded with the King of the country. Landed subsequently in Java.
- 1589 Levant Company made a Land Expedition to India; much information obtained which proved highly useful in the subsequent establishment of Indian commerce.
- 1599‡ A society of 101 adventurers petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a trading Charter to India.  
John Mildenhall sent on an Embassy to the Mogul.
- 1600 December 31: First Charter granted for fifteen years to a company of adventurers, called the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies."
- 1601§ May 2: First English fleet sailed from Torbay; landed at Acheen in Sumatra, and at Bantam in Java, in both which places they left factors; returned to England September, 1603.
- 1609 Second Charter granted to the East India Company, constituting them a corporate body for ever, but reserving to Government the power of dissolving them on three years' notice.
- 1613 January 11: A Firman granted by the Mogul, allowing the English to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goga.
- 1614 The Company became a Joint Stock Company  
English establish a factory at Firando in Japan.  
The Portuguese, who were at war with the Mogul, defeated by the English on the Bombay coast; the English in consequence obtained a Firman, granting them perpetual liberty of trading.
- 1617 The Danes form a settlement at Tranquebar.
- 1618 Disputes between the Dutch and English companies for exclusive trade with the Spice Islands.
- 1619 July 17: Treaty between English and Dutch, by which the English were allowed to share in the pepper trade of Java, and in that of Pullicat; and to hold a third of the Molucca and Banda trade.
- 1622 April 22: English assist the Persians in expelling the Portuguese from Ormus, for which service various commercial privileges in the Persian Gulph were granted them.
- 1623 February: English tortured and put to death by the Dutch at Amboyna on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided in pursuance of the treaty of 1619.
- 1624 The Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.
- 1635 Treaty with Portugal, by which the English were allowed access to the Portuguese ports in India.
- 1636 A licence granted to Sir William Courten to trade to India for five years, in violation of the Company's Charter.
- 1641 Fort St. George built at Madraspatnam on the Coromandel Coast.

\* India governed by the Mogul Baber, whose empire was founded in 1525.

† Portuguese factories established on Malabar Coast and in Bengal.

‡ Dutch began to establish themselves in India.

§ India is now divided into fifteen subahs, each under a Subahdar or Viceroy.

- 1652 The Company obtain considerable privileges in Bengal through the influence of some skilful English surgeons, who perform extraordinary cures at the court of the Mogul.
- 1654 Fort St. George (Madras) made a Presidency.
- 1655 The trade to India thrown open for three years.
- 1657 New Charter granted for seven years, upon petition, alleging that evils had resulted from the open trade.
- 1658 The forts on the Malabar coast made subordinate to Surat; Bengal and the Coromandel coast placed under Madras.
- 1661 April 3: a new Charter granted to the Company, confirming former privileges, allowing the right of making peace and war, of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of sending unlicensed persons to England.
- 1664 French East India Company established.
- 1664\* Surat defended by the English against Sivagee, the Mahratta chieftain; new privileges granted to the Company by the Mogul in recompense.
- 1668 The Island of Bombay, which had been ceded by Portugal to Charles II. as part of the marriage portion of the Princess Catherine, granted to the East India Company, "in free and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10l."
- 1673 December 16: St. Helena granted by Royal Charter to the East India Company.
- 1683 English driven out of Bantam. Bencoolen fortified.  
December 27: Garrison of Bombay, under command of Captain Keigwin, declare themselves king's subjects, and independent of the Company. The island remained in a state of insubordination until the receipt of orders from England to deliver up the place.
- 1687 Bombay erected into a regency, and made supreme over all the Company's establishments in India.  
After several quarrels with the officers of Aurungzebe (the Mogul Emperor), vessels and troops arrived in the Ganges; English benten and forced to abandon Hoogly.  
September: English permitted to return to Hoogly.  
Pondicherry established by the French.
- 1689 Company resolve on obtaining territory in India. Tegnapatam purchased and Fort St David built.
- 1693 Company's Charter forfeited, in consequence of failing in the payment of 5 per cent. levied on all Joint Stock Companies.  
October 1: New Charter granted by the king; the right of the king to grant a Charter denied by parliament.
- 1698 September 3: A new Company incorporated by the name of the "English Company"  
The old Company, called the "London Company," ordered to cease trading in three years  
Calcutta purchased by the old Company as a Zemindary, and Fort William built.
- 1700 The old Company obtained an Act, authorizing them to trade under the Charter of the new Company.
- 1702 July 22: Act for the union of the two Companies passed under the Great Seal: the factors of each Company to manage separately the stocks previously sent out, being allowed seven years to wind up their affairs, when the Companies should be finally and completely united.
- 1707 Calcutta, which had been hitherto subordinate to Madras, now made a separate presidency.
- 1708 Complete union between the Companies effected.
- 1711 No person to be a Director of the East India Company and Bank of England at the same time. (9 Anne, c. 7.)
- 1712 Exclusive trade extended to Lady-day, 1736. (10 Anne, c. 28.)
- 1713 Jaffier Khan, sobahdar of Bengal; this subah is now become virtually independent of the Emperor.
- 1715 July: a deputation from the Company arrives at Delhi to solicit security from the oppression of the Mogul officers; a Firman granted 6th January, 1717, exempting their trade from duties, and allowing them to possess land around their factories.

---

\* Rise of the Mahratta Power.

- 1717 An East India Company formed at Ostend, and several ships dispatched for India.
- 1718 An Act of Parliament obtained to punish British merchants trading to India under foreign commissions.
- 1720 Company authorized to borrow money to the extent of the sums lent by them to the Government, if not exceeding 5,000,000*l*.  
Dividend reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.
- 1723 August: a Charter granted by the Emperor of Germany to the Ostent Company, under which a very successful trade was carried on, until political reasons induced the Emperor to destroy it.
- 1726 A Charter granted, enabling the Company to establish a Mayor's Court at each of the three presidencies, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to hold Courts of Quarter Session to determine all penal causes but those of High Treason.
- 1730 Charter renewed, and privileges extended to Lady-day, 1769. Company agreed to accept an interest of 4 instead of 5, per cent, on loan to Government of 3,200,000*l*., and paid a premium of 200,000*l*. Restricted from holding lands and tenements in Britain above the value of 10,000*l*. per annum. (3 Geo. II. c. 14.)
- 1731 Swedish India Company formed.  
Dividend due Christmas, 1732, reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.
- 1739 Invasion of India and massacre of Delhi by Nadir Shah of Persia.  
[The Mogul Power declines rapidly, and many of the subahdars or viceroys become independent. The Mahrattas obtain great power, and the Rohillas form a separate state.]
- 1744 Exclusive privileges continued to Lady-day, 1783, in consideration of a loan to Government of 1,000,000*l*. (13 Geo. II. c. 17.)
- 1746 War being declared between England and France, a French fleet was dispatched to attack Madras.  
September 14: Fleet anchored about twelve miles south of Madras, and landed 600 men, commanded by Labourdonnais. Madras capitulated after a bombardment of five days; treaty signed by Labourdonnais, who consented to restore the town on payment of a moderate ransom. Dupleix, the Governor of Pondicherry,\* violated the capitulation.
- 1747 December 19: Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David.
- 1748 English besiege Pondicherry without access.
- 1749 August: Madras restored to the English, in pursuance of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, (1748).  
A deposed Rujah of Tanjore obtains the aid of the English by a promise of the territory of Devicottah. The English take Tanjore, but abandon the cause of the deposed [N. B. This was the beginning of the English military power in India.]  
War in the Carnatic† for the succession to the Nabobship of the province, occasioned by the death of the Subahdar of the Deccan. French and English engaged on different sides.  
October: French received the sovereignty of eighty-one villages in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.
- 1751 French party triumphant. The protégé of the English, Muhammed Ali, takes refuge in Trichinopoly, where he is besieged by the French and defended by the English.  
Captain Clive (afterwards Lord Clive) besieges Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, reduces it, and defends it with success against very superior forces.
- 1753-3 Hostilities continue, the advantage being generally on the English side.
- 1754 August 2: Commissioners arrive from France and England to put an end to the war.  
Dupleix superseded.  
October 11: Truce for three months agreed to.  
December 26: treaty of peace signed at Pondicherry. Both nations to withdraw from interference in the affairs of the native Princes.

\* Pondicherry, the seat of Government of the French in India.

† Carnatic, a grand division of the Subah of the Deccan.

- 1755 Severndroog and Bancoote \* taken by Commodore James from Angra, a Mahratta pirate, who had successfully rebelled against his country, and disturbed for many years the commerce of the coast.
- 1756 February 11: Angra taken prisoner, and his piratical state destroyed, by the combined forces of the Mahrattas and English under Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive.
- June 18: Calcutta attacked by Suraja Dowla, the Subahdar of Bengal, who was displeased at the erection of fortifications by the English. The Governor and other principal persons escape from the fort, take with them all means of defence, and leave their countrymen to their fate, without an effort to save them. Calcutta taken by the Subahdar, and 146 persons put for security into the English prison (the Black Hole), where 123 perished from suffocation.
- Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Bajee Row, the Peishwa † of the Mahrattas, excluding the Dutch from the Mahrattah dominions, and giving to the English Fort Vittoria, Bancoote, and Hematgur, in exchange for Gheriah.
- December 11: Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrive with a fleet in the Ganges.
- 1757 January 2: Calcutta retaken.
- January 11: Hoogly retaken.
- February 3: the Subahdar surrounds Calcutta; but on the 9th concludes a peace with the English, and permits them to fortify the place.
- March 14: English take possession of Chandernagore, a French settlement. The English determine to depose the Subahdar, and to put Meer Jaffer, an officer of high rank, in his place.
- June 23: Battle of Plassy, in which Colonel Clive, with about 3000 men, vanquished the Subahdar at the head of nearly 70,000, and laid the foundation of the British power in India.
- War renewed in the Carnatic with various success. French take Vizagapatam, Chittapet, and other forts. English take Madura. Influence of Bussy very great in the Peninsula; he obtains from the Subahdar a grant of the Northern Circars ‡.
- 1758 April 28: French fleet arrives at Fort St. David from Europe under the command of Count de Lally.
- April 29: English fleet arrives. Undecisive combat between the two fleets.
- June 1: Lally takes Fort St. David, and razes the fortifications.
- October 4: Lally takes Arcot, capital of the Carnatic. Bussy recalled from the Deccan by Lally, who
- December 11, commences the siege of Madras.
- December 14. Black Town captured. Siege continued until the arrival of a British fleet under Admiral Pococke (February 16, 1759), when Lally retires.
- June 11: a Commission arrives at Bengal from the Court of Directors, remodelling the whole government; a Council of Ten appointed, and four Governors nominated, to preside each three months. Clive was not included in the nomination. The whole body unanimously invite Clive to take the government upon himself.
- September: an Expedition dispatched from Bengal by Clive to drive the French out of the Circars.
- 1759 March 4: Offensive treaty with the Nabob of Surat against one of the chiefs, called the Siddees, who had possessed himself of the castle and fleet belonging to Surat: both given up on the same day.
- April 6. English take Masulipatam, and conclude a treaty with the Subahdar of the Deccan, by which that Prince ceded much territory and engaged to suffer no French settlement in his dominions. The French forts fall successively into the power of the English:—November 29 Wandewash; December 10, Carangoly; February 9, 1760, Arcot falls; January 14, 1761, Pondicherry surrenders; and by the middle of April, not a vestige of the power of the French remains in the Peninsula.

\* On the Malabar coast.

† The Peishwa was originally chief of a council of eight Bramins, by whose advice affairs of state were regulated. The office of Peishwa had, by degrees, become hereditary, and his power superior to that of the sovereign.

‡ Mustafangar, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Chicacole—all North of Madras.

- A confederacy between the Nabobs of Oude and Allahabad to seize on Bengal; they invite the eldest son of the Emperor Alum Gir to join their enterprise. Patna attacked, but the confederacy dissolved by the treachery of the Nabob of Oude, who seizes on Allahabad. Attack on Patna consequently withdrawn. The Mogul Prince, left powerless, receives a gratuity in money from Clive, and retires.
- 1760 February: Colonel Clive sails for England. The Mogul Prince again invades Bahar, and on his march receives intelligence of his father's death. He assumes the title of Shah Alum II.
- February 11: Shah Alum defeated by Colliand, and the Bengal troops under Meeran, son of Mir Jaffier
- March: the Emperor avoids the enemy, and boldly enters Bengal leaving them behind him. After many vicissitudes the Emperor is finally defeated (January 1761) by Major Carnac, and concludes a treaty with the English, by which he confirms their Subahdar in his dignity, and agrees to receive 24 lacks per annum as revenue (about 240,000*l*.)
- July: Mr. Vansittart succeeds Clive as Governor of Bengal. Mir Casim, son-in-law of Mir Jaffier, receives the power of the Subahdarship, Jaffier still retaining the title.
- September 27: Treaty with Mir Casim, by which the revenues of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong are assigned to the Company.
- Mir Jaffier resigns the Subahdarship.
- Almost all Hindustan at this time in possession of the Mahrattas, joined by the other Hindu states or of the Mahometans headed by Ahmed Abdalli, the Afghan Prince of Eastern Persia. The supremacy of the Abdalli Afghans decided, and the Mahratta power broken by the great battle of Paniput (January 1761), in which the latter were routed with horrible slaughter. The Afghans recognise Shah Alum as the Great Mogul.
- 1761 January: Shah Alum defeated at Patna by Major Carnac. Treaty with Shah Alum; the Emperor to acknowledge Mir Casim as Subahdar, who engages to pay him 24 lacks per annum.
- 1763 February 10: Treaty of Paris, by which the French recover Pondicherry and the other forts which they possessed in 1749.
- Company's servants determine on war with the Subahdar to support a claim made by them to exemption from internal duties on their own private trade, the Subahdar having abolished all internal duties in order to protect the native merchants from ruin, in consequence of this claim, which had been oppressively enforced.
- June 25: Mr. Ellis surprised and took Patna; but while his soldiers were engaged in plunder, they were attacked by the Subahdar's troops, and made prisoners. Subahdar takes Cossimbazar.
- July: English treat with Mir Jaffier, agreeing to restore him on condition of his exempting them alone from internal duties.
- August 2: Mir Casim defeated flies to Patna.
- September 5: Pass of Oodwa forced.
- October: Mongir taken. Casim murders his English prisoners.
- November 6: Patna taken. Mir Casim seeks protection of the Nabob of Oude.
- February 11: a serious mutiny broke out in the English army; quelled by the severity of Major Munro, who arrived from Bombay in May.
- 1764 October 23: Battle of Buxar, in which the Allies were defeated, the power of the Nabob of Oude was broken, and the Emperor thrown on the protection of the English Emperor established in the dominions for the Subahdor of Oude. English receive Ghazepore.
- 1765 January: Death of Mir Jaffier at Calcutta, his son, Nujeem ad Dowla, made Subahdar: the military affairs of the country taken by the English into their own hands.
- May 3: Lord Clive arrives at Calcutta, with the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief:—Orders from Court of Directors that no servant of the Company should receive presents above the amount of 1000 rupees, without the consent of Council, and that all presents exceeding in amount 4000 rupees should be paid over to the Company.
- May 19: Nabob of Oude (Suja Dowla) throws himself on the generosity of the English, who restore him to his dominions, except Corah and Allahabad, and which are reserved to the Emperor.

- August 12: Imperial grant issued, constituting the Company Dewannee (or Receivers of Revenue) of Bengal and Orissa.  
 [N. B. This grant gave the Company the virtual sovereignty of these extensive countries.]
- 1766 January 1: Double Batta\* abolished; a serious mutiny arises in consequence; subdued by the firmness of Clive; many officers cashiered.  
 May 8: Death of Nujeeb ad Dowla, nominal Subahdar of Bengal; succeeded by his brother, Syeff ad Dowla.  
 November 12: Treaty with Nizam Ali, the Subahdar of the Deccan † by which the Northern Circars were granted to the English for an annual payment of 5 lacs; the English to assist the Subahdar with troops. The Subahdar procures the aid of the English against Hyder Ali, who, from a subordinate rank in the service of the Rajah of Mysore, had raised himself to the throne about 1761.
- 1767 January: Lord Clive sails for England; Mr. Verelst succeeds as President.  
 May 6: General Court of Proprietors vote a dividend of 12½ per cent. which is rescinded (June 24) by an Act of Parliament, directing that future dividends should be fixed by a ballot, in a court called for the purpose.  
 September: the English troops, who supposed themselves in alliance with the Nizam, suddenly attacked by him and Hyder Ali; a treaty having been surreptitiously concluded between them against the English.  
 December: Allies beaten by the English near Vellore.
- 1768 February: the Nizam concludes a treaty with the English, giving up Carnatic Balaghaut, and reducing the annual tribute for the Circars. English attack Hyder Ali, and take some important places.  
 September: Hyder Ali, offers peace, refused by the English. Hyder retrieves all his losses, and
- 1769 January—enters the Carnatic, lays waste Madura and Tinnevely, and plunders the whole country.  
 April 4: Hyder marches to Madras and forces the English to conclude a treaty of alliance with him, stipulating a restitution of conquests.  
 April. Act passed (9 Geo III c. 24); allowing the Company to hold the territorial revenues of India for five years, and to pay 400,000*l.* per annum into the Exchequer; appointing Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, to proceed to India as Supervisors, with the power of Government. Supervisors sail for India. Ship lost, and never heard of after.  
 December 24: Mr. Verelst resigns the Presidentship. Succeeded by Mr. Cartier.
- 1770 A terrible famine in Bengal; one-third of the inhabitants supposed to have perished.  
 March 10: Death of Subahdar of Bengal, Syeff ad Dowla. Succeeded by his brother, Mubarek ad Dowla, a minor.  
 July: arrival at Madras of Sir John Lindsay, with full powers to treat with native Sovereigns, independent of the Company. Sir John favours the pretensions of the Nabob of Arcot against the Company.
- 771 War between Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas; both parties solicit the aid of the English, who resolve on remaining neuter. Nabob of Arcot joins the Mahrattas. Lindsay endeavours to urge the English to join the Mahrattas against Hyder Ali.  
 September 2: Lindsay succeeded by Sir Robert Harland, who also endeavours to urge the Presidency to war against Hyder.  
 October 27: Peace signed with the Rajah of Tanjore, on whom war had been made to gratify the Nabob of Arcot.  
 December 25: Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who had been residing under British protection at Allahabad, enters Delhi as Emperor under a Mahratta escort: he is compelled to join them against the Rohillas, whom they defeat.
- 1772 January: Sir Robert Harland and the Nabob, finding the Presidency resolved on maintaining a strict neutrality, prevail on the Mahrattas to retire by large payments of money.

\* An allowance to Officers in the field.

† This prince is usually called by the English the Nizam of the Deccan, or simply the Nizam.

- April 13: Warren Hastings succeeds Mr. Cartier as Governor of Bengal. The Company who had held the Dewannee for seven years, but exercising the functions in the name of the Subahdar, now declare themselves the Receivers of Revenues.
- July: Mahrattas make peace with Hyder Ali Company's Funds deranged.
- July 8: A deficiency of above 1,000,000*l.* declared.
- July 15: A Loan from the Bank of 400,000*l.*
- July 29: an additional Loan of 200,000*l.*
- August 10: State of the Company's affairs laid before Government, representing the necessity of a loan of 1,000,000*l.* at least.
- December 22: Mahrattas enter Delhi, and force the Emperor to cede to them Allahabad and Corah, which states were, however delivered by his deputy into the hands of the English.
- 1773 Rohilcund ravaged by the Mahrattas, and defended by the English and the Nabob of Oude
- September: Nabob of Oude agrees with Mr. Hastings to pay forty lacks, and a monthly allowance for the English troops, on condition of receiving aid to exterminate the Rohillas, and to annex their territories to his. Allahabad and Corah sold to the Nabob of Oude for fifty lacks. Payment of his pension of twenty-six lacks withheld from Shah Alum, in consequence of his being under Mahratta protection.
- War declared again with Tanjore, at the request of the Nabob of Arcot. Tanjore taken and the Rajah dethroned. Duch expelled from Negapettanam, which was theirs by purchase from the Rajah of Tanjore.
- Two Acts of Parliament were passed in June, one lending the Company 1,400,000*l.* at 4 per cent. restricting the dividend to 6 per cent. foregoing the annual payment of 400,000*l.* until the debt be discharged, and continuing the retention of territorial possessions until the expiration of the Charter.
- By the other Act the Constitution of the Company was entirely changed, and fixed mainly as at present. By the former Constitution every proprietor of Stock had the right of voting in General Courts; this Act disqualified all persons whose Stock was below 500*l.*; made no change in the right of holders of Stock from 500*l.* to 1000*l.*; gave an additional vote to proprietors of from 1000*l.* to 3000*l.*; two additional from 3000*l.* to 6000*l.*, and three from 6000*l.* to 10,000*l.* instead of re electing the whole number of Directors every year, six only went out by rotation, in lieu of whom others were elected.
- A Governor General was appointed to reside in Bengal, and the other Presidencies were made subordinate to Bengal. The first Governor-General (Mr. Hastings) was nominated by the Act to preside for five years. The nomination was to be subsequently in the Directors, subject to the approbation of the Government. A Supreme Court of Judicature was instituted at Calcutta, with Judges appointed by the Crown. All territorial correspondence to be laid before the Ministry
- 1774 April 23: the English, in execution of the bargain with the Nabob of Oude, attack and defeat the Rohilla army. The Nabob, who had kept out of the battle, plundered their camp, and butchered all who could be found: the country laid waste, villages burned, and people massacred, for three days, without effectual opposition from the English.
- December 12: A force left Bombay, with the intention of taking possession of Salsette and Bassein, which was effected on the 23th.
- 1775 March 6: Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Ragoba, a deposed Peishwa of the Mahrattas, by which Ragoba agreed to cede Salsette and Bassein, and the Mahratta share in the Revenues of Brouch and other places; the English agreed to aid Ragoba in the recovery of his authority.
- May: An army sent to aid Ragoba, which gains considerable advantages. Supreme Government (at Bengal) disapprove the negotiation with Ragoba, and order the treaty to be cancelled. Ragoba, abandoned, retreats almost alone to Surat. The Supreme Government endeavour to make the same stipulation at Poonah (the Mahratta capital), which they had condemned at Bombay, but after a long interval (3d June, 1776), succeed in obtaining Salsette only. At the same time letters were received from the Court, commanding the Supreme Government to co-operate with the Government of Bombay, and applauding the treaty with Ragoba.

- May 21: Treaty with the new Subahdar of Oude. Asaf ad Dowla (son of Sujah Dowla, who died in January), guaranteeing to him the possession of Corah and Allahabad; the Subahdar gives up the territory of Benares to the Company.
- May 30: Warren Hastings accused of receiving large bribes; among others, one from Munny Begum, a concubine of the late Mir Jaffier, who had been appointed guardian to Mubarekud Dowla, in preference to others whose claims were more forcible. The guardianship taken from the Begum.
- December 11: Lord Pigot takes the office of Governor of Madras.
- 1776 March 11: Warren Hastings accused by Rajah Nundcomar, the Fomdar of Hoogly, of receiving bribes to a vast amount. Nundcomar prosecuted by Hastings and Mr. Vansittart for a conspiracy to force a native to write a petition against them; the conspiracy was not proved. A few days after, Nundcomar was accused of forgery, condemned, and (August 5) hanged, amidst the tears and shrieks of his countrymen; forgery not being a capital offence by the laws of India.
- April 11: Restoration of the Rajah of Tanjore proclaimed at Madras.
- August 22: Lord Pigot suspends two Members of Council, in consequence of violent disputes as to the person to whom the charge of restoring the Rajah should be entrusted.
- August 23: The suspended Members, with some others, declare themselves the Government, and protest against the Acts of Lord Pigot. Lord Pigot suspends all those who signed the protest.
- August 21: The suspended Members arrest Lord Pigot, and commit him to prison, where he died (April 17th, 1777).
- 1777 Mr. Hastings, by an authorized agent, tenders his resignation of the Government. The Court of Directors accept his resignation, and choose Mr. Wheeler to succeed him.
- June 19: Intelligence of Hastings's resignation reaches Calcutta, where great confusion arises from Hastings's disavowal of his resignation. Supreme Court support Hastings in his resolution to retain the Government.
- November: In consequence of great complaints from Bengal, of the encroachments of the Supreme Court, who endeavoured to extend their jurisdiction over all classes of natives, though legally restricted to the servants of the Company, the Directors appeal to the Ministers for relief.
- 1778 Hastings procures the re-appointment of Munny Begum to the guardianship of Mubarek ud Dowla, which was, however, again rescinded by order of Court, the following February.
- July: In consequence of intelligence reaching India of the war between France and England, Chandernagore, Masulipatam, and Carical were taken from the French.
- August 8: Preparations made to attack Pondicherry by land and sea. August 10, Combat between French and English fleets, in which the former were defeated, and compelled (August 21) to leave to coast.
- October: Pondicherry surrendered, and the fortifications demolished.
- 1779 January 4: A body of English march towards Poonah, in pursuance of a treaty (November 1771) with Ragoba, with the intention of supporting Ragoba. The expedition put under the command of a *civil committee*, who were soon circumvented by the Mahrattas, and forced to sign a treaty, by which they agreed to deliver up Ragoba, and to relinquish all the acquisitions made since 1756.
- January 30: An English detachment from Bengal, under General Goddard, arrives at Burhampoor, after a journey of nearly ten months; leaves Burhampoor on the 6th February, and arrives at Surat on the thirtieth. Goddard in vain endeavours to negotiate with the Mahratta Government.
- The Government of Bengal notify to the Zemindars, &c. that they are not subject the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and forbid the Provincial Chiefs to aid most with military force.
- 1780 January 2: Goddard crosses the Tapti and takes Dohoy (January 20), and Ahmedabad (February 15), the capital of Guzerat.
- April 3: Goddard defeats Scindiah, the Mahratta Chief, and takes possession of a great part of the country.
- June: Intelligence received at Madras, of the warlike preparations of Hyder Ali, who exasperated at the demolition of Mahe (a post in possession of the French, within his dominions, taken March 19, 1779), had made an



- alliance with the Mahrattas, and assembled a large army, officered by Frenchmen, and provided with arms from Europe.
- August 25: English army, under Sir Hector Mauro, march from Madras to oppose Hyder Ali.
- 1781 September 10: A detachment, under the command of Colonel Baillie, attacked and taken prisoners by Hyder.
- September 11: The English retreat, and arrive at Madras on the thirteenth.
- October 31: Hyder Ali takes Arcot.
- November 5: Sir Eyre Coote, with a detachment of infantry and artillery, arrives at Madras.
- January 17: Army march under Sir Eyre Coote. After several months' inactivity he defeats Hyder Ali near Porto Novo (July 1), and returns to Madras in November.
- February 20: Establishment of the Board of Revenue.
- June 22: Lord Macartney arrives as Governor at Madras. Sadras, Pulicat and Negapatnam taken from the Dutch.
- July 7: Warren Hastings sets out on a tour to the Northern Provinces.
- August 14: Hastings arrives at Benares, where he puts the Rajah Cheyte Sing under arrest, for alleged delay in the payment of large and irregular demands made upon him by Hastings. The Rajah is defended by his subjects; a skirmish ensues and the Rajah escapes.
- Cheyte Sing formally deposed, his nephew, a minor, placed on the musnud, and the administration of the country taken into the hands of the English.
- September 19: Treaty of Chunar signed between the Subahdar of Oude and Governor Hastings: by which the Nabob was relieved of all his debts to the Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the Begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English: this treaty enabled the Subahdar take possession of the lands of Fyzoolia Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had escaped the massacre, and who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. On this occasion the Nabob made present to Mr. Hastings of 100,000*l*.
- October 24: Office of Judge of Sadder Dewannee Adawlut (Court of Appeal) offered by Hastings to the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court (Sir Elijah Impey), with a salary of 60,000 rupees per annum. After this, we hear of no more disputes between the Supreme Court and the Company's Government. The House of Commons recall Sir E. Impey, in May following.
- November 9: Bidgegur, where the family of the Rajah of Benares resided, taken by capitulation; the capitulation violated by the English and the Princesses of the Rajah's family ill treated.
- December 2: The Revenue of the Nabob of the Carnatic assigned to the Company for five years, with the reserve of a sixth for his private expenses. The Company to recognise his independence as Nabob, and to aid him in recovering a portion of his territories in the possession of Hyder Ali.
- The Charter was renewed this year by Act 21, Geo. III. c. 65, to continue until March, 1794. The Company to pay down 400,000*l*., and to be allowed a dividend of 8 per cent; three-fourths of any surplus to be paid to the Government. All political dispatches to be first communicated to Ministers; who are to decide in all questions relative to peace and war.
- 1782 January 7: Major Abington, besieged at Tellicherry by a very superior number of Hyder's army, makes a sally and drives away the besiegers.
- January 12: Nabob of Oude, after much reluctance, with the aid of English troops, takes possession of the Begums' palace. Two old domestics of the Begums tortured, to induce the Begums to part with their money. Above 500,000*l*. paid, but the ill treatment continued, with the hope of eliciting more money, until December, when it being found unavailing, the servants were set at liberty.
- February 11: An English fleet, under the command of Admiral Hughes, arrives at Madras, after taking Trincomalee; is followed by a French fleet under Admiral Suffrein, with whom he has a short conflict on the 17th.
- February 12: Calicut taken.
- February 16 and 18: Colonel Braithwaite, with an army of less than 200 men, of whom 100 only were English, attacked on the Coleroon, by Tippoo, at the head of 20,000 men, aided by Lally with 4000 Europeans. Braithwaite defeated, Tippoo treats his prisoners with great humanity.

- February 19: French fleet lands 2000 men for the assistance of Tippoo, who take Cuddalore, 3d April.
- April 12: A severe but indecisive combat between the two fleets.
- May 17: Treaty between the Supreme Government and the Mahrattas, by which Bassein, Ahmedabad, and the other acquisitions were ceded to the Mahrattas, who agreed to allow no nation but the English to have intercourse with them.
- 1782 May 23: A Report received from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petitions from Bengal against the pretensions of the Supreme Court\* had been referred; in pursuance of which a Bill passed the House, exempting the Governor and Council, as well as the Zemindars, and all revenue matters, from its jurisdiction.
- August 31: Trincomalee taken by the French fleet.
- September 8: Conflict between the fleets; English have the advantage.
- September 28: Sir Eyre Coote takes offence at the conduct of the Madras Government, and leaves the army.
- October 15: Admiral Hughes, notwithstanding necessity for his aid, leaves the coast, abandoning Madras to famine. Twelve hundred persons weekly die at Madras, for several weeks.
- December: Death of Hyder Ali. Tippoo Saib establishes himself on the throne of Mysore evacuates Arcot, and retires from the Carnatic, to settle the affairs of his kingdom, and to resist an invasion of the Malabar coast by General Matthews.
- 1783 General Matthews takes Bednore, Ananpore, Onore, and Mangalore, with a vast treasure, which he refused to divide, notwithstanding the distress of the army from want of pay. Bombay Government supersede General Matthews, and appoint Colonel Macleod commander.
- January 13: Supreme Government, who had approved of the assignment of Carnatic revenues made by the Nabob to the Madras government in December, 1781 now order the assignment to be returned; previous to the receipt of the order at Madras, letters arrive from the Court of Directors, approving of the assignment and commanding the Supreme Government to aid the Madras government. Hastings disobeys the orders of Court, and repeats his commands to restore the assignment to the Nabob. Lord Macartney refuses to obey the order.
- February 14: Letter from Court of Directors received, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the Begums, and commanding that their estates be restored, in the event of nothing being proved against them. Hastings opposes the inquiry.
- March Bussy, at the head of a French detachment lands, at Cuddalore (on the Coromandel coast) General Stuart, who succeeded Sir Eyre Coote as commander, being ordered to march to Cuddalore (200 miles), refuses to obey until the 21st of April, when he sets out at the rate of two miles and a half per day. He arrives at Cuddalore about the beginning of June, attacks the place on the 13th, and is repulsed by the French with very great loss. The Madras government soon after arrest General Stuart for repeated acts of disobedience, and send him to England.
- April 9: Tippoo finds the English army under Macleod in a state of great disorder; all parties disputing on the division of spoil taken.
- April 30: Tippoo takes Bednore by capitulation, which he violates, and imprisons the garrison like felons.
- In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Carical, with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalee at the same time restored to the Dutch.
- Mr. Fox's Bill for abolishing the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and for giving to the Government the power of choosing Seven Commissioners, who should be invested with full powers to govern India, and to appoint to all offices, whether in India or England, with power of removal, passed the Commons with a great majority, but was rejected by the Lords.

\* To prevent confusion, it may be useful to observe, that by "Supreme Government" is meant the Governor and Council in Bengal, subject to the Court of Directors, and by "Supreme Court," the court of judicature in Calcutta, judging according to the laws of England, independent of the Company.

# CXXXVIII CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF CONNEXION

- 1781 January 24: The garrison of Mangalore, which had been invested by Tippoo since May 23, 1783, capitulates after a gallant defence, and marches out with all the honours of war.
- February 17: Hastings sets out on his second Tour, from which he returns the following November.
- March 11: Treaty of peace signed with Tippoo, stipulating a restitution of conquests on both sides.
- June: The *Annutation Act* passed, by which the duties on teas were reduced from 50 to 12½ per cent, and an additional window tax laid on.
- August 13: Mr. Pitt's Bill\* passed: by which was established a Board of Control, composed of Six Privy Councillors: to be selected by the King; their duties were to superintend the territorial concerns of the Company, to inspect all letters to and from India, with the exception of such as were purely commercial; to alter and amend such despatches to India as they might think proper, and even in urgent cases, to transmit its orders to India without the inspection of the Directors. The Court of Proprietors not to have the power of effecting any act of the Court of Directors, which might be approved by the Board: the fortunes acquired in India, to be ascertained on the return of each Company's servant from India. A special tribunal to be established for the punishment of delinquencies incurred in India—the Governor General, the Presidents, and the Members of Council to be named by the Court of Directors, subjected to the approbation of the King. The Commander-in-Chief to be chosen by the King exclusively.
- 1785 February 8: Warren Hastings resigns the government and returns to England. The Board of Control order the debts of the Nabob of Arcot to be paid without any investigation, and the assignment of his revenues to be restored to him.
- Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General. He declines the office, and returns to England, 9th January, 1786.
- 1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor-General, takes possession of his government in September.
- Four Acts of Parliament passed; the first (26 Geo. III. c. 16) giving to the Governor-General the power of acting in opposition to the will of his Council. The second (26 Geo. III. c. 25) granting to the King the power of recalling the Governor-General. The third (25 Geo. III. c. 57) repealing the clause in the late Act, which compelled the servants of the Company returning from India to produce a statement of their fortunes. The fourth (25 Geo. III. c. 62) enabling the Company to sell £207,559† 15s. of their loan to Government of 4,200,000*l.*, and allowing them to add 800,000*l.* to their capital.
- Impeachment of Warren Hastings for cruelty and tyranny determined on.
- 1788 January 13: Trial of Hastings commenced. His trial lasted above seven years; the defence began 2d June, 1791: and Hastings was acquitted 23d April, 1795. The Court of Directors granted him an annuity of 200*l.* for twenty-eight years and a half, to date from the 24th June, 1785.
- September: The Nizam of the Deccan cedes Guntoor to the English. Engagements entered into with the Nizam to aid him with troops, by a liberal construction of the treaty of February, 1768.
- English and troops to the assistance of their ally, the Rajah of Travancore, who is threatened by Tippoo.
- 1789 The decennial settlement of the lands, commenced towards the end of the year in Bengal, in the following, the same regulation was begun in Behar; the whole was completed in 1793, when, in pursuance of instructions from England, the settlement was declared perpetual.
- By this settlement, which produced such an important change in that large portion of India, the Zemindars, who were in fact the revenue agents of the Mogul government, usually hereditary and possessed of much power and influence, but not owners of the land, which they could neither sell nor alienate, were declared the actual landowners, and from them the principal revenue of India was to be derived, in the shape of landtax. The ryots, or peasantry, who, though often grievously oppressed, were,

\* 21 Geo. III.

† This clause was repealed by 36 Geo. III. 37.

after the Sovereign, the real owners of the soil of which they could not be dispossessed, while they paid the assessments levied upon it, were declared the tenants of the Zemindars. The effects of this financial measure were disastrous. The Zemindars, obliged to go through the legal formalities to collect their rents from the ryots, were unable to pay their taxes to the Government, whose proceedings were summary. Their lands were gradually sold for arrears of taxes, and passed into the hands of absentee landlords: in a few years almost all the Zemindars disappeared. No improvement took place among the ryots, who were perhaps more oppressed by the middlemen immediately above them, than they had been by the Zemindars.

1790 December 21: Tippoo attacks the lines of Travancore, but is repulsed with considerable slaughter.

March 6: Tippoo again attacks the lines of Travancore.

May 7: Tippoo assaults the wall, enters, ravages a part of the country, and returns to his capital on the 24th.

June: A triple alliance made with the Nizam and the Mahrattas against Tippoo; in which it was agreed to divide equally all conquests made from him; signed by the Mahrattas 1st June, by the Nizam, 4th July.

July 15: General Aradon's commences the campaign: he advances to Coimbatore, taking several places on his route.

June 21: The Supreme Government see it necessary to resume the revenues of the Nizab of Arcot, which had been restored by command of the Board of Control.

September: Tippoo retakes some strong places.

December: The English under General Abercrombie become masters of all the country on the Malabar coast.

Dec. 12: Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.

1791 February 5: Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore, traverses the Moonglee pass, and reaches Bangalore, March 5.

March 6: Siege of Bangalore.

March 21: Bangalore taken.

May 15: Battle of Arikera, nine miles from Seringapatam. Tippoo defeated.

May 26: English army, much weakened by disease, begin to retreat, and fall in with the Mahrattas, their allies.

May 27, 28, 29: Unsuccessful negotiations with Tippoo for peace.

July: Allies return to Bangalore.

July 16: Ossoor taken. 22. Rayacottah taken.

December 13: Savanhoog taken.

1792 February 5: Allies arrive in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.

February 6: Storm the redoubts.

February 15: Tippoo liberates two English prisoners, whom he sends to Cornwallis with proposals of peace.

1792 February 24: Preliminaries of peace: Tippoo agrees to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 rupees\*, and to give up two of his eldest sons as hostages.

March 19: Definitive treaty signed.

August 1: Sir Charles Oakley succeeds General Meadows in the government of Madras.

1793 February: In consequence of an application from the Rajah of Nepal for assistance against the troops of the Emperor of China, a mediatory deputation was sent to Khatmandu, the capital, conducted by Colonel Kirkpatrick: peace had, however, been concluded before his arrival.

Great alterations in judicial affairs in Bengal. Zillah (or district) Courts for civil causes instituted. Provincial Courts of appeal established at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moorsheadabad. A Court of Sudder Dewannees Adawlut (or last Appeal) set up at Calcutta. Judges' fees abolished.

Criminal courts erected and circuits appointed. Assizes to be held at the Four Provincial Courts monthly, and at the Zillahs twice a year. A High Criminal Court of Appeal, called the Nizamut Adawlut, formed at Calcutta. Pondicherry and other French settlements taken for the third time, in consequence of the war between England and France.

\* About 3,300,000*l*.

- August: Lord Cornwallis sailed for England, succeeded in the government by Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth).
- September 28: Uzeer ud Dowla proclaimed Subahdar, at the death of his father Mubalrek ud Dowla.
- A New Charter granted for twenty years. The regulations of this Act were chiefly as before: salaries to be allowed to the commissioners of the Board of Control, to be paid by the Company. Commissioners no longer to be taken exclusively from the Privy Council. Company obliged to provide annually 3000 tons of shipping for the use of private traders.
- 1794 March 29: Sons of Tippoo restored to him.
- September 7: Lord Hobart succeeds to the government of Madras. Death of Fyzoolla Khan at Rampore. His brother Gholam Mahomed puts the heir to death, and usurps the sovereignty. Attacked and defeated at Bittawrah by the British, under Sir Robert Abercromby.
- 1795 March: A war broke out between the Mahrattas and the Nizam in consequence of a demand made by the Mahrattas for arrears of chout.\* The English refuse to aid the Nizam, who is defeated, and compelled to cede a portion of his territory and revenue.
- October 13: Mahomed Ali, Nabob of Arcot, dies. His son Omdut ul Omrah succeeds.
- October 27: Death of Madhoo Row, Peishwa of the Mahrattas.
- Dutch settlements in Ceylon, at Banda, Amboyna, Malacca, and Cape of Good Hope taken. Cochin surrenders after a brave resistance.
- 1797 Death of Asoph ud Dowla, Subahdar of Oude. His eldest son, Mirza Ali, succeeds.
- 1798 January 21: Saadut Ali, brother of Asoph ud Dowla, put on the throne of Oude, in consequence of the alleged illegitimacy of Mirza Ali, Allahabad given over to the English.
- Sir John Shore sailed for England.
- May 17: The Earl of Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.
- June: Tippoo having sent ambassadors to the French authorities at the Mauritius, soliciting aid against the English, Governor General resolves on war against him.
- August 21: Lord Clive succeeds Lord Hobart in the government of Madras.
- September 1: New treaty with the Nizam, who agrees to disband a body of French soldiers which he had in his service, and to receive four battalions of English.
- November 8: Governor General sends a letter to Tippoo, in which he warns him against connection with the French, and proposes to send him a British officer, to adjust a course of conduct for him and his allies.
- December 31: Governor-General arrives at Madras, where he finds a letter from Tippoo, in which expresses himself desirous of cultivating peace.
- 1799 January: Tippoo prepares to send an embassy to France.
- January 14: The deposed Nabob of Oude, with his attendants, assassinate Mr. Cherry, the British resident at Benares, and other gentlemen; he then makes his escape into the woods, where he collects a predatory band; taken in December following, and imprisoned at Calcutta.
- February 3: Lord Mornington orders the army to enter Mysore.
- February 21: Bombay army under General Stuart march from Cananore.
- March 5: General Stuart defeats Tippoo near Seedasere. Tippoo retreats to Seringapatam on the 14th.
- March 5: General Harris enters Mysore at the head of the Madras army, and the troops of the Nizam.
- April 5: Madras army arrives at Seringapatam.
- April 14: Bombay army joins.
- April 20: Tippoo sends a letter to General Harris soliciting negotiation.
- April 22: Draught of a treaty sent to Tippoo.
- April 28: after some attempts on the part of Tippoo to evade the terms of the treaty, it was determined to begin the assault of Seringapatam.
- 1799 May 4: Seringapatam stormed by Major-General Baird. Tippoo killed.

\* A sort of black mail, paid to the Mahrattas as the price of their forbearance, and of protection from the robberies of other predatory states.

- June 22: Partition treaty of Mysore, between the Nizam and the English. Mysore divided. The English take the southern portion, and the city of Seringapatam, by which accession their territory reaches from sea to sea. The Nizam takes an equal portion on the north east. Some districts on the north-west, equal in value to more than half of each of their own portions, offered by the Allies to the Mahrattas\*, and the remainder was given to Kistna Raj Oudawar, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, under whom it formed a little kingdom, dependent on the English.
- July 8. Subsidiary treaty of Mysore, setting the arrangements between the new state of Mysore and the British Government.
- October 25: treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore, who yields all his power to the English, receiving a pension of one lack of pagodas (about 40,000*l.*), and one-fifth of the net revenues.
- December 29. Sir John Malcolm leaves Bombay as ambassador to Persia, makes a treaty of alliance with the Shah, and induces him to attack Zeman, the Shah of the Afghans, in order to withdraw Zeman from his hostile designs against India. The Persians also agree to allow no Frenchmen to remain in Persia.
- 1800 May 13: the Nabob of Surat compelled to sign a treaty, by which he resigns his government to the English, and receives a lack of rupees (10,000*l.*) per annum.
- October 12: Subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, who cedes all his Mysorean territories to the English, and receives their aid and protection in every case.
- 1801 July 15: on the death of the Nabob of Arcot, the English resolve to take the functions of government into their own hands. Ali Hoossain, the next heir, refuses to comply.
- The English, in consequence, raise Azim ad Dowla, the nephew of the deceased Nabob, to the nominal throne, on condition of his renouncing the powers of government in their favour.
- August 15: Governor-General sets out on a tour through the northern provinces.
- October 14: Battle of Indore, between Jeswant Rao Holkar and Dowlut Rao Scindia, two powerful Mahratta chiefs; Holkar defeated.
- November 14: after very long negotiations, a treaty made with the Subahdar of Oude, by which he relinquishes Rohilcund and the Dooab to the Company. Pondicherry restored in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens.
- 1802 June 4: the Nabob of Furrackabad cedes his territory to the English on receipt of a pension of 105,000 rupees.
- October 25: Holkar defeats Scindia, near Poona, the capital. The Peishwa flies to Bancoote, and afterwards to Bassein, leaving in the hands of the British resident at Poona an engagement to receive and subsidize a body of English troops. The Governor-General immediately ratifies the engagement, and prepares to reinstate the Peishwa.
- December 31: Treaty of Bassein, in the terms of the above-mentioned engagement.
- The Peishwa assigns a portion of territory, and agrees to have no intercourse with any other than the British Government.
- 1803 February 14: Fort of Sasnee taken from a Zemindar in the ceded districts, who resisted the change of government.
- February 27: Bidgeghur taken from the same Zemindar.
- March 12: Cutchowra taken from another Zemindar.
- March. the Madras army, under General Arthur Wellesley, march for Poona. Holkar leaves Poona early in April; Wellesley reaches Poona 20th of April.
- May 13: The Peishwa arrives at Poona conducted by British troops.
- August 3: after many fruitless negotiations with Dowlut Rao Scindia, the British resident quits Scindia's camp, and war commences against him, and his ally, the Rajah of Berar.
- The army, under General Lake, enter the Mahratta territories on the north; take the fort of Allighur by storm on the 30th of August; defeat the Mahrattas near Delhi, September 12, and enter Delhi, where they take

\* The Mahrattas refused their portion, and it was divided between the Nizam and the English.

- possession of the Emperor and his family; take Agra, 17th of October, and gain a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Laswaree, after a brave resistance, 1st of November.
- The army under General Arthur Wellesley enter the Mahratta states on the south, take the fort of Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12. Defeat Scindia and the Rajah of Berar at Assye, on the river Kaitna, Sept. 23. Boorhanpore taken on the 15th of October, and Asseerghur on the 21st. Scindia again defeated at Argum, the 28th of November.
- Gawilghur taken December 15.
- Bombay army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, take Baroach on the 29th of August, and Powanahur on the 17th of September.
- Madras army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, take Manickpatam, September 14th, and Cuttack, October 11.
- December 17: Treaty of peace with the Rajah of Berar, who cedes Cuttack and agrees to admit no Europeans but the English within his dominion.
- December 29: Treaty of peace with Scindia, who agrees to give up Baroach, Ahmednuggur, and his forts in the Doonab, and to exclude all Europeans except the British.
- Treaties of alliance made with the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, and other petty chiefs near the Jumna.
- Pondicherry taken again.
- 1804 February 27: Treaty of Boorhanpore signed with Scindia, who agrees to receive a British auxiliary force within his dominions.
- April 16: War declared against Holkar.
- July 1: Hingluggur, in Bundelcund, taken by the English under Monson, who is soon after obliged to retreat; abandons his guns on the 15th of July, is attacked on the 21th of August in crossing the Bannas, when his retreat becomes a flight; Monson reaches Agra by the end of August.
- August 21: Colonel Murray, with the Guzerat army, takes Indore, Holkar's capital in Malwa.
- October 8: Holkar attacks Delhi unexpectedly; after a siege of nine days he is repulsed by the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonels Burn and Ochterlony.
- October 8: Lassulgaum taken; 12th, Chandore taken; 14th, Dhooab taken; 25th, Gaha taken; which completes the reduction of all Holkar's territories in the Deccan.
- November 13: Battle of Deig gained by General Frazer over Holkar. General Frazer mortally wounded.
- December 4: Fort of Deig taken; this fort belonged to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who assisted Holkar.
- 1805 January 3: the siege of Bhurtpore commenced, and continued for several weeks without success.
- April 2: Holkar beaten by General Lake near Bhurtpore.
- April 10: the Rajah of Bhurtpore agrees to sign a treaty, by which he pays twenty lacks of rupees, and cedes the territories granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage.
- April 15: Holkar joins Scindia.
- July 30: Marquis Wellesley resigns the government; Marquis Cornwallis succeeds; he commences by preparing to change most of the measures of his predecessor, and, October 5, dies on a visit to the Upper Provinces.
- September: Holkar ravages the British territories; the Commander-in-Chief proceeds against him, and puts him to flight.
- October: Sir George Barlow assumes the government.
- November 23: a new treaty with Scindia, altering certain provisions in the former treaty, as to boundaries and allowances.
- December 24: Treaty with Holkar, by which he renounces all right to the territory, north of the Chumbul, and all claims on Bundelcund; and agrees to exclude all Europeans, except the English, from his territories. English restore the forts taken on the south of the Taptce and Godavery.
- 1806 Death of Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who is succeeded by his son, Ukbar Shah.
- 807 January 31: a serious mutiny broke out among the English troops at Vellore, about ninety miles from Madras; suppressed by the execution of 800 Sepoys.
- July 31: Lord Minto takes the office of Governor-General.
- War with Travancore, occasioned by a misunderstanding between the British resident and the Dewan of the Rajah. Troops sent from Trichinopoly.

- 1808 December 30 : British troops, under Colonel Chalmers, repulse a body of Travancore troops  
 December 31 : Travancore army beaten at Anjuricha by Colonel Hamilton.
- 1809 January 15 : Travancore army sustain a severe defeat  
 February 10 : Storming the lines of Travancore, followed by the capture of Papaua vitan on the 17th, and of the whole of the lines on the 21st, which puts an end to the war.  
 February 13 : Adhghur, in Bundelcund, stormed.  
 August 5 : Governor General sails from Madras, to quell a mutiny which arose there in consequence of some offensive regulations.  
 August 6 : Troops at Chittledroog seize the military treasure, and march to join the mutinous body at Seringapatam who had seized the garrison.  
 August 23 : the mutineers at Seringapatam, surrender at discretion.  
 August 29 : Reduction of the fort of Bhowanie, in Hurrianah (between the Jumna and Settledge), the chief of which had plundered a British settlement.  
 September 19 : Lord Minto arrives at Madras, and publishes an amnesty on the 25th.  
 October : Assistance given to the Rajah of Berar against the exactions of Ameer Khan, a Mahomedan chief, connected with Holkar. Ameer Khan expelled from Berar.
- 1810 February 17 : Island of Amboyna surrenders to the British, which capture is followed by that of several others.  
 July 7 : Troops land at the island of Bourbon, which is taken on the 9th.  
 August 9 : Banda taken - 29th, Ternate taken.  
 December 9 : the Mauritius taken.
- 1812 The Pindarries rise to independence about this time : these were bodies of freebooters, who had occasionally been attached to the Mahratta chieftains, to whom they paid a sort of turbulent obedience.  
 A large party of Pindarries plunder the province of Mirzapore.  
 Subsidiary alliance with Annund Row Guikwar, Rajah of Baroda.
- 1813 June 4 : Governor-General sends a letter to the Rajah of Nepal, demanding redress for the repeated depredations of the Nepaulese.  
 July 21 : Act (53 Geo. III. c. 155) passed, renewing the privileges of the East India Company for twenty years : by this Act the trade to India was thrown open, that to China alone remaining exclusively in the Company's hands. The territorial and commercial branches of the Company's affairs were separated, and all accounts to be distinct on those points. The King was empowered to create a Bishop of India, and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.
- 1813 October 4 : Marquis of Hastings takes possession of the government.
- 1814 May 29 : Nepaulese attack the police station at Bootwall, and murder in cold blood the Darogah, or chief officer who had surrendered himself.  
 July 11 : Death of Saadut Ali, Vizier of Oude; his eldest son, Ghazeendden, succeeds.  
 November 1 : War declared against Nepal.
- 1815 April : after repeated failures the British arms are successful in all quarters, and the Rajah of Nepal sues for peace.  
 April 27 : convention signed at Almora, by which the whole of Kemaoon was put into the hands of the British.  
 May 15 : Capitulation of Alalown.  
 December 2 : Treaty of Segoulee finally signed by the Rajah of Nepal, after having been before signed and rejected by him. By this treaty a portion of territory at the foot of the hills was ceded to the British, and a resident admitted at Khatmandu. Treaty ratified 4th of March, 1816.
- 1816 March 22 : Death of the Rajah of Nagpore. A subsidiary treaty made with his successor, Appah Sahab.  
 April 15 : an airay, with loss of lives, at Bareilly, in consequence of an accidental wound inflicted on a woman by a brutal tax-gatherer, in levying an obnoxious tax.  
 April 15 : a desperate engagement with the mob at Bareilly, who were repulsed, with the loss of 2000 persons.  
 November : 0 : Death of the Rajah of Nepal.
- 1817 February 23 : Reduction of Hattirass, a fort belonging to a rebellious chieftain.  
 Attack on Madras by the Pindarries.



- June 13: Treaty with Bajee Row, the last Peishwah of the Mahrattas; by this treaty the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved, and the Peishwah's claims were limited to his own possession; Ahmednuggur and other places were ceded to the English.
- Governor-General determines on active war against the Pindarries, whose periodical incursions had become intolerable. The Deccan army, under Sir Thomas Hislop, and a body from Guzerat, under Sir W. Keir, advance to the north; troops from Bengal dispatched to various points.
- October 16: Governor-General takes the field in person
- November 5: Scindia compelled to sign a treaty, engaging himself to aid in destroying the Pindarries
- November 6: Treaty with the Rajah of Baroda, making some interchanges of territories: Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, ceded to the English
- November 23: while the principal part of the British troops were absent, Bajee Row, the Peishwah of the Mahrattas, endeavours to destroy the small remaining English forces, but without success.
- November 26: British troops in the neighbourhood of Nagpore attacked by an immense body of the Rajah of Nagpore's troops during peace. After eighteen hours' hard fighting the English repulsed their assailants, and took possession of the town
- December 1: Battle of Mehudpore, in which Holkar was beaten by Sir T. Hislop.
- 1818 January 6: Peace with Holkar.
- February 14: Bhow, the chief of Jowud, submits to the English. 15th, submission of Kerim Khan, a Pindarrie chief.
- During April and May, the several chiefs of the Pindarries are successively brought to submission, and many of them to habits of peace; termination of the Pindarrie war.
- June 3. Bajee Row, the Peishwah, surrenders himself to the English, agreeing to abdicate the throne and abandon the Deccan: he retires to Benares, and receives a pension of eight lacs per annum.
- June 11: Maleegaon taken.
- November 30: Unuluer taken, the last remaining place in the dominions of Bajee Row.
- 1819 The Vizier of Oude renounces his nominal allegiance to the Mogul, and assumes the title of Padishah (emperor or king) of Oude.
- 1822 December 12. Treaty with the Nizam, principally comprising arrangements and exchanges of territory.
- 1823 January 9: Marquis of Hastings resigns the government.
- August 1. Lord Amherst Governor General arrives.
- 1824 Breaking out of war with the Burman empire, in consequence of long repeated incursions by the Burmese on the British territories, and of protection afforded by British authorities to refugees from Burmese cruelty.
- April 12-17 Bengal army embark for Rangoon.
- May 10. the army anchor before Rangoon, and take possession of the place on the following day.
- June 11: Stockade at Kemmendine destroyed.
- August. Surrender of Mergui, Tavoy, and Tenasserim.
- October: Mataban and Yeh taken.
- November 1. Mutiny at Barrackpore; troops refuse to march to the Burmese territory in consequence of the deficiency of draught cattle.
- November 2 many seapoys killed in suppressing the mutiny.
- December 25: the Burmese are defeated at Kokeen, and retreat to Donoo-bew.
- 1825 February 25: a rebellion at Bhurtpore, consequent on the death of the Rajah. The English determine to assist the heir
- British troops occupy Prome, where they remain all the summer.
- December 1-5: Burmese daily defeated in the neighbourhood of Prome.
- December 9: British march for Ava, the capital.
- 1826 January 18: Bhurtpore taken by the British, and subsequently dismantled.
- January 25: after signing a treaty of peace at Mellowne, which the King refuses to ratify, the English march again for Ava.
- February 9: large Burmese army defeated near Paghaw-mew.
- February 14: British troops advance to Yaudaboo, forty-five miles from the capital.

- February 24: treaty of Yandaboo finally signed; the British to retain Arracan, Tavoy, Mergui and Tenasserim: the Burmese to pay one crore of rupees.
- 1828 April 3: Troops march from Bombay to seize a portion of Quirkwar's territories in liquidation of a debt
- July 4: Lord William Bentinck arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.
- 1829 February: on a petition from the Merchants of Calcutta, Europeans allowed to hold lands in their own names on lease of sixty years.
- December: Decree issued for the abolition of Suttees, or the burning of Hindoo widows.

## CHRONOLOGY.

*Of important events in India, or having reference to India, during the year*  
1836.

*January.*

John Palmer, the Prince of Merchants, died.  
The first Balloon arrived in India.  
Two more Iron Steamers launched.  
The Martimere opened.  
An Ambassador arrived from Nepal, attended by a large body of Goorkhas.  
Races revived in Calcutta.  
An Earthquake felt at Chandernagore and other places some miles around.  
The Begum Sumroo died.  
A terrible hurricane off Bourbon.

*February.*

A fresh demonstration made by the people of Calcutta in favor of the establishment of Steam Communication between England and India.  
Some particulars received of the lost *Charles Eaton* and her ill-fated crew and passengers.  
A Horticultural Society established at Bangalore.

*March.*

5th, Lord Auckland assumed the Government of India.  
Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces and invested with the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.  
The Public Library opened.  
The Transit Duties abolished.  
The Medical College opened.  
Mr. Robertson, the Zeonaut, ascends at Garden Reach. Many thousands congregate to behold the ascent.  
Mr. J. P. Grant elected Secretary to the Bengal Civil Fund after a very warm contest.  
The inhabitants of Madras petition the legislature and the Court of Directors on the Subject of Steam Navigation.  
Great confusion and inconvenience felt owing to the introduction of a new silver and copper currency.

*April.*

A meeting took place at the Town Hall to Petition Government for certain reforms in the administration of civil and criminal Justice in Calcutta.  
Dwarkanauth Tagore presented 2000 rupees for three successive years to be laid out in prizes for the students of the Medical College who may acquit themselves with the greatest credit.  
Intelligence received of a scheme hatched in London for laying down a rail road between Saugor and Calcutta.  
A claimant to the Bardwan musnud appears in the person of a young man who it was supposed had died many years ago.

A piratical descent expected at Penang. The inhabitants arm and assemble at an appointed place.

Mr. Jeremie appointed Chief Justice at Ceylon, and Sir Edward Gambier, puisne judge at Madras.

### May.

An Act passed by the Legislative Council repealing a former Act which gave to suitors, in the Mofussil, power to appeal to the Supreme Court at the Presidency. This act acquired the name of 'THE BLACK ACT' from its alleged injurious effect upon the liberties and privileges of Europeans.

The greater portion of the mercantile community commenced keeping their accounts in the Company's rupee in supercession of the Sicca. A general modification of wages, prices of tradesman's goods, and other charges, took place consequent on the introduction of the new currency.

Lord Auckland, in answer to an application for support to the establishment of a fever hospital, intimated his wish that the inhabitants of Calcutta should endeavour to introduce a system of local taxation under local management. A Committee was accordingly formed to give effect to his views.

Lord Elphinstone appointed Governor of Madras.

### June.

An entire new scale of customs duties took effect.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta took place at the Town Hall on the subject of the 'Black Act,' when it was resolved to depute an agent to England to prevent the confirmation of the act by the home authorities. Mr. Turton, the barrister, was selected.

An attempt to dissolve the Bengal Club, and form a new one, defeated.

Captain Chads of the *Andromache*, at the request of the Governor General of India, commenced an attack upon the pirate prahus which infest the straits. Great success attended his efforts.

### July.

The Captain and mate of the *Sumatra* killed by the gunner, who brings the ship into port and details the cause.

Sir C. Metcalfe quitted Allahabad for Agra, the latter having become the seat of Government.

The first stone of a new church laid at Saugor.

An iron suspension bridge over, the Kalee Nuddee at Khodagunge opened to the public.

The great banker, Munnee Ram Seth, died at Muttra.

H. M.'s ship *Wolf* brings some Malay Pirates from Penang for trial.

Intelligence received from England of the intended establishment of a Bank of India.

### August.

A college opened at Hooghly. Fifteen hundred young natives immediately enrol their names as alumni.

Mr. Turton sailed for Bombay, on his way to England overland.

A manuscript copy of the 'THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS' purchased by Mr. Brownlow of the house of Thacker and Co. and a proposition put forth for its publication.

Intelligence received of the arrival at Bussorah of Colonel Chesney with the Euphrates expedition. The *Tigris* steamer had been lost in a furious squall.

A Medical Committee appointed to report on the drugs indigenous to this country in view to their being brought into use.

Jotha Ram and his accomplices in the murder of Mr. Blake, tried at Jeypore. Jotha Ram and his brother Hookhem Chund were convicted.

Further news received of Captain Chad's successes in destroying the pirates in the Straits.

The *Windsor*, of 1400 tons, totally wrecked in the lower part of the Gasper channel, river Hoogly.

An extensive bed of coal discovered in the Saugor district.

*September.*

The Emancipation of the Indian Press celebrated at the Town Hall. Nearly 80 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

Intelligence received of the murder of Capt. and Mrs. Patton on board the *Zoroaster*.

The Government increased the amount of the stock of the Bank of Bengal.

An infectious disease resembling the common plague broke out in Pallee, in Marwar, and destroyed many hundreds of persons.

News received of the equalization in England of the duties on East and West India Sugars.

A number of the inhabitants of Madras signed the petition against the 'Black Act.'

A great gale blew in the China seas. Several vessels were lost or damaged.

The Commander in Chief quitted Calcutta on a tour of military inspection.

Captain Burnes appointed to proceed on a mission to the countries on the banks of the Indus.

A Branch Agricultural Society formed at Burdwan.

*October.*

Sir Peregrine Maitland, the new Commander in Chief at Madras, arrived there early in the month.

Term commenced in the Supreme Court, with six equity and one common-law case on the boards.

James Kyd, the Proprietor of the Docks at Kidderpore, died greatly lamented.

*November.*

The movements of Runjeet Sing towards the dominions of the Seikhs begin to attract much public attention.

Farewell dinner given to Messrs. Rogers and Barkin young on the occasion of their departure for England.

Grand Fancy Ball at the Town Hall.

An Infant School opened for natives with great success.

A Bonded Warehouse Scheme proposed, and adopted. The prospect of large profits caused a very extraordinary demand for shares; twice the amount required was subscribed for in two or three days after the promulgation of the prospectus.

A severe shock of earthquake experienced at Delhi.

*December.*

Unpleasant news received from Persia. British influence declines and the Shah, at the supposed instigation of Russia, meditates the invasion of Herat and Kundahar.

Sir George Elder killed by a fall from his horse.

General Anard returned from France on his way to the Punjab.

Dwarkanath Tagore gives a splendid fête to Lord Auckland and Miss Edens at his garden house.

The Asiatic Society form a Sub Committee to collect statistical information.

The Amers of Scinde begin to congregate their forces on the banks of the Utluck.

Rustonjee Cowasjee bought the Dock yards at Kidderpore for 3 lacs and a half of rupees.

*January 1837.*

5. The *Jamsetjee Jajeebhom* wrecked at Madras—part of her cargo saved, and no lives lost.

6. Accurate information published at Calcutta of the character of the Pali plague.

7. Dispatches from Calcutta for the *Hugh Lindsay* closed, conveying 1740 letters.

12. Rumours of a Criminal code about to be completed.

15. Accounts from China stating the continuance of the Opium prohibition, and the Establishment of a Chamber of Commerce at Canton.

A Great Fire at Moolmein which destroyed 500 houses.

The house of Doctor Mehlis at Dum-Dum broken open by Decoits and stript of every article of plate.

16. Meeting at which it was resolved to establish a Docking Company.

18. The *Gregson*, Hamilton, totally lost by fire 40 miles south of Light vessel, but all hands saved.

- 19 Died Principal Bramley of the New Medical College.
20. Trial before the Supreme Court, Pollill *v.* Macqueen—Verdict for the Plaintiff, three hundred rupees damages.
- 22 The New Clipper *Rob Roy* left for China and Singapore, with 987 chests of Opium.  
The Small Pox broke out in Columbo.
25. Meeting of the Bengal Mariners and General Widows Fund, which was found to have increased a thousand rupees.  
Captain Malcolm McNeil and Captain G. W. Whistler appointed Police Magistrates at Madras.
- 29 Accounts from Goomsoor state that the war was still raging, the Khoud Chistain having escaped from the hills.  
Government accept the offer made by the Bonding Warehouse Committee of 1,80,000 rupees for the old Import Warehouse premises.  
Mr. Robertson the Aeronaut, made an ascent at Lucknow.  
A new Free Mason's Lodge established at Madras by the Armenians.  
The *Krishna*, pilot vessel, launched.  
The projectors of the Bombay Bank sent home their secretary to try and procure a charter.  
Mr. Jerome entered upon the office of senior puisne justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.  
The Commander-in-Chief reached Bhurtpore on his tour of inspection,  
The *Jhemsetjee Jejeebhoy* ran ashore at Quilon.  
The Marquis de St Simon, the new governor of Pondicherry, arrived at Madras.  
The Portuguese troops at Demann revolted.  
A great action fought between the Afghans, and Sikhs, the former gaining a dear victory.

February.

1. Government publish a notification in the *Gazette* of the intention of the Court of Directors to increase the number of chaplains in the Presidency of Bengal from 47 to 49.  
Prize of 1000 rupees offered by a native gentleman for the successful extraction of stone from the bladder without pain or incision.  
Government of Fort St. George publish an order exempting letters from subscribers to Bishop Corrie's monument, from postage.
2. The Dutch defeated at Boonjal, in Sumatra.
3. Meeting of the Bonding Warehouse Association Capital fixed at 10 Lakhs, in 2000 shares of 500 rupees each.
4. Deputation from the Committee of Public Instruction visit the College of Hooghly and distribute prizes.
5. Bishop Corrie died at Madras.  
The Dock Company's Committee dispose of part of the Kidderpore premises to Government, for 70,000 rupees as a depot for Iron Steamers.  
Lamentable state of the Sylhet district brought under discussion.  
Agricultural and Horticultural Society issue circulars to collect information respecting the resources of the country.
10. Shock of an Earthquake felt at Monghyr.
11. Meeting of Officers at Madras, Resolved to establish a Retiring Fund on the Bombay principle.
13. Letter from Mr. Tudor to the Chairman of the Ice Committee published making proposals for a constant supply of Ice to Calcutta.
- 16 Trial of the case of Roots *v.* Cockerell concluded, verdict for the plaintiff, damages 2,000 rupees.  
Mr. Manuk presented 1000 rupees to the Public Library Fund, 100 gold mohurs for a cup to the Calcutta Races, and 2,000 rupees towards an English translation of the *Alif Liela*.
- 21 Ice Meeting. Sir J. P. Grant in the chair, subscription opened to enlarge the Ice House. Thanks voted to Mr. Tudor.
22. Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Resolved that the scheme for the Bank of India be disapproved of. New Observatory in Chowringhee opened.
23. Foundation Stone of the General Assembly's Institution laid in Cornwallis Square.
25. Mr. Dyce Sombre arrested at the suit of his father for near 20 lakhs of rupees.  
Government abolished the office of Principal of the Medical College.

The soi-disant Bajah of Burdwan released from captivity.

The Education Committee applied themselves to the encouragement of the study of the vernacular dialects.

Mr. G. J. Gordon elected secretary to the Agra Bank.

Bishop Corrie died much lamented.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions hostile to the establishment of a Bank of India.

Archdeacon Carr appointed Bishop of Bombay.

A Chamber of Commerce established at Penang.

### March

2. Intelligence reaches Calcutta of New Mines of Coal being discovered at Hazareebaugh.

That the Plague had extended throughout Marwar.

3. Further moving of the Ballygunge Tank case.

News arrived that the King of Persia had returned to Teheran.

Rules for the Civil Administration of Justice in Assam published.

5. Lord Elphinstone arrived at Madras, a few minutes after Sir F. Adam had sailed.

Lord Elphinstone share in chase of Sir F. Adam.

7. Interview between Runjeet Singh and Sir H. Fane.

9. Major General Sir W. Adams died.

12. A dreadful fire in Calcutta amongst the native huts.

16. Retreat of the British Legion in Spain.

18. First public meeting for establishing a Sailor's Home.

Termination of hostilities in Gumsoor.

22. Ship *Paragon* sustained damage on her way to Calcutta in lat.  $32^{\circ} 55' N$ , long.  $38^{\circ} 18' W$ .

A Fire in Chowringhee which destroyed 500 native huts.

Intelligence received of the appointment of an American Consul to New South Wales.

27. Mrs. Fitzherbert died.

Dr. Lyss died at Madras in consequence of having taken poison, administered to him by mistake instead of medicine.

30. 3d Opium Sale, first lot 1650 rupees per chest.

A Sailor's Home established at Calcutta.

The Jyuteah territory annexed to Sylhet.

The insurrection at Golconda suppressed.

The scarcity of the copper currency occasioned great distress to the lower classes, and led to much extortion and imposition amongst the shroons.

The Steam Tug Association held their first annual meeting and reported the most favorable results.

Lieutenant Burnes proceeded on another expedition up the Indus.

Intelligence received of the loss of the *John Banermann* in the China Sea.

Lord Auckland established an English school at Barrackpore.

The Small-pox broke out in Ceylon

### April.

1. Dreadful storm at Secunderabad.

3. Intelligence received *via* Damascus, that Russia had declared the whole coast of Circassia under blockade.

4. Meeting of the Committee to the subscription to Mr. Palmer's bust—resolved to remit £450 for the purpose.

5. Insurrection at Wanganore.

10. Intelligence received from Padang that the Dutch had defeated the Padrees at Boonjal.

Accounts received of hostile manifestation on the part of Tharawaddie against the Burmese Court.

12. *Hugh Lindsay, Amherst* and *Winchester*, ordered to Mangalore with troops.

Intelligence reached Calcutta from Mr. Torton, dated Malta 18th February.

February overland mail arrived. Intelligence received of the wreck of the *Skimmer* of the sea near Jeddah.

13. The *Atalanta* arrived at Bombay from Falmouth 100 days.

Missing January packet arrived at Calcutta.

15 Government agree to open the Treasury for advances on bills secured by goods.

18. Minute of Sir C. Metcalfe prescribing precautions against the Plague published

A Fire in Calcutta

19. Sandwich Island Gazettes received.

A Fire in Calcutta.

20. Bombay petition against the Transit Duties published at Calcutta.

A Fire in Calcutta.

21 A Fire in Calcutta.

22 The " Order of British India" and " Order of merit" announced in the Gazette.

A Fire in Calcutta

23. A Fire in Calcutta.

Application to Government to postpone the opium sale.

27. Col. Passmore, and Mr. Queiros drowned in the surf at Madras.

Fire at Barrickpore which destroyed the lines of the 23d N I.

28. The *Atalanta* left Bombay for the Persian Gulph carrying 3315 letters.

29 Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to request Government to further postpone opium sale to 9th June.

The Court of Directors established in Order of British India to be conferred on native officers of distinguished character, and an Order of Merit for Sepoys who may distinguish themselves in the field

A severe drought prevailed all over the country.

An insurrection broke out in Mangalore, but was suppressed by troops sent against the insurgents.

The Old Queen of Delhi died.

The Madius Mint restored.

#### May.

1. Act passed regulating the emigration of Conley Labourers.

Accounts of the loss of the bark *Rebecca* near Ganjam

Intelligence received from Singapore stating that the pirates were again abroad.

2. Petition against the prohibiting regulations at the Dutch outports published at Calcutta

3. Accounts received from Kyouk Phyou to the 17th April, stating the increase of fever at that station.

5 Number of houses consumed by fire in Calcutta and suburbs from 1st January ascertained to be 8,050, lives lost thereby 30, property destroyed 5,18,950.

A Sutte took place at Sattara

7. A valuable horse destroyed by falling into a hole in the highway.

A Basket of Brick-bats picked up on the high way, each sufficient to overturn a carriage and forward to the Conservative authorities

13 Intelligence received of a destructive fire at Surat on the 24th April.

Brigadier Conway died at Mackrykul on his way to Hyderabad

14. Three fires at the same time in different parts of the Town

16. Accounts from China by the *Red Rover* that restrictions on the opium trade are more severe than ever.

17. Draft of New Post office Act published in the Gazette.

24. Prospectus published for a new Australian Company.

29. Died at Spence's Hotel the Hon'ble Francis John Shore, Commissioner of Sagar and the Nerbuddah, and author of the able letters on Indian affairs, signed A FRIEND TO INDIA.

31. Draft Act for regulating the buildings of native huts

An association formed in Calcutta to keep up a constant communication between Australia and India.

The Council of India passed an act for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the state of the land tenures in the Strait's settlements.

#### June.

1. Two great Fires in Calcutta.

The bodies of six Moosulmans found in a tank in the Purgunnah of Amurpoor.

5 The Court of Sudder Dewanuy closed until the 18th on account of the heat of the weather

13. Opium Sale--biddings run up to 1485 rupees per chest.

13. The *Berenice* arrived at Bombay.

22. News that the *Berenice* had reached the Mauritius with London News to 16th March

27. Accounts from Moulinein that Tharawaddie had deposed his brother and seated himself on the Throne.

30. Decision of the Privy Council, that the Alien Law does not extend to this country, published

Great destruction of Cocoa Nut Trees by a storm at Bombay, to the annual loss to the Angria estate of 25,000 rupees.

Bombay visited by a severe hurricane which committed fearful havoc.

The Dutch Government of the Netherland Indies co-operates with the British authorities in the Straits in the suppression of piracy.

### July.

2. Meeting of the Australian Association.

3. Published Extract from Judgment of Privy Council 22d Feb. King's Government to pay half expenses of steam.

4. Sailor's Home established.

5. Black Act sanctioned by the Court, intelligence received.

Cargo of Ice arrived

6. Bank of Bengal declared a dividend of 17 per cent.

7. The important decision of the Privy Council in the case of the Assignees of Palmer and Co. v. the Bank of Bengal published at Calcutta.

Alien Law.

8. Intelligence received of debate on seizure of the *Vixen* Bill for abolishing England Church rates thrown out by a majority of 23.

King of Oude died. Disturbance at Lucknow by the Begum.

Nusseerood Dowlat placed on the Throne by the Company's Resident.

10. Mr Tudor's letter published.

11. Intelligence received from Ceylon, all Public Servants allowed to remit to England the savings of their salaries in produce of that Colony.

14. Steam Notification

Account published of Business Revolution

Special General Meeting at the Union Bank.

The important decision of Privy Council in the case of Joynokyo Doss published.

23. A fire broke out in the Bark *Gabrielle* extinguished immediately. Fifty bags of wheat destroyed; but no material injury done.

24. Address to the ladies of Calcutta by the Ice Committee.

New Post Office Act passed Council.

25. Ballygunge Tank case decided in favor of the Magistrate.

First Yearly Meeting of the Docking Company.

May Mail reached Calcutta, London papers 1st and Malta 17th May.

28. Advices from Captain Grindlay regarding Steam.

Official powers received from England granting an Admiralty Commission to the Recorder's Court in the Straits.

Famine prevailed in Cuttack and Pooree.

Dr. O'Connor declared the head of the Roman Catholic Church at Madras.

The Government passed an act reducing the postage of newspapers and otherwise altering the whole post office system.

The Agra Bank endeavored to obtain from Government authority to issue bank notes and failed

The 'pice plague' continued to rage

The epidemic in Joudpore carried off 20,000 persons.

The Court of Directors refuse a charter to the Bombay Bank.

### August.

2. Intelligence received from the Cape, Caffre depredations May 11th.

4. Tassin's Map of India published.

Further intelligence from Captain Grindlay.

9. Modern India with illustrations By H. Sprye.

Abassee Khanum, tried for murdering a slave girl named Rhuheemna, and acquitted.

10. Act passed making all witnesses competent.

Government decide upon granting a boon of 35 L. accs to the Opium speculators.



- 11 Case of libel Bruce Shand and Co v Thomas Fergusson
- 17 Protest of the Dissenters against the division of the Opium boon.
- 18 Meeting of Opium Merchants
- Steam Meeting
- 19 Meeting of Chamber of Commerce
- 21 Letter from Mr. Panton published
- 23 *Beronic* started from Bombay for the Red Sea
- 25 Ditto returned in consequence of the water having all leaked out of the tanks.
- 26 Started again
- Supreme Court — Presentment of Grand Jury — Copper Coinage and want of Tanks
- 27 Furious Gale at Surat
- 28 Circular to Bankers 26th May
- Mr Talfourd's Amendment of the Law of Copyright published
- 29 *Atalinda* arrived at Bombay from the Gulph
- 31 Returns to Committee regarding Mofussil Police
- Intelligence received of William Fourth died June 20th
- Queen Victoria proclaimed
- The transit duties partially abolished throughout the Madras territories
- The Plague disappeared, and the quarantines ordered by the Government of the North Western Provinces were broken up
- A commotion in Nepal The King's youngest son poisoned and the chief ministers chained and imprisoned
- The Government generously sacrificed thirty-five lacs of revenue to protect the interests of the opium speculators, and at the same time left a Custom house officer with a wife and five children to starve and rot in jail after twenty years of hard service, because the ex collector of Customs entertained an unaccountable prejudice against him!
- The bark *Andromeda* wrecked on the coast of Cuttack
- Cholera prevented in Hyderabad carrying off from 150 to 200 persons daily
- Government passed an Act extending the jurisdiction of Native judges to all cases whatever the amount litigated may be
- A commission appointed to enquire into the conduct of Mr C R Martin the Judge at Hoshiy
- The Union Bank resolved to apply for a charter of incorporation
- Civil war in Bhopul
- Mr Rishon commenced republishing English works on a large scale, in consequence of the insufficiency of the direct supply
- The Native Zemindars resolved to form a Zemindary Association
- The *Highland Chief* wrecked on the Long Sand off Sandor Point
- Sir Charles Metcalfe determined on resigning the service of the E. I. Company

### September

- 1 Received second despatch of July Mail from Bombay
- 5 Lunch of the *Trial*
- 8 Post Office Regulations published in Gazette.
- Biboo Russomoy Dutt appointed Commissioner
- 11 *Beronic* returned to Bombay with broken main shaft
- Overland despatch closed
- 12 Intelligence received from Mofussil and Bombay — increase of famine.
- 15 Cape Papers received — Caffre depredations
- 16 Accounts received of the Glasgow East India Association
- 27 Part of a Decree in the Martin Case published
- 28 Accounts received from Goomsoor dated 20th instant, Dora Bissaye captured.
- 29 Meeting at the Town Hall to Address the Queen
- The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner to Captain Stanley and the officers of the *Wolfe*, in acknowledgment of their services in the Straits.
- The River Police augmented
- The inhabitants of Calcutta met to address the Queen on her accession
- The Calcutta coolies struck work and quitted the town, because it was attempted to register their names, and compel each man to wear a badge.
- The rebellion in Shahjhanpore suppressed
- Famine prevailed at Futtehghur, cholera in Oude, and the small pox in Penang.
- A Mail Coach Company established at Madras.

The Court of Directors intimated their readiness to construct a Breakwater at Madras on its feasibility being established.

A comprehensive Steam Communication Association formed in Calcutta and (conditional) subscribers names recorded.

The condition is the practicability of the project entertained by the originators of the scheme.

A French frigate, with the Prince d'Eckmühl on board, arrived at Calcutta.

Nuwab Hakeem Mehndy restored to the office of vizier and nab of Oude

The Commander-in-Chief invested some worthy old gentlemen upon his staff with the order of the 'Bright Star of the Punjab' at the request of Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

His Excellency was not aware that his whole proceeding was illegal.

The King of Delhi died.

#### October.

1. Post office rules came in force.

2. Draft of New Act. Indian Coolies protection Act published.

4. A copy of a Religious Newspaper published in the Hindustani language, both in the Roman and Persian character.

5. Steam Meeting at Ceylon.

9. Dr. McCosh's topography of Assam, published by order of Government.

New Rules and orders of the Insolvent Court made and passed on the 5th September last

21. Sir Benjamin Malkin died.

30. Money Market improving.

The late Honorable Frederick John Shore's letters on India are announced as published.

31. A tremendous gale at Madras, in which the Brigs *Ayr*, and *Delight* went ashore and were wrecked, and the *Hebe* went ashore.

The dangerous state of the roads in Calcutta occupied a great deal of the attention of the Press, and very little of the attention of the Conservancy Department.

The Reverend Dr. Mill retired from the office of principal of the Bishop's College.

The inhabitants of Madras and Bombay manifested a disposition to obtain a 'Repeal of the Union' between those presidencies and Bengal.

The booksellers of Calcutta petitioned Government to pass a law of copyright and to prohibit the importation of American books, in order to protect their monopoly of expensive works sent from England in quantities far below the extent of public wants.

Major Forster and the Shekawattee Brigade attack and take possession of the fort of Seekur, which the adherents of the Majee had garrisoned.

The *Meerut Observer* expired.

The Governor General of India, Lord Auckland, left Calcutta on a tour to the interior.

Intelligence received of the murder of Ensign Blenkinsop by one of the suwars of the 5th Local Horse.

Krishna Mohun Bannerjee, an ordained Hindoo, preached a funeral sermon on the death of one of his friends, a convert to Christianity.

Khyouk Phyou abolished as a military station.

The Commander-in-Chief commenced his tour to the Western Provinces.

A new steamer ordered to be built in Calcutta, to receive the engines of the *Enterprise*.

The transit duties abolished in the Bombay presidency by Lord Auckland.

Lieutenant Keatings of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry shot Captain Hughes of the Artillery in a duel.

Colonel Burney, the British resident at Ava, left Rangoon and proceeded to Calcutta.

Government resolved to form a new Brigade in the Oude territories.

#### November.

2. A severe gale at Madras during the night, in which the *Thalia* was driven on Shore and wrecked.

13. Madras was visited by one of the most terrific thunder storms in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

18. Draft Act No. 37 of 1837 for regulating the Customs at Bombay.

27. Intelligence of the loss of the ship *Martha* on the Paracels in the night of the 30th of August.

28. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Orange arrived.

30. The Mail for dispatch by the *Beranice* Steamer.

The first sugar duty act, passed in the reign of Queen Victoria, arrived in India. By its provisions, sugar, the growth of the Madras and Bombay territories is admitted into the United Kingdom on the same terms with Bengal sugars.

The Coles rebelled, excited thereto by famine.

Hakeem Mehdi and the resident at Lucknow report that the late King of Oude was destroyed by poison.

The Steam Tug Association doubled their capital.

Several districts in Kanish surrendered to Scindeah, as the condition of raising a body of reformed horse at his expense.

Three vessels were laid on for Coasier to accommodate numerous individuals desiring to proceed to England via Egypt, without previously going to Bombay.

#### December.

5. Doctor Marshman died at Serampore.

8. Intelligence of the wreck of the *Eliza*, 1st September, at the Cape, at Port Natal.

Intelligence that Mr. Amos is appointed to succeed Mr. Macaulay.

That the Pallee Plague has again broken out.

11. Melancholy accounts of the prevalence of famine in the Northern provinces.

Of the *Medway* Gravesend Steamer taking fire with 200 passengers on board, several of whom perished.

13. The Grand Jury present the state of the roads as a nuisance, and also suggest the reduction of the number of Jurors.

Steamer *Seetakoond* run foul of a row boat, one of the boatmen killed.

22. Ten chests of Patna Opium sold at 86½ rupees per chest.

31. Mr. Martin, Judge of Hooghly, suspended from office by the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Ross, in consequence of malpractices.

Government resolved to adopt Darjeeling as a station for the resort of invalids.

Dr. Marshman died at the advanced age of 69, after leading a life of great usefulness.

Mr. Robert Smith, of the Military Board Office, obtained leave to ascertain by experiment whether the military belts, pouches and other appointments might not be manufactured in this country of caoutchouc.

The people of Agra addressed Sir C. Metcalfe on his departure for England, and received from him a reply sufficiently demonstrative of his having been induced to retire by the view taken by the Court of Directors of his act for the complete emancipation of the Indian Press.

Intelligence received from England of the intention of the Court of Directors to modify the Army Retiring Regulations.

James Young, Esq. appointed sheriff of Calcutta.

The examinations of the pupils in the different academies in Calcutta took place and exhibited great improvement in the system of education.

Information received of the appointment of the Reverend Dr. George Trevor Spencer to the vacant see of Madras.

Intelligence received of the arrival at Goa of the new Governor General of the Portuguese Indies and of the British Flag at the factory at Canton having been struck owing to an indignity offered Her Britannic Majesty's superintendent.

**THE**  
**A P P E N D I X.**





# THE APPENDIX.

## PART I.

Acts of Parliament relating to India.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the *East India Company*, and for the better Government of his Majesty's *Indian Territories*, till the thirtieth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28th August, 1833.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled *an act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter*, the possession and Government of the British territories in India were continued in the united Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for a term therein mentioned; and whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the lordships and island of St. Helena and Bombay, under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the term granted by the said recited act; and whereas the said Company have consented that all their rights and interests to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned; and have also consented, that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other his Majesty's subjects, be suspended during such time as the Government of the said territories shall be confided to them; and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the Government of the said Company, be continued under such Government, but in trust for the Crown of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said Government, and other purposes in this act mentioned: be it therefore

52 G. 3 c. 15.

The British territories in India to remain under the Government of the Company till 30th April 1855, real and personal property of the Company to be held in trust for the Crown, for the service of India.

enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisition and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty King George the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the Government of the said Company, except the island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such Government, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents, and profits of the said Company, and all the stores, merchandize, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants, and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seized or possessed of, or entitled unto, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of, and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in trust for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the Government of India, discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as hereinafter is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company as have been already made or proved by any act or acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made or proved by this act.

All privileges, powers, &c. granted by 58 G. 3. c. 155, for the term thereby limited, and all enactments not repugnant to this act; as also

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said united Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the term limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to, the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said united Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control hereinbefore mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

all rights and immunities of the Company to be in force until April 1854, subject to control.

From 22d April 1854, China and tea trade of Company to cease

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the

Emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold, on which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for Government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the sale of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize, the property of other persons, as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

Company not prevented from selling goods, the property of other persons

VI. And be it enacted, that the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said Company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said Company, whereby the value of the property of the said Company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding-up of the commercial business of the said Company; and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said Board.

Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property, the reduction of the commercial establishments, payment of commercial claims, &c.

Board to appoint officers to attend them during the winding-up of the commercial business.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said Board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable, provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted until the expiration of two calendar months after

The Company may consider claims of commercial officers reduced, and, under the control of the Board, grant compensations.



particulars of the compensation, superannuation or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament.

The particulars, thereof to be laid before Parliament every year.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, there be laid before both houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensations, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said Board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year.

Company's debts and liabilities charged on India

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said Company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said Company in India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said Company, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said Company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

While India is under the Government of the Company, their property to continue subject to execution

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and Government of the said territories shall be continued to the said Company, all persons and bodies politic, shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively, as if the said property were hereby continued to the said Company to their own use.

A dividend of 10*l*. 10*s*. per cent per annum, to be paid on the Company's stock, by half yearly payments in Great Britain

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said Company, to their own use, a yearly dividend at the rate of ten pounds, ten shillings per centum per annum on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1871 on payment of 200*l* for 100*l* stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by Parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the Company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the

said half-yearly days of payment; provided, also, that twelve months' notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of Commons by the order of the house, shall be given to the said Company of the intention of Parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Notice of redemption.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the said Company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of Parliament be deprived of the possession and Government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company, within one year thereafter, to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

If the Company be deprived of the Government of India, they may demand redemption of the dividend.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said Company into the Bank of England, to the account of the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds, ten shillings per centum per annum, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said Bank, shall receive all such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be intitled "The account of the Security Fund of the India Company;" and that as well the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividends or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said Commissioners in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferrable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole or the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interest, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said Company the redemption of their said dividend after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

Company to pay to Commissioners for reduction of the national debt, 3,000,000 l.

to be placed to account of the Security Fund of the Company.

Monies and dividends to be laid out in securities and dividends placed to the same account, until the whole amount to 12 millions

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the Court of Directors of the said Company, to raise and pay to the said Company such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of the said Company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said security fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

Commissioners for reduction of national debt, upon requisition of Court, may raise money for paying the dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds

Application of dividends of Security Fund and that fund itself in aid of revenues

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said Security Fund, accruing after the monies received by the said Bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said Company's dividend, and also all the said Security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

Company's dividends, to be paid out of the revenues in preference to other charges, and 2,000,000/ to be paid out of debt due from the public and by sale of stock subject to such priorities, revenues and monies to be applied to service of India and purposes of this act under control.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the Company's capital stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid, out of such part of the revenues of the said territories as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid, out of any sums which shall on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any Government stock on that day belonging to the said Company, in preference to all other payments thereout, and that subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said Company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said Company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the Government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said Court of Directors, under the control of the said Board, shall from time to time direct; any thing in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to prejudice persons claiming under a covenant between the Company and the creditors of the Nabobs of Arcot, &c

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants, dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said Company on the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of his highness the nabob *Wallah Jan*, formerly nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his highness the nabob *Omduk-ul-Omrah*, late nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of his highness the *Ameer-ul-Omrah*, on the other part.

His Majesty may appoint commissioners for the affairs of India.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time, to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his Majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, Commissioners for the affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the Commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

XX. And be it enacted, that the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the first Lord of the Treasury, the principal Secretaries of State, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be, Commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

Sec. of the commission

XXI. And be it enacted that any two or more of the said Commissioners shall and may for a Board from executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the Commissioners for the affairs of India; and the Commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the President of the said Board, and that when any Board shall be formed in the absence of the President, the Commissioner next in order of nomination in this act or in the said Commission of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said Board.

Two Commissioners may form a Board, the first-named to be President, in his absence the next in order.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on ever such occasion the President, or in his absence the Commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

President and occasional president, to have the casting vote

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said Board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said Board; and each of the said secretaries shall have the same powers, rights, and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the Commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the President of the said Board, but no other Commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said Company, such fixed salaries as his Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants, under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, direct.

The Board to appoint two secretaries and other officers.

President, secretaries and officers to be paid such salaries as the Crown shall direct

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said Board shall deem it expedient to require the secretaries and other officers of the said Board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said Board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

Secretaries and officers to take oaths if required by the Board.

XXV. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, which in anywise relate to or concern the Government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

The Board of commissioners to control all acts concerning India, and the sale of property.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred

Commissioners, secretaries, and officers, on 22nd

April 1834 to continue until their appointments are revoked.

and thirty-four, shall be Commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such Board of Commissioners, shall continue and be Commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said Board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as to salaries, as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patents, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

Proprietors may vote by attorney in election of Directors

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said Company, any proprietor, who shall be resident within the united Kingdom, shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall, in every case, deliver the vote he is so directed to give openly to the person or persons who shall be authorized by the said Company to receive the same; and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor, directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said Company, and in which such proprietor shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace for the purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Repeal of restriction in 13 G. 3. c. 33. with respect to any person employed in the East Indies being chosen director.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intitled an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed: provided, that if the said court of Directors, with the consent of the said Board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said Company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

If such person has unsettled accounts, he shall be ineligible for two years unless they are sooner settled.

Court to deliver to Board copies of.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall, from time to time, deliver to the said Board copies of all

minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all Courts of properties, general or special, and of all Courts of Directors, within eight days, after the holding of such Courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices and dispatches whatever which shall at any time or times be received by the said Court of Directors or any Committee of Directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said Board, or which the said Board shall from time to time require.

minutes, &c. of courts of Proprietors, and Directors, and of all material letters and dispatches

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, whatever, relating to the said territories, or the Government thereof, or to the property or rights vested in the said Company in trust, as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said Board; and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, which the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, shall purpose, to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, the said Board shall either return the same to the said Court of Directors or Committee of Directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the Secretaries of the said Board, by the order of the said Board, or, if the said Board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said Board shall give to the said Directors, in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries of the said Board, by order of the said Board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said Directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said Board, to their proper destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said Board, and to be communicated to the said Court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said Court without having been previously laid before the said Board.

No official communications to be sent by the Court until approved of by the Board.

except such classes of communications as the Board may allow.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever the said Court of Directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said Board any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said Board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Board, to prepare and send to the said Directors any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said Directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

If the Court omit to transmit official communications for consideration of the Board, they may prepare them.

Court to send them.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said Directors from expressing, within fourteen days,

Representations may be made by the Court as to omission

communications  
and Board to con-  
sider such repre-  
sentations, and  
give final orders

by representation in writing, to the said Board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit touching or concerning any directions, which they shall receive from the said Board, and that the said Board shall, and they are hereby required to, take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon, as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said Directors.

If the Court think  
the orders of the  
Board contrary to  
law, the Court of  
King's Bench may  
certify their opinion  
on any case which  
may be agreed up-  
on; such opinion to  
be conclusive

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said Court of Directors, that any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the said Board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said Board and the said Court of Directors, to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the President of the said Board and the Chairman of the said Company, to three or more of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the opinion of the said Judges; and the said Judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said President and Chairman, which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

Board not empow-  
ered to appoint offi-  
cers of the Com-  
pany, or to inter-  
fere with home  
officers

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said Board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said Company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said Company employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said Court of Directors to submit for the consideration of the said Board, their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the said Company.

Directors to ap-  
point a Secret Com-  
mittee, who shall  
take the following  
oaths.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall from time to time appoint a Secret Committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said Directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said Directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trust hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following: (that is to say,)

"I, (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the Secret Committee appointed by the Court of Directors of the India Company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said Secret Committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said Commissioners to disclose and make known the same. So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said Secret Committee to each other; and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or Deputy-Secretary of the said Court of Directors for the time being, amongst the acts of the said Court.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said Board shall be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native Princes or states in India, or with any other Princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such Princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the Governments of presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said Company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their orders, dispatches, official letters or communications to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said Governments, presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, dispatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors.

If the Board are of opinion that any matters wherein Indian or other states are concerned, require secrecy, the Board may send official communications through the Secret Committee.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from time to time so often as reduction of the establishment of the said Court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said Board an estimate of the gross sum, which will be annually required for the salaries of the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and members of the said Court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of General Courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said Board, so that the reasons of such reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the Court of Directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expenses; and it shall not be lawful for the said Board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof or to direct what particular salaries or expenses shall from time to time be increased or reduced: provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expenses aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said Company.

The Court to submit to the Board an estimate of salaries of Directors and other expenses of the India house, which shall be subject to reduction.

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at the discretion of the Court of Directors.

Accounts of application to be rendered

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the Government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra; and that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the Government of the said Company shall from time to time be subject to the Government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to be divided into two presidencies.

The Court to declare the limits from time to time of the several presidencies.



appointment, and such new distribution of the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

Government of India

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military Government of all the said territories and revenues in India, shall be, and is hereby vested in a Governor-General and Counsellors, to be styled "The Governor-General of India in Council."

There shall be four ordinary Councillors, three of whom shall be servants of the Company. No military officer to hold any command whilst a member

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said Council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said Court of Directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said Company, and each of the said three ordinary members of Council shall at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said Company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said Company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of Council, hold any military command or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of Council shall from time to time be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company, by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signed in writing by his Royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board, provided that such last-mentioned member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations, and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint the Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such Commander-in-Chief or the offices of such Commander-in-Chief and of Governor-General of India shall be vested in the same person, then the Commander-in-Chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said Council, and such extraordinary member of Council shall have rank and precedence at the Council Board next after the Governor-General.

The fourth member not to be appointed from the Company's servants

Governor-General and the Members of Council of 22d April 1831, to be so under this act.

XLI. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be Governor-General of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first Governor-General of India under this act, and such persons as shall be members of Council of the same presidency on that day shall be respectively members of the Council constituted by this act.

Filling up vacancies in these offices

XLII. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of Governor-General of India, shall, from time to time, be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified in writing by his Royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board.

The Governor-General in Council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said Governor-General in Council, shall have power to make laws or regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his Majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said

territories, and for all servants of the said Company within the dominions of Princes and states in alliance with the said Company ; save and except that the said Governor-General in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his Majesty or the said Company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown, or the authority of Parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case of the said Court of Directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said Governor-General in Council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said Governor-General in Council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said Governor-General in Council of notice of such disallowance, the said Governor-General in Council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

If the Court of Directors disallow the laws, the Governor in Council to repeal them

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of Parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of Parliament would and ought to be taken notice of ; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice any laws or regulations made by the said Governor-General in Council.

All such laws and regulations to be of the same force as any act of Parliament

Regulation necessary

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said Governor-General in council, without the previous sanction of the said Court of Directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects &c.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said Board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the Governor-General in Council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts : which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said Governor-General in Council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatever of the said Governor-General in Council ; and

The Court to submit to the Board rules for the procedure of the Governor General in Council.

such rules, when approved by the said Board of Commissioners, shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act. **Rules to be laid before Parliament.** provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of Parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

**Quorum of Governor-General and Members in Council.** XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said Governor-General and at least three of the ordinary members of Council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said Governor-General in Council may be exercised by the said Governor-General and one or more ordinary member or members in Council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said Council, where there shall be an inquiry of voices, and the said Governor-General shall have two votes or the casting vote.

**Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.** XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said Governor-General in Council, whereby the safety, tranquility, or interest of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be in the judgment of the said Governor-General, essentially affected, and the said Governor-General shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said Governor-General and members of Council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large in their secret consultations, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said Governor-General and the majority in Council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General, of his own authority, and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution, as the said Governor-General shall think fit and expedient.

**Council to assemble at any place in India.** L. And be it enacted, that the said Council shall from time to time assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said Governor-General in Council within the said territories, and that as often as the said Council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay, or Agra, the Governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

**Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.** LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to effect in any way the right of Parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared, that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to Parliament to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said Governor-General in Council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said Governor-General in Council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been

**Express reservation.**

**Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament**

passed; and the better to enable Parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said Governor-General in Council shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of Parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several Governments in Indian.

LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters, and times relating to the Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the Governor-General of India in Council, and to the Governor-General of India alone, respectively.

All enactments relating to the Supreme Government shall apply to the Governor-General of India in Council and alone.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated, and as occasion may require amended; be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor-General of India in Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a Commission and from time to time Commissions to such persons as the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said Governor-General in Council shall think fit, all such persons, not exceeding in the whole any one time five in number, and to be styled "The India Law Commission, with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said Commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and where to any inhabitants of the said territories, whether European or others, are now subject; and the said Commissioners shall from time to time make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their inquiries, and shall from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion, and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

A Law Commission to be appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, and the operation of the laws.

Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said Commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all their transactions with reference to the objects of their Commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said Governor-General of India in Council; and they are hereby required to make to

Commissioners to follow instructions of Governor-General in Council, as to make special reports when required.

*Governor-General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon*

the said Governor-General in Council such special reports upon any matters as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said Governor-General in Council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time made by the said Indian Law Commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said Governor-General in Council thereon, to the said Court of Directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions, or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of Parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several Governments in India.

*Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.*

LV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to grant salaries to the said Indian Law Commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said Commission, and that the salaries of the said Commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India Company below the rank of members of Council.

*The Executive Government of the residencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors*

LVI. And be it enacted, that the executive Government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra shall be administered by a Governor and three Councillors, to be styled "the Governor in Council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said Governor and Councillors respectively of each such presidency, shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the Governors in Council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the Governor-General of India for the time being, shall be Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

*Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of Councils, or to reduce the number of Councillors.*

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said Court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of Councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of Councillors in all or any of the said Councils, and during such time as a Council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the executive Government thereof shall be administered by the Governor alone.

*Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.*

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be Governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first Governors of the said presidencies respectively under the act; and that the office of Governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the Governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said Court of Directors subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said President of the said Board of Commissioners.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred

and thirty-four shall be Governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first Governors of the said presidencies respectively under the Act; and that the office of Governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the Governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified under his Royal sign manual, countersigned by the said President of the said Board of Commissioners.

LIX. and be it enacted, that in the precedencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision hereinbefore contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the Governors appointed under this act, and in the presidencies in which Councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said Governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the Governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the Governors and members of presidencies appointed by or under this act, shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the Governors or members in Council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no Governor or Governor in Council, shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such Governor or Governor in council, and then only until the decision of the Governor-General of India in Council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said Court of Directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his Majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as his Majesty shall think proper, to supply such vacancy; and that every person so appointed, shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities, as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal, without the approbation and consent of his Majesty.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or on any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the

The Governors of the Presidencies to have the powers and immunities of the present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make laws or grant money.

If Court of Directors neglect for two months to supply vacancy in any office, the King to appoint.

Power for the Court to make provisional appointments to any office.

Provisional appointments of

certain officers to be approved by his Majesty.

same respectively, and such appointments agree to revoke; provided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of Governor-General of India, Governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices, shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto, until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor-General and no successor upon the spot, the ordinary member of Council next in rank, to act as Governor-General

LXII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor-General of India, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said Governor-General, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor-General of India and Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting Governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of Governor-General of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting Governor-General foregoing his salary and allowances of a member of council for the same period.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor of any of the subordinate presidencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot

LXIII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the Governor, other than the Commander-in-Chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency, and if there shall be no council, then the secretaries of Government of the said presidency, who shall be senior in the said office or secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such Acting Governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied; such acting Governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other successor on the spot.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of an ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor-General in Council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and

advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held or enjoyed, at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council, who might not have been appointed by the said Court of Directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said Governor-General in Council, shall have and be invested, by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the Governors and Governors in Council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said Governors and Governors in Council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said Governor-General in Council in all cases whatsoever,

The Governor-General in Council to have the control over the presidencies.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governors or Governors in Council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, to propose to the said Governor-General in Council drafts of projects of any laws or regulations which the said Governors or Governors in Council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said Governor-General in Council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said Governor-General in Council thereon, to the Governor or Governor in Council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

Drafts of laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor-General in Council.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that when said Governor-General shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the Governors of those presidencies respectively, shall not by reason of such visit be suspended.

Powers of Governors of presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said Governors and Governors in Council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said Governor-General in Council, true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective Governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said Governor-General in Council as aforesaid, or as the said Governor-General in Council shall from time to time require.

Communications to be transmitted by Governors to Governor-General in Council.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General in Council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit, to be Deputy-Governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such Deputy-Governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

The Governor-General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as exigencies may require.

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said Governor-General in Council shall declare that it is expedient that the said

Provision in case the Governor-General in Council



shall declare it expedient for the Governor-General to visit any part of India without his Council.

Governor-General should visit any part of India unaccompanied by any member or members of the Council of India, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General in Council, previously to the departure of the said Governor-General, to nominate some member of the Council of India to be President of the said Council, in whom during the absence of the said Governor-General from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said Governor-General in assemblies of the said Council, shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said Governor-General in Council, by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the Governor-General alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said Governor-General in Council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the Governor-General, no law or regulation shall be made by the said President and Council, without the assent in writing of the said Governor-General.

The new presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories now subject to the Government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies, as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the Company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively, as if this act had not been passed.

Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the mutiny act.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all, the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall for all the purposes aforesaid, be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

Articles of war to be made by Governor-General in Council

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General in Council, from time to time to make articles of war for the Government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the Company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other the laws and regulations to be made by the said Governor-General in Council, under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said Governor-

General in Council any articles of war for or relating to the Government of the Company's native forces, which at the time of this act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by any writing under his sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board of Commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said Company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing, attested by the said President, shall, within eight days after the same shall be signed by his Majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the Chairman or Deputy-Chairman of the said Company.

His Majesty may remove any officer of the Company in India.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said Court of Directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said Company, but that the said Court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the said Company, appointed by his Majesty through the default of appointment of the said Court of Directors, shall not be dismissed or removed without his Majesty's approbation, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers, hereinafter named, the several salaries set against the names of such officers, subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively, as the said Court of Directors, with the sanction of the said Board, may at any time think fit: (that is to say)

Salaries of Governor-General, &c. fixed; to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

To the Governor-General of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees.

To each ordinary member of the Council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees.

To each Governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George Bombay, and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any Council to be appointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees:

And the salaries of the said officers respectively, shall commence from their respectively taking upon the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor for any such officers to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers and persons hereinafter named, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipment and voyage, such sums

Acceptance of gratuities a misdemeanor.

Passage money fixed.

of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively : (that is to say,)

To the Governor-General, five thousand pounds :

To each member of the Council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds :

To each Governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided also, that any Governor-General, Governor or member of Council appointed by or by virtue of this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of Governor-General, Governor or member of Council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

**LXXVII.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any Governor-General, Governor, or ordinary member of the Council of India, or any member of the Council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the Crown, or any public office of the said Company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said Company, the salary of his office of Governor-General of India, Governor or member of Council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

**Directors to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India.**

**LXXVIII.** And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall and may from time to time make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employment in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said Governor General in Council, Governors in Council, Governors, Commander-in-Chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act.

**Departure of Governor General &c. for Europe to be a resignation.**

**Regulation in India to be, by deed.**

**LXXIX.** And be it enacted, that the return to Europe, or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe of any Governor-General of India, Governor, member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, shall be deemed in law a regulation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any Governor-General or Governor, or member of Council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the Secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of the said office ; and that the salary and other allowances of any such Governor-General or other office respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender ; and that if any such Governor-General or member of Council of India, shall leave the said territories, or if any Governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company, shall leave the presidency to which he belongs on other then the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use ; and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to

which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made, to the representatives of their officers or servants, who having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence.

As to representatives of officers dying during absence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instructions of the said Court of Directors by any Governor-General of India, Governor, member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, by any other of the officers or servants of the said Company, unless cases of necessity; (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such orders or instructions as aforesaid); and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such Governor-General, Governor member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanour at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this act.

Disobedience of orders and breach of trust by officers or servants of the Company in India, misdemeanours

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his Majesty, to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the Government of the said Company on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack, and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca, without any licence whatever; provided that all subjects of his Majesty not natives of the said territories, shall, on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

Authority for his Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his Majesty, except the servants of the said Company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to, or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without licence from the said Board of Commissioners, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council of any of the said presidencies, for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of his Majesty, to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects shall be determined or revoked, unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

Subjects of his Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General in Council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said Court of Directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories, open to all his Majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his Majesty's

The Governor General in Council, with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open.

natural-born subjects, to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through, any place or places declared open, without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said Governor-General in Council shall, and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residence in the said territories of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulations to be made for the protection of natives

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor-General in Council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage in their persons, religions, or opinions.

Lands within the Indian territories may be purchased.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his Majesty, authorized to reside in the said territories, to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the said Governor-General in Council from enabling, by any laws or regulations or otherwise, any subjects of his Majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interest, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

No disabilities in respect of religion, colour or place of birth.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty, resident therein, shall by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said Governor-General in Council, shall, and he is hereby required forthwith to take, into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said Court of Directors drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said Court of Directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said Governor-General in Council their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said Court, and the said Court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, lay before both houses of Parliament, a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution, or proceedings thereon.

Respecting the incumbent

LXXXIX. And, whereas, the present diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office, without endangering his

health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the Bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said Bishop and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct Bishopricks, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors, as their metropolitan; be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two Bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of Madras and the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishopricks under the style and title of Bishop of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such Bishop respectively, the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

extent of the diocese of Calcutta.

If the King erects Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of Bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever, shall be accepted, received, or taken by such Bishop or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishops respectively shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

Such salaries to commence from time of taking office, and to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall, and they are required to, pay to the Bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage.

Passage money for each such Bishop.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such Bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

As to jurisdiction of such Bishops.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diocese of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively, within the limits of their respective dioceses, the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good Government of the ministers of the united church of England and Ireland therein.

The King empowered by letter patent to limit jurisdiction and functions.

The Bishop of  
Calcutta to be me-  
tropolitan in In-  
dia

XCIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan Bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively, shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall, at the time of their respective appointments to such Bishopricks, or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishop, take an oath of obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrants for  
bills or letters pa-  
tent appointing  
Bishops, to be coun-  
tersigned by the  
President.

XCv. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please His Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case shall be countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

The King may  
grant certain pen-  
sions to the Bishops  
of Madras or Bom-  
bay.

XCvi. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishop of Madras or Bombay respectively, who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years, the office of such Bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said Company.

Respecting sala-  
ry of a Bishop of  
Madras or Bombay  
dying within six  
months after  
arrival,

or after six months  
holding office in  
India.

XCvii. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen the said person nominated and appointed to be Bishop of either of the said Bishopricks of Madras or Bombay shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India for the purpose of taking upon him the office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such Bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such Bishop, such sum or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his salary, making up the full amount of one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such Bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable, out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said Bishop so dying be payable to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such Bishop for six calendar months.

As to residence  
of Bishop of Mad-  
ras or Bombay if

XCviii. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be transmitted to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as

Bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a Residence as Bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now an Archdeacon in the said territories, shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such Archdeacon shall, for the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence such Bishop.

translated to Calcutta.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a Bishop shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in India, than and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as he shall be required so to do by his Majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said united Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal, to be directed to the two remaining Bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies of the consecration for the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a Bishop.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a Bishop if resident in India appointed to a Bishoprick.

C. And be it enacted, that the expences of visitations to be made from time to time by the said Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be paid by the said Company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the Court of Directors of the said Company with the approbation of the Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Provision for expences of visitations.

CI. And be it enacted, that no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his archdeaconry any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees per annum. Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said Bishops and Archdeacons shall not succeed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees per annum.

No Archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 1,000 Rs. Rs

CII. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said Company at each of the presidencies of the said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said Company such salary as shall from time to time be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid, shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the Governor-General in Council from granting from time to time, with the sanction of the Court of Directors and of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians not being of the United Church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the establishment of each presidency.



The Governor-General in Council annually to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian establishments.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said Company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor-General of India in Council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January, in every year, make and transmit to the said Court of Directors a prospective estimate of the number of persons, who, in the opinion of the said Governor-General in Council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective Governments in India, in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereinafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said Board, and if not, then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said Board of Commissioners shall certify to the said Court of Directors what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said Company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said Board; and if the said Court of Directors shall not within one month after the receipt of such certificate nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Haileybury college, and what number shall be admitted students.

Additional students to be admitted to fill vacancies.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to add, in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said Court in the following year.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an examination and classed.

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college, shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners as the said Board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list, shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said Board, be supplied.

The Board to frame rules for the government of the college, and the examination and qualification of students.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby required forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said Governor-General in Council in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment

shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and all such plan, rules, regulations, and provisions respectively, shall be submitted to his Majesty in Council for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners with the approbation of his Majesty in Council.

**CVII.** And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions made as afore-said, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list, according to such priority, have the right of election to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

Students to be examined & classed.

The students to supply the vacancies in the service according to priority on the list, and to their president.

**CVIII.** And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

Sanction of appointment of professors.

**CIX.** And be it enacted, that every power, authority, and function by this or any other act or acts given to and vested in the said Court of Directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said Board of Commissioners as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactment conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said Court.

All powers of the Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board except patronage.

**CX.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said Board of Commissioners to give or cause to be given directions, ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said Board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said Company on account of the said Board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as hereinbefore is mentioned to attend upon the said Board during the winding-up of the commercial business of the said Company.

Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.

**CXI.** And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said

The Company to be called the East India Company.

United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of of the East India Company.

St Helena vested in the Crown

CXII. And be it enacted, that the island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said island, and all stores and property thereon fit or used for the service of the Government thereof, shall be vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such order as his Majesty in Council shall, from time to time issue in that behalf.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to office in any presidency.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company in the factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding if he had been a civil servant in such presidency or on such establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said Company.

Repeal of enactments for keeping a stock of tea

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, all enactments and provisions directing the said Company to provide for keeping a stock of tea shall be repealed.

King's Court authorized to admit advocates and attorneys without the company's licence

CXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice established by his Majesty's charters in the said territories to approve, admit, and control persons as barristers, advocates, and attorneys in such court without any licence from the said Company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal Court of Scotland, is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India, equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first day of May, in every year, lay before both houses of Parliament an account made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof at each of their several presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with what rates of interest they respectively carry and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said Court of Directors in respect thereof; and the said Court of Directors, under the direction and control of the said Board of Commissioners, shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimate in such manners as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said Company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall

shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the Governor-General of India, Governors, members of Council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as herein-before in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April next.

Commencement of Act

## 5TH & 6TH GULIELMI IV. CAP. LII.

An Act to authorize the Court of Directors of the *East India Company* to suspend the execution of the provisions of the Act of the third and fourth *William the Fourth*, chapter eighty-five, so far as they relate to the creation of the Government of *Agra*.

[31st August, 1831.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled *An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories*, till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, it is among other things enacted, that the territories then subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such Presidencies to be styled the Presidency of Agra, and whereas much difficulty has arisen in carrying such enactment into effect, and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge," be it therefore enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors of the East India Company, under the direction and Control of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to suspend the execution of the provisions of the said in part recited Act, so far as the same relates to the division of the said territories into two distinct Presidencies, and to the measures consequent thereupon for such time and from time, to time as the said Court of Directors, under the direction and control of the said Board of Commissioners, shall think fit.

East India Company may suspend Provisions of recited Act as to the division of the territories into two Presidencies

II. And be it further enacted, that for and during such time as the execution of such provisions aforesaid shall be suspended, by the authority aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, to appoint, from time to time, any servant of the East India company, who shall have been ten years in their service in India, to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces, now under the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and from time to time to

Governor-General, during such suspension, may appoint a Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces

declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such Lieutenant-Governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such Lieutenant-Governor as to the said Governor-General in Council may seem fit.

### 3 & 4 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 93.

#### An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India.

[28th August, 1833.]

"WHEREAS the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in tea, now enjoyed by the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, will cease from and after the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; and whereas it is expedient that the trade with China, and the trade in tea, should be open to all His Majesty's subjects, and that the restrictions imposed on the trade of His Majesty's subjects with places beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the *Streights of Magellan*, for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said Company, should be removed; " be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intitled *An Act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force, with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade, and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for the registering of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in India*, shall be repealed, except such Parts thereof as relate to *Asiatic sailors, lascars, being natives of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, but so as not to revive any Acts or parts of Acts by the said Act repealed; and except also as to such voyages and adventures as shall have been actually commenced under the authority of the said Act; and except as to any suits and proceedings which may have been commenced, and shall be depending on the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; and from and after the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the enactments herein-after contained shall come into operation.*

Repeal of the Act 1 G. 4 c. 80, except as herein mentioned

Repeal of Prohibitions upon the importation of tea and goods from China, imposed by 6 G. 4 c. 107 and 6 G. 4 c. 114.

II. And be it further enacted, that so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled, *An Act for the general Regulation of the Customs, as prohibits the importation of tea, unless from the place of its growth, and by the East India Company, and into the port of London; and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of goods from*

China, unless by the East India Company, and into the port of London; and also so much of the said Act as requires that the manifests of ships departing from places in China shall be authenticated by the chief supercargo of the East India Company; and also that so much of another Act passed in the said sixth year of the reign of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled An Act to regulate the trade of the British Possessions abroad, as prohibits the importation of tea into any of the British possessions in America, and into the island of Mauritius, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, and unless by the East India Company or with their licence, shall be, from and after the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, repealed; and thenceforth (notwithstanding any provision, enactment, matter, or thing made for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said Company, in any charter of the said Company, in the said Act or any other Act of Parliament continued,) it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to carry on trade with any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan.

All British subjects may carry on trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the person having the command of any ship or vessel arriving at any place, in the possession of or under the Government of the said Company shall make out, sign, and deliver to the principal officer of the customs, or other person thereunto lawfully authorized, a true and perfect list, specifying the names, capacities, and description of all persons who shall have been on board such ship or vessel at the time of its arrival; and if any person having the command of such ship or vessel shall not make out, sign, and deliver such list, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, one half, part of which penalty shall belong to such person or persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other half part to the said Company; and if the said Company shall inform or sue for the same, then the whole of the said penalty shall belong to the said Company.

List of Persons on board any ship arriving in India to be delivered to officers of customs

Penalty for neglect, 100*l*

IV. And be it enacted, that the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid, shall be recoverable by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in India or elsewhere, or in any Courts in India to which Jurisdiction may hereafter be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in that behalf, to be commenced in the county, presidency, colony, or settlement where such offender may happen to be, or by conviction in a summary way before two Justices of the Peace in the United Kingdom, or, in India, of the county or presidency where such Offender may happen to be; and upon such Conviction the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid, shall and may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and for want of such sufficient distress, every such offender may be committed to the common gaol or house of correction for the space of three calendar months.

Penalties how recoverable.

V. " And whereas it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of

Three Superintendents of the China trade to be appointed.

China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British authority in the said dominions; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any commission or commissions or warrant or warrants under his royal sign manual, to appoint not exceeding three of His Majesty's subjects to be superintendents of the trade of His Majesty's subjects to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief Superintendent), and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers, as His Majesty shall from time to time deem expedient.

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such order or orders, commission or commissions, as to His Majesty in Council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said superintendents, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects within any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the Government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and to create a Court of Justice with criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China; and to appoint one of the superintendents herein-before mentioned to be the officer to hold such Court, and other officers for executing the process thereof; and to grant such salaries to such officers as to His Majesty in Council shall appear reasonable.

VII. And be it enacted, that no Superintendent or Commissioner appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept for or in discharge of his duties any gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, other than the salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid, or be engaged in any trade or traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time, to impose, and to empower such persons as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to collect, and levy from or on account of any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of His Majesty's entering any port or place where the said superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such duty on tonnage and goods, as shall from time to time be specified in such order or orders, not exceeding in respect of tonnage the sum of five shillings for every ton, and not exceeding in respect of goods the sum of ten shillings for every one hundred pounds of the value of the same, the fund arising from the collection of which duties shall be appropriated, in such manner as His Majesty in Council shall

His Majesty  
in Council may  
issue orders and  
commissions to  
have force in China  
and regulations touching  
the trade.

and create a  
Court of Justice  
for trial of offences  
in that part

Superintendents,  
&c. not to accept  
gifts, or to  
trade.

A tonnage duty  
to be imposed, to  
be appropriated  
for the defraying  
the expenses of  
establishments in  
China.

direct, towards defraying the expences of the establishments by this Act authorized within the said dominions. Provided always, that every order in Council, issued by authority of this Act, shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and that every such Order in Council, and the amount of expence incurred, and of duties raised under this Act, shall be annually laid before both Houses of Parliament

IX. And be it enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, then and in every such case, such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such Court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office by an act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled *An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants*; and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority and in execution of this Act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other county or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the Jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have any cases of law.

Limitation of actions

24 G. 2. c. 41.

General issue.

If an action be brought after time limited, &c.

Treble costs.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 33<sup>d</sup> OF GEORGE III. CHAP. 25.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any Governor-General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed, in law, a resignation and avoidance of his office



employment ; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such Governor-General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent ; and that no act or declaration of any Governor-General, or Member of Council, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was so Governor-General, Governor, or Councillor, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the Secretary for the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office ; and that the salary and other allowances of any such Governor-General, or other officers, respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, surrender, and that if any such Governor-General, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said Company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, on other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

[This is in part repealed by the following act.]

ANNO PRIMO  
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.  
CAP. XLVII

**An Act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India. [12th July.]**

3 G 3 c 52

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for continuing in the East India Company for further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provisions for the good order and Government of towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and of another act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the fourth, intituled An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better Government of his Majesty's Indian territories, till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four; it is enacted, that "if any Governor, or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be made payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased*

3 & 4 W. 4

on the day of his leaving the said territories or the presidency to which he may have belonged ;" and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last mentioned act, that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence, and it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned ; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much and such part or parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of His said late Majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enacts that if any Governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the Company under the rank of Governor or Member of Council who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong in consequence of sickness, under such rules as may from time to time be established by the Governor-General in India in Council, or by the Governor in Council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or to the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Mauritius, or to the Islands of St. Helena ; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said Company, under such rank as aforesaid, who, with the permission of the Government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from the last mentioned presidency with a view to return to Europe, so as that the port of such departure for Europe shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been approved by the Court of Directors of the said Company, subject to the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the refunding, by any officer or servant of the said Company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said Court, subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant, to quit the presidency to which he shall belong, hath been

So much of the provisions of the recited acts, as prohibits the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company during their absence, shall not extend to cases of sickness ; nor to cases of officers quitting one presidency for another, in order to embark for Europe

No rule valid till approved by Court of Directors, subject to the control of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Power of the Court of Directors, subject to aforesaid control, to direct the refunding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules.

perly granted or obtained ; and such sum as the said Court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said Company, and shall be recoverable by them in any Court in like manner, as any debt may now or hereinafter shall be recovered by them.

## JURY ACT.

### 7 GEO. IV. CHAP. 37, A. D.

An act to regulate the appointment of Juries, in the East Indies, [5th May, 1826.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the thirteen year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe*, it is, among other things, enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the town of Calcutta, and not otherwise ; and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on juries within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the several Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, should be further extended, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be deemed capable of serving as Jurors on Grand and Petit Juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly ; any thing in the said act, or in any other act, Charter, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, that the respective Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging and service of such jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto as they respectively deem expedient and proper : provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such Court of Judicature, shall be certified under the hands and seals of the Judges of such Courts to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to be laid before His Majesty for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal ; and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the Grand Juries, in all cases, and all Juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

[This third Section is repealed by Section 2d of the following Act.]

## 2 &amp; 3 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 117.

An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, and of Juries, in the East Indies.

[16th August, 1832.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that other persons besides the covenanted servants of the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or other British Inhabitants of the East Indies, should be capable of being appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in the manner prescribed by law for the nomination and appointment of persons now eligible to the office of Justice of the Peace in the territories in the possession and under the Government of the said Company, and subject, except as to the taking of any oaths, to the other provisions of the law which relate to the said office, it shall and may be lawful or the Governor-General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, and the Governor in Council of Bombay, respectively for the time being, to nominate and appoint in the name of the King's Majesty his heirs and successors, any persons resident within the territories aforesaid, and not being the subjects of any foreign State, whom the said Governor-General in Council and Governors in Council respectively shall think properly qualified, and who will bind themselves by such oaths or solemn affirmations as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the said Governor-General in Council and Governor in Council respectively, to act within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, as Justices of the Peace; and the persons to be nominated and appointed to act as Justices of the Peace within and for the towns aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to act as such Justices of the Peace, but according only to the tenor of the respective Commissions wherein such persons shall be so nominated and appointed.

Governors in Council empowered to authorize any persons to act as Justices of the Peace.

II. "And whereas by an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to regulate the appointment of Juries in the East Indies*, it is amongst other things provided and enacted that the Grand Juries in all cases, and all Juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion; and whereas it is expedient to repeal such enactment; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, the said recited provision and enactment shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

7 G. 4 c. 37. S. 3 repealed as to limitation of jurors to Christians.

# REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEO. IV. CHAP. 33, A. D. 1828.

**An act to declare and settle the law respecting the liability of the real Estates of British subjects and others, situate within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners.**

[27th June, 1821.]

Whereas some doubt has arisen whether, and to what extent, the real estates of British subjects and others, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within, or being under the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, are liable, as assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners, and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it therefore, and it is hereby, declared and enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any British subject shall die seized of or entitled to any real estate, in houses, lands, or hereditaments, situate within, or being under the general civil jurisdiction of his Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George and Bombay, respectively, or whenever any person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos) shall die seized of or entitled to any such real estates situate within the local limits of the civil jurisdiction of the same Courts, respectively, such real estate of such British subjects, or other persons, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos,) is and shall be deemed assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the payment of his or her debts, whether by speciality or simple contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

II. And it is further declared and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British subject or other person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos,) to sell and dispose of such real estate, for the payment of such debts as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same estate to a purchaser, in as full and effectual a manner in law as the Testator or Intestate of such Executor or Administrator could or might have done in his life time.

III. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any suit or action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said Courts, respectively, against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, for the recovery of any debt or demand due and owing by such Testator or Intestate, in his life-time, and at the time of his death, such Executor or Administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such real estate, as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such estate, when sold by the Sheriff, as assets in the hands of such Executor or Administrator to be administered.

IV. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any such suit or action against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said Courts, respectively, to award and issue such writs of sequestration and execution against such houses, lands, and real effects of such Testator or Intestate, in the hand of such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered, and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively in the same manner as such Courts could and might have done in the life time of such Testator or Intestate, as aforesaid.

V. And it is further declared and enacted, that all conveyances and assurances of such real estate of such *British* subjects and other persons so dying, seized or entitled, as aforesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos), situate within, or being under the general or local jurisdiction of such Courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by Executors and Administrators of such deceased *British* subjects, and other persons as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same force, validity, and effect in law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased persons in their life time.

VI. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that neither this act, nor any thing herein contained, shall be construed to operate as, or have the effect of changing or altering the legal quality, nature, or tenure of any lands, houses, estates, rights, interests, or any other subject of property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of real property, if, by law, before the passing of this act, the same or any of them were personal property; but that the law in that respect shall be and continue the same as if this act had not passed.

## APPROPRIATION OF UNCLAIMED PRIZE-MONEY

6TH GEO. IV. CHAP. 50.

*An Act for regulating the appropriation of certain unclaimed shares of prize money acquired by soldiers or seamen in the service of the East India Company.*

Sec. 1. Prize money (of soldiers) remaining in the hands of agents in India, to be paid over to the East-India Company at the settlements where such agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's fund.

Sec. 2. That belonging to officers or men in the Company's sea service, to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Popular Hospital.

Sec. 3. States the time when such payments to the Company are to be made.

Sec. 5. Required accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12. Not to bar claims to Prize-Money made within six years after the same may have been paid over to the Company.

## 3 &amp; 4 GULIELMI IV CAP. LV.

## An Act for the registering of British vessels.

[28th August, 1833.]

6 C 4 c 110

Commencement  
of Act.

“ WHEREAS an Act was passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act for the registering of British vessels*, whereby the laws in relation to the registration of British vessels were consolidated and amended; and whereas since the passing of the said Act divers Acts for the further amendment of the law have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to the trade and commerce of the country that the said Acts should be consolidated into one Act; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that this Act shall commence upon the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, except where any other commencement is herein particularly directed.

No vessel to  
enjoy privileges  
until registered

4 C 4 c 41,

11. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall be entitled to any of the privileges or advantages of a British-registered ship, unless the person or persons claiming property therein shall have caused the same to have been registered in virtue of the said Act, or of an Act passed in the fourth year of His said late Majesty's reign, intituled *An Act for the registering of British vessels*, or until such person or persons shall have caused the same to be registered in manner herein-after mentioned, and shall have obtained a certificate of such registry from the person or persons authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate as hereinafter directed; the form of which certificate shall be as follows; *videlicet*.

Form of Certificate  
of Registry

“ This is to certify, that in pursuance of an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled *An Act* [*here insert the title of this Act, the names, occupation, and residence of the subscribing owners*], having made and subscribed the declaration required by the said Act, and having declared that [*he or they*] together with [*names occupations, and residence of non-subscribing owners*] [*is or are*] sole owner or owners, in the proportions specified on the back hereof, of the ship or vessel called the [*ship's name*] of [*place to which the vessel belongs*], which is of the burthen of [*number of tons*], and whereof [*master's name*] is master, and that the said ship or vessel was [*when and where built, or condemned as prize, referring to builder's certificate, judges' certificate or certificate or lost registry, then delivered up to be cancelled*], and [*name and employment of surveying officer*] having certified to us that the said ship or vessel has [*number*] decks and [*number*] masts, that her length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the stern post aloft is [*number of feet and inches*], her breadth at the broadest part [*stating whether that be above or below the main wales*] is [*number of feet and inches*], her [*height between decks if more than one deck, or depth in the hold if only one deck*] is [*number of feet and inches*], that she is [*how rigged*] rigged with a [*standing or running*] bowsprit, is

[description of stern] sterned, [carvel or clincher] built, has [whether any or no] gallery, and [kind of head, if any] head; and the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description, and having caused sufficient security to be given as is required by the said Act, the said ship or vessel called the [name] has been duly registered at the port of [name of port]. Certified under our hands at the Custom House in the said port of [name of port] this [date] day of [name of month] in the year [words at length]."

' [Signed] Collector.

' [Signed] Controller.'

And on the Back of such Certificate of Registry there shall be an Account of the Parts or Share held by each of the Owners mentioned and described in such Certificate, in the Form and Manner following :

Names of the several owners within mentioned.		Number of sixty-fourth shares held by each owner.	
' [Name	.. .. .	.. .. .	Thirty two.
' [Name	.. .. .	.. .. .	Sixteen.
' [Name	.. .. .	.. .. .	Eight.
' [Name	.. .. .	.. .. .	Eight.]
		' [Signed]	Collector.'
		' [Signed]	Controller.'

III. And be it further enacted, that the persons authorized and required to make such registry and grant such certificate shall be the several persons herein-after mentioned and described; (that is to say,)

Persons authorized to make registry and grant certificates

The Collector and Controller of His Majesty's Customs in any port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in the Isle of Man respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

In the United Kingdom and Isle of Man

The principal officers of His Majesty's Customs in the Island of Guernsey or Jersey, together with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief of those islands respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

In Guernsey, &c..

The Collector and Controller of His Majesty's Customs of any port in the British possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, or the Collector of any such port at which no appointment of a Controller has been made, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered :

In Colonies in Asia, Africa, and America.

The Collector of duties at any port in the territories under the Government of the East India Company, within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, or any other person of the rank in the said Company's service of senior merchant, or of six years standing in the said service, being respectively, appointed to act in the execution of this Act by any of the Governments of the said Company, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

In territories of E. I. Company.

The Collector of duties at any British possession within the said limits, and not under the Government of the said Company and at which a Custom House is not established, together with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief

In other Places within the limits of the Charter :



of such possession, in respect of Ships or vessels to be there registered :

In Malta, Gibraltar, &c.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief of Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland, and Cape of Good Hope respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered :

Limitation as to vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland.

Provided always, that no ship or vessel to be registered at Heligoland, except such as is wholly of the build of that place, and that ships or vessels, after having been registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, shall not be registered elsewhere ; and that ships or vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland shall not be entitled to the privileges and advantages of British ships in any Trade between the said United Kingdom and any of the British possessions in America : provided also, that wherever in and by this Act it is directed or provided, that any

Certain Powers of Collectors and Controllers, by whom to be exercised in certain cases

act, matter, or thing shall and may be done or performed by, to, or with any Collector and Controller of His Majesty's Customs, the same shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the several persons respectively herein-before authorized and required to make registry, and to grant certificates of registry as aforesaid, and according as the same act, matter, or thing is to be done or performed at the said several and respective places, and within the jurisdiction of the said several persons respectively : provided, also, that wherever in and by this Act it is directed or provided that any act, matter, or thing shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, the same shall or may be done or performed by, to, or with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of any place where any ship or vessel may be registered under the authority of this act, so far as such act, matter, or thing can be applicable to the registering of any ship or vessel at such place.

Powers of Commissioners of Customs in United Kingdom given to Governors, &c. Aboard.

Ships exercising privileges before registry to be forfeited.

IV. And be it further enacted, that in case any ship or vessel not being duly registered, and not having obtained such certificate of registry as aforesaid, shall exercise any of the privileges of a British ship, the same shall be subjected to forfeiture, and also all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel to the same ship or vessel belonging, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of His Majesty's Customs : provided always, that nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to affect the privileges of any ship or vessel which shall, prior to the commencement of this Act, have been registered by virtue of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act for the registering of British vessels*.

but not to effect vessels registered under previous Act.

What ships are entitled to be registered.

V. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall be registered or having been registered shall be deemed to be duly registered, by virtue of this Act, except such as are wholly of the said United Kingdom, or of the Isle of Man, or of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or of some of the colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in Asia, Africa, or America, or of Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, which belonged to His Majesty, his heirs or successors, at the time of the building of such ships or vessels, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any Court of Admiralty as prize of war, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any competent Court as forfeited for the breach of the laws made for the prevention of

the Slave Trade, and which shall wholly belong and continue wholly to belong to His Majesty's subjects duly entitled to the owners of ships or vessels registered by virtue of this Act.

VI. And be it further enacted, that no Mediterranean pass shall be issued for the use of any ship, as being a ship belonging to Malta or Gibraltar, except such as be duly registered at those places respectively, or such as, not being entitled to be so registered, shall have wholly belonged, before the tenth day of October One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and shall have continued wholly to belong to persons actually residing at those places respectively, as inhabitants thereof, and entitled to be owners of British ships there registered, or who, not being so entitled, shall have so resided upwards of fifteen years prior to the said tenth day of October one thousand eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Mediterranean pass may be issued at Malta or Gibraltar for certain ships only.

VII. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel shall continue to enjoy the privileges of a British ship after the same shall have been repaired in a foreign country, if such repairs shall exceed the sum of twenty shillings for every ton of the burthen of the said ship or vessel, unless such repairs shall have been necessary by reason of extraordinary damage sustained by such ship or vessel during her absence from His Majesty's dominions, to enable her to perform the voyage in which she shall have been engaged, and to return to some port or place in the said dominions; and whenever any ship or vessel which has been so repaired in a foreign country shall arrive at any port in His Majesty's dominions as a British-registered ship or vessel, the master or other person having the command or charge of the same shall, upon the first entry thereof, report to the Collector and Controller of His Majesty's Customs at such port, that such ship or vessel has been so repaired, under penalty of twenty shillings for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel, according to the admeasurement thereof; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, that such ship or vessel was seaworthy at the time when she last departed from any port or place in His Majesty's dominions, and that no greater quantity of such repairs have been done to the said vessel than was necessary as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances, to direct the Collector and Controller of the port where such ship or vessel shall have arrived, or where she shall then be, to certify on the certificate of the registry of such ship or vessel, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs that the privileges of the said ship or vessel have not been forfeited, notwithstanding the repairs which have been done to the same in a foreign country.

Foreign repairs not to exceed 20s. per ton

The master, on the arrival, to report such repairs.

Necessity of such repairs to be proved to Commissioners of Customs.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that if any ship or vessel registered under the authority of this or any other Act, shall be deemed or declared to be stranded or unseaworthy, and incapable of being recovered, or repaired to the advantage of the owners thereof, and shall for such reasons be sold by order or decree of any competent Court for the benefit of the owners of such ship or vessel or other persons interested therein, the same shall be taken and deemed to be a ship or vessel lost or broken up to all

Ships declared unseaworthy to be deemed ships lost or broken up.

intents and purposes within the meaning of this act, and shall never again be entitled to the privileges of a British-built ship for any purposes of trade or navigation.

British ships captured not to be again entitled to registry, but ships condemned in Courts of Admiralty, may be registered.

IX. And be it further enacted, that no British ship or vessel which has been or shall hereafter be captured by and become prize to an enemy or sold to foreigners shall again be entitled to the privileges of a British ship: provided always, that nothing contained in this Act shall extend to prevent the registering of any ship or vessel whatever which shall afterwards be condemned in any Court of Admiralty as prize of war, or in any competent Court, for breach of laws made for the prevention of the Slave Trade.

Ships shall be registered at the port to which they belong

Commissioners of Customs may permit registry at other ports.

Book of registers to be kept, and accounts to be transmitted to Commissioners

X. And be it further enacted, that no such registry shall hereafter be made, or certificate thereof granted, by any person or persons herein-before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate, in any other port or place than the port or place to which such ship or vessel shall properly belong, except so far as relates to such ships or vessels as shall be condemned as prizes in any of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, which ships or vessels shall be registered in manner herein after directed, but that all and every registry and certificate made and granted in any port or place to which any such ship or vessel does not properly belong, shall be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes, unless the officers aforesaid shall be specially authorized and empowered to make such registry and grant such certificate in any other port by an order in writing under the hands of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, which order the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to issue, if they shall see fit; and at every port where registry shall be made in pursuance of this Act, a book shall be kept by the Collector and Controller, in which all the particulars contained in the form of the certificate of the registry herein-before directed to be used, shall be duly entered; and every registry shall be numbered in progression, beginning such progressive numeration at the commencement of each and every year; and such Collector and Controller shall forthwith, or within one month at the farthest, transmit to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, a true and exact copy, together with the number of every certificate which shall be by them so granted.

Port to which vessels shall be deemed to belong.

Change of subscribing owners to require registry *de novo*.

If registry *de novo* cannot be made, ship may go on one voyage with permission indorsed on certificate of Registry.

XI. And be it further enacted, that every ship or vessel shall be deemed to belong to some port at or near to which some or one of the owners, who shall make and subscribe the declaration required by this Act before registry be made, shall reside; and whenever such owner or owners shall have transferred all his or their share or shares in such ship or vessel, the same shall be registered *de novo* before such ship or vessel shall sail or depart from the port to which she shall then belong, or from any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom, or the same colony, plantation, island, or territory as the said port shall be in: provided always, that if the owner or owners of such ship or vessel cannot in sufficient time comply with the requisites of this Act, so that registry may be made before it shall be necessary for such ship or vessel to sail or depart upon another voyage, it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller of the port where such ship or vessel may then be to certify upon the back of the existing certificate

of registry of such ship or vessel, that the same is to remain in force for the voyage upon which the said ship or vessel is then about to sail or depart : provided also, that if any ship or vessel shall be built in any of the colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in Asia, Africa, or America, to His Majesty belonging, for owners residing in the United Kingdom, and the master of such ship or vessel, or the agent for the owner or owners thereof, shall have produced to the Collector and Controller of the port, at or near to which such ship or vessel was built, the certificate of the builder required by this Act, and shall have made and subscribed a declaration before such Collector and Controller of the names and descriptions of the principal owners of such ship or vessel, and that she is the identical ship or vessel mentioned in such certificate of the builder, and that no foreigner, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has any interest therein ; the Collector and Controller of such port, shall cause such ship or vessel to be surveyed and measured in like manner as is directed, for the purpose of registering any ship or vessel, and shall give the master of such ship or vessel, a certificate under their hands and seals, purporting to be under the authority of this Act, and stating when and where and by whom such ship or vessel was built, the description, tonnage, and other particulars required on registry of any ship or vessel, and such certificate shall have all the force and virtue of a certificate of registry, under this Act, during the term of two years, unless such ship shall sooner arrive at some place in the United Kingdom ; and such Collector and Controller shall transmit a copy of such certificate to the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs.

XII. And be it further enacted, that no person who has taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state, except under the terms of some capitulation, unless he shall afterwards become a denizen or naturalized subject of the United Kingdom, by His Majesty's letters patent or by Act of Parliament, nor any person usually residing in any country not under the dominion of His Majesty, His Heirs and successors, unless he be a member of some British factory, or agent for or partner in any house or copartnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be entitled to be owner, in whole or in part, directly, or indirectly, of any ship or vessel required and authorized to be registered by virtue of this Act ; save and except that it shall be lawful for any person who was a member of the Company of Merchants trading to the Levant Seas at the time of its dissolution, and who was a resident at any of the factories of the said Company, to continue to hold any share or shares in any British-registered ship of which at the time of such residence he was an owner or part owner, although such person shall continue to reside at any of the places where such factories had existed, prior to the dissolution of the said Company.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that no registry shall henceforth be made, or certificate granted, until the following declaration be made and subscribed, before the person or persons herein-before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate respectively, by the owner of such ship or vessel, if such ship or vessel is owned by or belongs to one person only, or in case there shall be two joint owners, then by both of such joint owners, if both shall be resident within twenty miles of the

*Persons residing in foreign countries, may not be owners, unless members of British factories, or agents for or partners in British houses, or member of merchants trading to the Levant Seas.*

*Declaration to be made by/ subscribing owner previous to registry.*

Proportion of  
owners who shall  
subscribe and take  
the declaration.

port or place where such registry is required, or by one of such owners if one or both of them shall be resident at a greater distance from such port or place; or if the number of such owners or proprietors shall exceed two, then by the greater part of the number of such owners, or proprietors, if the greater number of them shall be resident within twenty miles of such port or place, as aforesaid, not in any case exceeding three of such owners or proprietors, unless a greater number shall be desirous to join in making and subscribing the said declaration, or by one of such owners, if all, or all except one, shall be resident at a greater distance:

Form of declaration.

"I, A. B. of [place of residence and occupation] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [name] [of port or place], whereof [master's name] is at present Master, being [kind of build, burthen, et cetera, as described in the certificate of the surveying officer,] was [when and where built, or if prize or forfeited, capture and condemnation as such], and that I, the said A. B., [and the other owners names and occupations, if any, and where they respectively reside, videlicet, town, place, or parish, and county, or if member of and resident in any factory in foreign parts, or in any foreign town or city, being an agent for or partner in any house or copartnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, the name of such factory, foreign town, or city, and the names of such house or copartnership] am sole owner of the said vessel, and that no other Person or persons whatever hath or have any right, title, interest, shares, or property therein or thereto; and that I, the said A. B., truly am *bonâ fide* a subject of Great Britain; and that I, the said A. B., have not taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state whatever [except under the terms of some capitulation, describing the particulars thereof], or that since my taking [or his or their taking] the oath of allegiance to [naming the foreign states respectively to which he or any of the said owners shall have taken the same] I have [or he or they hath or have] become a denizen [or naturalized subject or subjects, as the case may be] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by His Majesty's letters patent or by an Act of Parliament [naming the times when such letters of denization have been granted respectively, or the year or years in which such Act or Acts for naturalisation have passed respectively]; and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share or part interest in the said ship or vessel."

Provided always, that if it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel belonging to any corporate body in the United Kingdom, the following declaration, in lieu of the declaration herein-before directed, shall be taken and subscribed by the secretary or other proper officer of such corporate body; (that is to say,)

"I, A. B., Secretary or officer of [name of company or corporation] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [name] of [port] whereof [master's name] is at present Master, being [kind of build, burthen, et cetera, as described in the certificate of the surveying officer,] was [when and where built, or, if prize or forfeited, capture and condemnation as such], and that the same doth wholly and truly belonging to [name of company or corporation]."

XIV. And be it further enacted, that in case the required number of joint owners or proprietors of any ship or vessel shall not personally attend to make and subscribe the declaration hereinbefore directed to be made and subscribed, then and in such case such owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, as shall personally attend and make and subscribe the declaration aforesaid, shall further declare, that the part owner or part owners of such ship or vessel then absent, is or are not resident within twenty miles of such port or place, and hath or have not, to the best of his or their knowledge or belief, wilfully absented himself or themselves, in order to avoid the making the declaration hereinbefore directed to be made and subscribed, or is or are prevented by illness from attending to make and subscribe the said declaration.

Addition to declaration in case the required number of owners do not attend.

XV. And in order to enable the Collector and Controller of His Majesty's customs to grant a certificate, truly and accurately describing every ship or vessel to be registered in pursuance of this Act, and also to enable all other officers of His Majesty's customs, on due examination, to discover whether any such ship or vessel is the same with that for which a certificate is alleged to have been granted, be it enacted, that, previous to the registering or granting of any certificate of registry as aforesaid, some one or more person or persons appointed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs (taking to his or their assistance, if he or they shall judge it necessary, one or more person or persons skilled in the building and admeasurement of ships,) shall go on board of every such ship or vessel as is to be registered, and shall strictly and accurately examine and admeasure every such ship or vessel as to all and every particular contained in the form of the certificate herein before directed, in the presence of the master, or of any other person who shall be appointed for that purpose, on the part of the owner or owners, or, in his or their absence, by the said master; and shall deliver a true and just account in writing of all such particulars of the build, description, and admeasurement of every such ship or vessel, as are specified in the form of the certificate above recited to the Collector and Controller authorized as aforesaid to make such registry and grant such certificate of registry; and the said master, or other person attending on the part of the owner or owners, is hereby required to sign his name also to the certificate of such surveying or examining officer, in testimony of the truth thereof, provided such master or other person shall consent and agree to the several particulars set forth and described therein.

Vessels to be surveyed previous to registry.

Certificate of survey to be given;

owner or master concurring therein.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of ships or vessels the rule for admeasurement shall be as follows; (that is to say,) the length shall be taken on a straight line along the rabbet of the keel, from the back of the main stern-post to a perpendicular line from the fore part of the main stem under the bowsprit, from which, subtracting three-fifths of the breadth, the remainder shall be esteemed the just length of the keel to find the tonnage; and the breadth shall be taken from the outside of the outside plank in the broadest part of the ship, whether that shall be above or below the main wales, exclusive of all manner of doubling planks that

Mode of admeasurement to find tonnage

may be wrought upon the sides of the ship; then multiplying the length of the keel by the breadth so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and dividing the whole by ninety-four, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage.

Mode of ascer-  
taining tonnage  
when vessels are  
afloat

XVII. And whereas it would in some cases endanger ships or vessels to cause them to be laid on shore, be it therefore enacted, that in case where it may be necessary to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel when afloat, according to the foregoing rule, the following method shall be observed; (that is to say,) drop a plumb line over the stern of the ship, and measure the distance between such line and the after part of the sternpost at the load watermark, then measure from the top of the plumb line, in a parallel direction with the water, to a perpendicular point immediately over the load watermark at the fore part of the main stem, subtracting from such measurement the above distance, the remainder will be the ship's extreme length, from which is to be deducted three inches for every foot of the load draught of water for the rake abaft, also three-fifths of the ship's breadth for the rake forward, the remainder shall be esteemed the just length of the keel to find the tonnage; and the breadth shall be taken from outside to outside of the plank in the broadest part of the ship, whether that shall be above or below the main wales, exclusive of all manner of sheathing or doubling that may be wrought on the side of the ship; then multiplying the length of the keel for tonnage by the breadth, so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and dividing by ninety-four, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage.

Engine room in  
steam vessels to be  
deducted.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in each of the several rules herein-before prescribed, when used for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of any ship or vessel propelled by steam, the length of the engine-room shall be deducted from the whole length of such ship or vessel, and the remainder shall, for such purpose, be deemed the whole length of the same.

Tonnage when  
so ascertained to  
be ever after deem-  
ed the tonnage.

XIX. And be it further enacted, that whenever the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall have been ascertained according to the rule herein prescribed (except in the case of ships or vessels which have been admeasured afloat), such account of tonnage shall ever after be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel, and shall be repeated in every subsequent registry of such ship or vessel, unless it shall happen that any alteration has been made in the form and burthen of such ship or vessel, or it shall be discovered that the tonnage of such ship or vessel had been erroneously taken and computed.

Bond to be given  
at the time of re-  
gistry.

XX. And be it further enacted, that at the time of the obtaining of the certificate of registry, as aforesaid, sufficient security by bond shall be given to His Majesty, His Heirs and successors, by the master and such of the owners, as shall personally attend, as is herein-before required, such security to be approved of and taken by the person or persons herein-before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate of registry at the port or place in which such certificate shall be granted, in the penalties following; (that is to say,) if such ship or vessel shall be a decked vessel, or be above the burthen of fifteen tons and not exceeding fifty tons, then in the penalty of one hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of fifty tons and not exceeding one hundred tons, then in the penalty of

three hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of one hundred tons and not exceeding two hundred tons, then in the penalty of five hundred pounds; if exceeding the burthen of two hundred tons and not exceeding three hundred tons, then in the penalty of eight hundred pounds; and if exceeding the burthen of three hundred tons, then in the penalty of one thousand pounds; and the condition of every such bond shall be, that such certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whatever, and that the same shall be solely made use of for the service of the ship or vessel for which it is granted; and that in case such ship or vessel shall be lost, or taken by the enemy, burnt, or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, or shall on any account have lost and forfeited the privileges of a British ship, or shall have been seized and legally condemned for illicit trading, or shall have been taken in execution for debt and sold by due process of law, or shall have been sold to the Crown, or shall under any circumstances have been registered *de novo*, the certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within one month after the arrival of the master in any port or place in His Majesty's dominions, to the Collector and Controller of some port in Great Britain, or of the Isle of Man, or of the British plantations, or to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey; and that if any foreigner, or any person or persons for the use and benefit of any foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole or to any part or share of or any interest in such ship or vessel, and the same shall be within the limits of any port of Great Britain, or of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or of the British colonies, plantations, islands, or territories aforesaid, then and in such case the certificate of registry shall, within seven days after such purchase or transfer of property in such ship or vessel, be delivered up to the person or persons herein-before authorized to make registry and grant certificate of registry, at such port or place respectively, as aforesaid; and if such ship or vessel shall be in any foreign port when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then that the certificate shall be delivered up to the British consul or other chief British Officer resident at or nearest to such foreign port; or if such ship or vessel shall be at sea when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then that the certificate shall be delivered up to the British Consul or other chief British officer at the foreign port or place in or at which the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall first arrive after such purchase or transfer of property at sea, immediately after his arrival at such foreign port; but if such master, or other person who had the command thereof at the time of such purchase or transfer of property at sea, shall not arrive at a foreign port, but shall arrive at some port of Great Britain, or of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, or of His Majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, then that the certificate shall be delivered up, in manner aforesaid, within fourteen days after the arrival of such ship or vessel, or of the person who had the command thereof, in any port of great Britain, or of the Islands of Guernsey,

Conditions that the certificate shall be solely made use of for the service of the vessel, or given up to be cancelled in certain cases.



Jersey, or Man, or of any of His Majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories. Provided always, that if it shall happen that at the time of registry of any ship or vessel, the same shall be at any other port than the port to which she belongs, so that the master of such ship or vessel cannot attend at the port of registry to join with the owner or owners in such bond as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to give a separate bond to the like effect, at the port where such ship or vessel may then be, and the Collector and Controller of such other port shall transmit such bond to the Collector and Controller of the port where such ship or vessel is to be registered, and such bond, and the bond also given by the owner or owners, shall, together, be of the same effect against the master and owner or owners, or either of them, as if they had bound themselves jointly and severally in one bond.

If any ship put the time of registry, be at any other port than that of registry, the master may there give bond.

"XXI. And be it further enacted, that when and so often as the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel registered in manner hereinbefore directed, shall be changed, the master or owner of such ship or vessel, shall deliver to the person or persons hereinbefore authorized to make such registry and grant such certificates of registry at the port where such change shall take place, the certificate of registry belonging to such ship or vessel, who shall thereupon indorse and subscribe a memorandum of such change, and shall forthwith give notice of the same to the proper officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel was last registered pursuant to this act, who shall likewise make a memorandum of the same in the book of registers which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs. Provided always, that before the name of such new master shall be indorsed on the certificate of registry, he shall be required to give and shall give a bond in the like penalties and under the same conditions as are contained in the bond hereinbefore required to be given at the time of registry of any ship or vessel.

Bonds liable to same duties of stamps as bonds for customs.

"XXII. And be it further enacted, that all bonds required by this act, shall be liable to the same duties of stamps as bonds given for or in respect of the duties of customs are or shall be liable to under any act for the time being in force for granting duties of stamp.

Certificate of registry, to be given up by all persons as directed by the bond.

"XXIII. And be it further enacted, that if any persons whatever shall at any time have possession of and wilfully detain any certificate of registry granted under this or any other Act, which ought to be delivered up to be cancelled according to any of the conditions of the bond hereinbefore required to be given upon the registry of any ship or vessel, such person is hereby required and enjoined to deliver up such certificate of registry in manner directed by the conditions of such bond in the respective cases and under the respective penalties therein provided.

Name of vessel which has been registered, never afterwards to be changed, and to be painted on the

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any owner or owners of any ship or vessel to give any name to such ship or vessel other than that by which she was first registered in pursuance of this or any other act; and that the owner or owners of all and every ship or vessel which shall be so registered

shall, before such ship or vessel after such registry, shall begin to take in any cargo, paint or cause to be painted, in white or yellow letters, of a length of not less than four inches, upon a black ground on some conspicuous part of the stern, the name by which such ship or vessel shall have been registered pursuant to this act; and the port to which she belongs, in a distinct and legible manner, and shall so keep and preserve the same; and that if such owner or owners, or master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall permit such ship or vessel to begin to take in any cargo before the name of such ship or vessel has been so painted as aforesaid, or shall wilfully alter, erase, obliterate, or in any wise hide or conceal, or cause or procure or permit the same to be done (unless in the case of square-rigged vessels in time of war), or shall in any written or printed paper, or other document, describe such ship or vessel by any name other than that by which she was first registered pursuant to this act, or shall verbally describe, or cause or procure or permit such ship or vessel to be described, by any other name to any officer or officers of His Majesty's revenue in the due execution of his or their duty, then and in every such case, such owner or owners, or master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Penalty for omission, 100£

XXV. And be it further enacted, that all and every person or persons who shall apply for a certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel, shall, and they are hereby required to, produce, to the person or persons authorized to grant such certificate, a true and full account, under the hand of the builder of such ship or vessel, of the proper denomination, and of the time when, and the place where, such ship or vessel was built, and also an exact account of the tonnage of such ship or vessel, together with the name of the first purchaser or purchasers thereof (which account such builder is hereby directed and required to give under his hand, on the same being demanded by such person or persons so applying for a certificate as aforesaid), and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the person or persons herein-before authorized to grant such certificate, that the ship or vessel for which such certificate is required, is the same with that which is so described by the builder as aforesaid.

Builder's certificate of particulars of ship.

Declaration to be made thereto.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, that if the certificate of registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be found or obtained for the use of such ship or vessel when needful, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, such Commissioners shall and may permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, and a certificate thereof to be granted; provided always, that if such ship or vessel be absent and far distant from the port to which she belongs, or by reason of the absence of the owner or owners, or of any other impediment, registry of the same cannot then be made in sufficient time, such Commissioners shall and may grant a licence for the present use of such ship or vessel, which licence shall, for the time and to the extent specified therein, and no longer, be of the same force and virtue as a certificate of registry granted under this act; provided always, that before such registry *de novo* be made, the owner or

Certificate of registry lost or mislaid.

Commissioners may permit registry *de novo*;

or grant a licence.

Bond respecting lost certificate of registry.

## Condition

Declaration to be made before licence be granted

Before licence be granted ship to be surveyed as if for registry.

and registry may be made after departure of the ship.

and 'certificate transmitted to be exchanged for licence

Persons' detaining certificate of registry, to forfeit 100*l*

owners and masters, shall give bond to the Commissioners aforesaid in such sums as to them shall seem fit, with a condition, that if the certificate of registry shall at any time afterwards be found, the same shall be forthwith deliver, to the proper officers of His Majesty's customs, to be cancelled, and that no illegal use has been or shall be made thereof, with his or their privity or knowledge; and further, that before any such licence shall be granted, as aforesaid, the master of such ship or vessel, shall also make and subscribe a declaration that the same has been registered as a British ship, naming the port where and the time when such registry was made, and all the particulars contained in the certificate thereof, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall also give such bond and with the same conditions as is before mentioned; provided also, that before any such licence shall be granted such ship or vessel shall be surveyed in like manner as if a registry *de novo* were about to be made thereof; and the certificate of such survey shall be preserved by the Collector and Controllor of the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong; and in virtue thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, and they are hereby required, to permit such ship or vessel to be registered after her departure, whenever the owner or owners shall personally attend to take and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, and shall also comply with all other requisites of this act, except so far as relates to the bond to be given by the master of such ship or vessel; which certificate of registry the said Commissioners shall and may transmit to the Collector and Controllor of any other port, to be by them given to the master of such ship or vessel, upon his giving such bond, and delivering up the licence which had been granted for the then present use of such ship or vessel.

XXXII. " And whereas it is not proper that any person, under any pretence whatever, should detain the certificate or register of any ship or vessel, or hold the same for any purpose other than the lawful use and navigation of the ship or vessel for which it was granted, be it therefore enacted, that in case any person who shall have received or obtained, by any means or for any purpose whatever, the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel (whether such person shall claim to be the master or to be the owner or one of the owners of such ship or vessel, or not,) shall wilfully detain and refuse to deliver up the same to the proper officers of His Majesty's customs, for the purposes of such ship or vessel, as occasion shall require, or to the person or persons having the actual command, possession, and management of such ship or vessel as the ostensible and reputed master, or as the ostensible and reputed owner or owners thereof, it may and shall be lawful to and for any such last-mentioned person to make complaint on oath, of such detainer and refusal, to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the place, where such detainer and refusal shall be in Great Britain or Ireland, or to any member of the Supreme Court of Justice or any Justice of the Peace in the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, or Man, or in any colony, plantation, Island, or territory, to His Majesty belonging, in Asia, Africa, or America, or in Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, where such detainer and refusal shall be in any of the places last mentioned; and on such complaint, the said Justice or other Magistrate, shall and is hereby required, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the person so complained

against to be brought before him to be examined touching such detainer and refusal; and if it shall appear to the said Justice or other Magistrate, on examination of such person or otherwise, that the said certificate of registry is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully detained by the said person, such person shall be thereof convicted, and shall forfeit, and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, and on failure of payment thereof, he shall be committed to the common jail, there to remain without bail or mainprize for such time as the said Justice or other Magistrate shall in his discretion deem proper, not being less than three months nor more than twelve months; and the said Justice or other Magistrate shall, and he is hereby required to, certify the aforesaid detainer, refusal, and conviction to the person or persons, who granted such certificate of registry for such ship or vessel, who shall on the terms and conditions of law being complied with, make registry of such ship or vessel *de novo*, and grant a certificate thereof conformably to law, notifying on the back of such certificate the ground upon which the ship or vessel was so registered *de novo*; and if the person who shall have detained and refused to deliver up such certificate of registry as aforesaid, or shall be verily believed to have detained the same, shall have absconded, so that the said warrant of the Justice or other Magistrate cannot be executed upon him, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, or otherwise, in their discretion, to grant a licence for the present use of such ship or vessel in like manner as is herein-before provided in the case where the certificate of registry is lost or mislaid."

Justice to certify detainer, and ship to be registered *de novo*.

If person detaining certificate have absconded, ship may be re-registered as in case of lost certificate.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any ship or vessel, after she shall have been registered pursuant to the directions of this act, shall in any manner whatever be altered so as not to correspond with all the particulars contained in the certificate of her registry, in such case such ship or vessel shall be registered *de novo*, in manner herein-before required, as soon as she returns to the port to which she belongs, or to any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom or in the same colony, plantation, island, or territory, as the said port shall be in, on failure whereof such ship or vessel shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered and deemed and taken to be a ship or vessel not duly registered.

Ship altered in certain manner to be registered *de novo*.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the owner or owners of all such ships and vessels, as shall be taken by any of His Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or by any privateer or other ship or vessel, and condemned as lawful prize in any Court of Admiralty, or of such ships or vessels as shall be condemned in any competent court as forfeited for breach of the laws for the prevention of the Slave Trade shall, for the purpose of registering any such ship or vessel, produce to the Collector and Controller of His Majesty's customs, a certificate of the condemnation of such ship or vessel, under the hand and seal of the Judge of the Court in which such ship or vessel shall have been condemned (which certificate such Judge is hereby authorized and required to grant), and also a true and exact account in writing of all the particulars contained in the certificate herein-before set forth, to be made and subscribed by one or more skilful person or persons to be appointed by the court then

Vessels condemned as prize, or for breach of laws against slave trade, certificate of condemnation to be produced.

and there to survey such ship or vessel, and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the Collector and Controller, that such ship or vessel is the same vessel which is mentioned in the certificate of the Judge aforesaid.

Prize vessels not to be registered at Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, but at certain ports.

XXX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel which shall be taken and condemned as prize or forfeiture, aforesaid as shall be registered in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, although belonging to His Majesty's subjects residing in those islands, or in some one or other of them; but the same shall be registered either at Southampton, Weymouth, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, by the Collector and Controller at such ports respectively, who are hereby authorized and required to register such ship or vessel, and to grant a certificate thereof in the form and under the regulations and restrictions in this act contained.

Transfers of interest to be made by bill of sale.

reciting certificate of registry.

Bill of sale not void by unimportant error of recital, &c

XXXI. And be it further enacted, that when and so often as the property in any ship or vessel, or any part thereof belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, shall, after registry thereof, be sold to any other or others of His Majesty's subjects, the same shall be transferred by bill of sale or other instrument in writing, containing a recital of the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, or the principal contents thereof, otherwise such transfer shall not be valid or effectual for any purpose whatever, either in law or in equity: provided always, that no bill of sale shall be deemed void by reason of any error in such recital, or by the recital of any former certificate of registry instead of the existing certificate, provided the identity of the ship or vessel intended in the recital be effectually proved thereby.

Property in ships to be divided into sixty-four parts or shares.

Declaration upon first registry to state the number of such shares held by each owner.

Smaller portions may be conveyed without stamp

XXXII. And be it further enacted, that the property in every ship or vessel of which there are more than one owner shall, be taken and considered to be divided into sixty-four equal parts or shares, and the proportion held by each owner shall be described in the registry as being a certain number of sixty-fourth parts or shares; and that no person shall be entitled to be registered as an owner of any ship or vessel in respect of any proportion of such ship or vessel which shall not be an integral sixty-fourth part or share of the same; and upon the first registry of any ship or vessel, the owner or owners who shall take and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, shall also declare the number of such parts or shares then held by each owner, and the same shall be so registered accordingly: provided always, that if it shall at any time happen that the property of any owner or owners in any ship or vessel cannot be reduced by division into any number of integral sixty-fourth parts or shares, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of such fractional parts as shall be over and above such number of integral sixty-fourth parts or shares, into which such property in any ship or vessel can be reduced by division, to transfer the same one to another, or jointly to any new owner, by memorandum upon their respective Bills of sale, or by fresh bill of sale, without such transfer being liable to any stamp duty: provided also, that the right of any owner or owners to any such fractional parts, shall not be affected by reason of the same not having been registered: provided also, that it shall be lawful for any number of such

owners, named and described in such registry, being partners in any house or copartnership, actually carrying on trade in any part of His Majesty's dominions, to hold any ship or vessel, or any share or shares of any ship or vessel, in the name of such house or copartnership, as joint owners thereof, without distinguishing the proportionate interest of each of such owners, and that such ship or vessel or the share or shares thereof so held in copartnership, shall be deemed and taken to be partnership property to all intents and purposes, and shall be governed by the same rules, both in law and equity, as relate to and govern all other partnership property in any other goods, chattels, and effects whatsoever.

Partners may hold ships or shares without distinguishing proportionate interest of each owner.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, that no greater number than thirty-two persons shall be entitled to be legal owners at one and the same time of any ship or vessel, as tenants in common, or to be registered as such: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the equitable title of minors, heirs, legatees, creditors, or others, exceeding that number, duly represented by or holding from any of the persons within the said number, registered as legal owners of any share or shares of such ship or vessel: provided also, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of His Majesty's customs, that any number of persons have associated themselves as a joint stock company, for the purpose of owning any ship or vessel, or any number of ships or vessels, as the joint property of such company, and that such company have duly elected or appointed any number, not less than three, of the members of the same to be trustees of the property in such ship or vessel or ships or vessels so owned by such company, it shall be lawful for such trustees, or any three of them, with the permission of such commissioners, to make and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, except that instead of stating therein the names and descriptions of the other owners, they shall state the name and description of the company to which such ship or vessel or ships or vessels shall in such manner belong.

Only thirty-two persons to be owners of any ship at one time. Not to affect the equitable title of heirs, &c.

Joint stock companies.

Trustees may apply to have registry made.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted, that no bill of sale or other instrument in writing shall be valid and effectual to pass the property in any ship or vessel, or in any share thereof, or for any other purpose, until such bill of sale or other instrument in writing shall have been produced to the collector and controller of the port at which such ship or vessel is already registered, or to the collector and controller of any other port at which she is about to be registered *de novo*, as the case may be, nor until such collector and controller respectively shall have entered in the book of such last registry, in the one case, or in the book of such registry *de novo*, after all the requisites of law for such registry *de novo* shall have been duly complied with, in the other case, (and which they are respectively hereby required to do upon the production of the bill of sale or other instrument for that purpose,) the name, residence, and description of the vender or mortgager, or of each vender or mortgager, if more than one, the number of shares transferred, the name, residence, and description of the purchaser or mortgagee, or of each purchaser or mortgager, if more than one, and the date of the bill of sale or other instrument, and of the production of it; and further, if

Bills of sale not effectual until produced to officers of customs, and entered in the book of registry or of intended registry.

## Form of indorsement.

such ship or vessel is not about to be registered *de novo*, the collector and controller of the port where such ship is registered, shall, and they are hereby required to, indorse the aforesaid particulars of such bill of sale or other instrument on the certificate of registry of the said ship or vessel, when the same shall be produced to them for that purpose, in manner and to the effect following; *videlicet*, "custom house [port and date; name, residence, and description of vender or mortgager,] has transferred by [bill of sale or other instrument] dated [date, number of shares] to [name, residence, and description of purchaser or mortgagee]."

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Controller.'

## Notice to commissioners.

And forthwith to give notice thereof to the commissioners of customs; and in case the collector and controller shall be desired so to do, and the bill of sale or other instrument shall be produced to them for that purpose, then the said collector and controller are hereby required to certify, by indorsement upon the bill of sale or other instrument, that the particulars before mentioned have been so entered in the book of registry, and indorsed upon the certificate of registry as aforesaid.

## Entry of bill of sale to be valid, except in certain cases.

XXXV. And be it further enacted, that when and so soon as the particulars of any bill of sale or other instrument, by which any ship or vessel, or any share or shares thereof, shall be transferred, shall have been so entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the said bill of sale or other instrument shall be valid and effectual to pass the property thereby intended to be transferred as against all and every person and persons whatsoever, and to all intents and purposes, except as against such subsequent purchasers and mortgagees who shall first procure the indorsement to be made upon the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel in manner herein-after mentioned.

## When a bill of sale has been entered for any shares, thirty days shall be allowed for indorsing the certificate of registry before any other bill of sale for the same shall be entered.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, that when and after the particulars of any bill of sale or other instrument by which any ship or vessel, or any share or shares thereof, shall be transferred, shall have been so entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the collector and controller shall not enter in the book of registry the particulars of any other bill of sale or instrument purporting to be a transfer by the same vender or mortgager or venders or mortgagers of the same ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, to any other person or persons, unless thirty days shall elapse from the day on which the particulars of the former bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the book of registry; or in case the ship or vessel was absent from the port to which she belonged at the time when the particulars of such former bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the book of registry, then unless thirty days shall have elapsed from the day on which the ship or vessel arrived at the port to which the same belonged; and in case the particulars of two or more such bills of sale or other instruments as aforesaid shall at any time have been entered in the book of registry of the said ship or vessel, the collector and controller shall not enter in the book of registry the particulars of any other bill of sale or other instrument as aforesaid, unless thirty days shall in like manner have elapsed from the day on which the particulars of the last of such bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the books of registry, or from

the day on which the ship or vessel arrived at the port to which she belonged, in case of her absence as aforesaid; and in every case where there shall at any time happen to be two or more transfers by the same owner or owners of the same property in any ship or vessel entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the collector and controller are hereby required to indorse upon the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel the particulars of that bill of sale or other instrument under which the person or persons claims or claim property, who shall produce the certificate of registry for that purpose within thirty days next after the entry of his said bill of sale or other instrument in the book of registry as aforesaid, or within thirty days next after the return of the said ship or vessel to the port to which she belongs, in case of her absence at the time of such entry as aforesaid; and in case no person or persons shall produce the certificate of registry within either of the said spaces of thirty days, then it shall be lawful for the collector and controller, and they are hereby required, to indorse upon the certificate of registry the particulars of the bill of sale or other instruments, to such person or persons as shall first produce the certificate of registry for that purpose, it being the true intent and meaning of this act, that the several purchasers and mortgagees of such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, when more than one appear to claim the same property or to claim security on the same property, in the same rank and degree, shall have priority one over the other, not according to the respective times when the particulars of the bill of sale or other instrument by which such property was transferred to them were entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, but according to the time when the indorsement is made upon the certificate of registry as aforesaid: provided always, that if the certificate of registry shall be lost or mislaid, or shall be detained by any person whatever, so that the indorsement cannot in due time be made thereon, and proof thereof shall be made by the purchaser or mortgagee, or his known agent, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of His Majesty's customs, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to grant such further time as to them shall appear necessary for the recovery of the certificate of registry, or for the registry *de novo* of the said ship or vessel under the provisions of this act, and thereupon the collector and controller shall make a memorandum in the book of registers of the further time so granted, and during such time no other bill of sale shall be entered for the transfer of the same ship or vessel, or the same share or shares thereof, or for giving the same security thereon.

Nature of the  
priority intended  
in this act.

Provision in  
case certificate be  
mislaid.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that if the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel shall be produced to the collector and controller of any port where she may then be, after any such bill of sale shall have been recorded at the port to which she belongs, together with such bill of sale, containing a notification of such records, signed by the collector and controller of such port as before directed, it shall be lawful for the collector and controller of such other port to indorse on such certificate of registry (being required so to do) the transfer mentioned in such bill of sale, and such collector and controller shall give notice thereof to the collector and controller of the port to which such

Bills of sale may  
be produced after  
entry at other  
ports than those  
to which vessels  
belong, and trans-  
fers indorsed on  
certificate of re-  
gistry



ship or vessel belongs, who shall record the same in like manner as if they had made such indorsement themselves, but inserting the name of the port at which such indorsement was made: provided always, that the collector and controller of such other port shall first give notice to the collector and controller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, of such requisition made to them to indorse the certificate of registry, and the collector and controller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, shall thereupon send information to the collector and controller of such other port, whether any and what other bill or bills of sale have been recorded in the book of the registry of such ship or vessel; and the collector and controller of such other port, having such information, shall proceed in manner directed by this act in all respects to the indorsing of the certificate of registry as they would do if such port were the port to which such vessel belonged.

Previous notice to be given to officers of the port of registry.

If upon registry *de novo* any bill of sale shall not have been recorded, the same shall then be produced.

Bill of sale previous to registry may be recorded after registry

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel *de novo*, and any share or shares of such ship or vessel shall have been sold since she was last registered, and the transfer of such share or shares shall not have been recorded and indorsed in manner herein-before directed, the bill of sale thereof shall be produced to the collector and controller of His Majesty's customs, who are to make registry of such ship or vessel, otherwise such sale shall not be noticed in such registry *de novo*, except as herein-after excepted: provided always, that upon the future production of such bill of sale, and of the existing certificate of registry, such transfer shall and may be recorded and indorsed as well after such registry *de novo* as before.

Upon change of property registry *de novo* may be required if desired, although not required by law

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, that if upon any change of property in any ship or vessel, the owner or owners shall desire to have the same registered *de novo*, although not required by this act, and the owner or proper number of owners shall attend at the custom house at the port to which such ship or vessel belongs for that purpose, it shall be lawful for the collector, and controller of His Majesty's customs at such port, to make registry *de novo* of such ship or vessel at the same port, and to grant a certificate thereof, the several requisites herein-before in this act mentioned and directed, being first duly observed and complied with.

Copies of declarations, &c. and of extracts from books of registry, admitted in evidence.

XI. And whereas great inconvenience hath arisen from the registering officers being served with subpoenas requiring them to bring with them and produce, on trials in courts of law relative to the ownership of vessels, or otherwise, the oaths or declarations required to be taken by the owners thereof prior to the registering thereof, and the books of registry, or copies, or extracts therefrom: and whereas it would tend much to the dispatch of business if the attendance of such registering officers with the same upon such trials were dispensed with; be it therefore enacted, that the collector and controller of His Majesty's customs, at any port or place, and the person or persons acting for them respectively, shall, upon every reasonable request, by any person or persons whomsoever, produce and exhibit, for his, her, or their inspection and examination, any oath or declaration sworn or made by any

such owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, and also any register or entry in any book or books of registry required by this act to be made or kept relative to any ship or vessel, and shall, upon every reasonable request by any person or persons whomsoever, permit him, her, or them, to take a copy or copies or an extract or extracts thereof respectively; and that the copy and copies of any such oath or declaration, register or entry, shall, upon being proved to be a true copy or copies thereof respectively, be allowed and received as evidence upon every trial at law, without the production of the original or originals, and without the testimony or attendance of any collector or controller, or other person or persons acting for them respectively, in all cases, as fully and to all intents and purposes as such original or originals, if produced by any collector or collectors, controller or controllers, or other person or persons acting for them, could or might legally be admitted or received in evidence.

XLI. And be it further enacted, that if the ship or vessel, or the share or shares of any owner thereof, who may be out of the kingdom, shall be sold in his absence by his known agent or correspondent, under his directions either expressed or implied, and acting for his interest in that behalf, and such agent or correspondent who shall have executed a bill of sale to the purchaser of the whole of such ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall not have received a legal power to execute the same, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of His Majesty's customs, upon application made to them, and proof to their satisfaction of the fair dealings of the parties, to permit such transfer to be registered, if registry *de novo* be necessary, or to be recorded and indorsed, as the case may be, in manner directed by this act, as if such legal power had been produced; and also if it shall happen that any bill of sale cannot be produced, or if, by reason of distance of time, or the absence or death of parties concerned, it cannot be proved that a bill of sale for any share or shares in any ship or vessel had been executed, and registry *de novo* of such ship or vessel shall have become necessary, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of His Majesty's customs, upon proof to their satisfaction of the fair dealings of the parties, to permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo* in like manner, as if a bill of sale for the transfer of such share or shares had been produced: provided always, that in any of the cases herein mentioned, good and sufficient security shall be given to produce a legal power or bill of sale within a reasonable time, or to abide the future claims of the absent owner, his heirs and successors, as the case may be; and at the future request of the party whose property has been so transferred, without the production of a bill of sale from him or from his lawful attorney, such bond shall be available for the protection of his interest, in addition to any powers or rights which he may have in law or equity against the ship or vessel, or against the parties concerned, until he shall have received full indemnity for any loss or injury sustained by him.

Vessels or shares sold in the absence of owners without formal powers.

Commissioners may permit record of such sales of registry *de novo* as the case may require, and in other cases where bills of sale cannot be produced,

security being given to produce legal powers or abide future claims.

XII. And be it further enacted, that when any transfer of any ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall be made only as a security for the payment of a debt or debts, either by way of mortgage, or of assignment to a trustee or trustees, for the purpose of selling the same for the payment of any debt or

Transfer by way of mortgage

Mortgagor not  
to be deemed an  
owner.

debts, then and in every such case the collector and controller of the port where the ship or vessel is registered shall, in the entry in the book of registry, and also in the indorsement on the certificate of registry, in manner herein-before directed, state and express that such transfer was made only as a security for the payment of debt or debts, or by way of mortgage, or to that effect; and the person or persons to whom such transfer shall be made, or any other person or persons claiming under him or them as a mortgagor or mortgagees, or a trustee or trustees only, shall not, by reason thereof, be deemed to be the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, nor shall the person or persons making such transfer be deemed by reason thereof to have ceased to be an owner or owners of such ship or vessel, any more than if no such transfer had been made, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of rendering the ship or vessel, share or shares so transferred, available by sale or otherwise for the payment of the debt or debts for securing the payment of which such transfer shall have been made.

Transfers  
of ships for sec-  
urity of debts  
registered, or  
of mortgage  
not affected by a  
act of bankrupt  
mortgagor, &c.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that when any transfer of any ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall have been made as a security for the payment of any debt or debts, either by way of mortgage or of assignment as aforesaid, and such transfer shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of this act, the right or interest of the mortgagee or other assignee as aforesaid, shall not be in any manner affected by any act or acts of bankruptcy, committed by such mortgagor or assigner, mortgagors or assigners, after the time when such mortgage or assignment shall have been so registered as aforesaid, notwithstanding such mortgagor or assigner, mortgagors or assigners, at the time he or they shall so become bankrupt as aforesaid, shall have in his or their possession, order, and disposition, and shall be the reputed owner or owners of the said ship or vessel, or the share or shares thereof, so by him or them mortgaged or assigned as aforesaid, but that such mortgage or assignment shall take place of and be preferred to any right, claim, or interest which may belong to the assignee or assignees of such bankrupt or bankrupts in such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, any law or statute to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Governors of  
colonies, &c. may  
cause proceedings  
in suits to be  
stayed.

XLIV. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief of any of His Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, if any suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding of any nature or kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any court whatever in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, to cause all proceedings therein to be stayed, if he shall see just cause so to do, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified to him by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, and such Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief is hereby required to transmit to one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to be laid before His

Majesty in council, an authenticated copy of the proceedings in every such case, together with his reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such documents (properly verified) as he may judge necessary for the information of His Majesty.

XLV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall falsely make declaration to any of the matters herein-before required to be verified by declaration, or if any person or persons shall counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate or other instrument in writing required or directed to be obtained, granted, or produced by this act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any certificate or other instrument so counterfeited, erased, altered, or falsified, or shall wilfully grant such certificate or other instrument in writing, knowing it to be false, such person or persons shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds.

Penalty of 500l. on persons making false declaration, or falsifying any document.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, that all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted and incurred by this act, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of in such manner, and by such ways, means, and methods, as any penalties or forfeitures inflicted, or which may be incurred for any offences committed against any law relating to the customs may now legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of; and that the officer or officers concerned in seizures or prosecutions under this act, shall be entitled to and receive the same share of the produce arising from such seizures as in the case of seizures for unlawful importation, and to such share of the produce arising from any pecuniary fine or penalty for any offence against this act as any officer or officers is or are now by any law or regulation entitled to upon prosecutions for pecuniary penalties.

How penalties are to be recovered, and officers share.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, that this act may be altered, varied, or repealed by any act or acts to be passed in this session of Parliament.

Act may be altered, varied, or repealed in this session.

## ANNO QUINTO AND SEXTO.

### 5 & 6 GULIELMI IV. REGIS. CAP. LVI.

#### *An Act to Regulate the Admeasurement of the Tonnage and Burthen of the Merchant Shipping of the United Kingdom.*

[9th September 1835.]

Whereas by an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His present Majesty, for the registering of British Vessels, certain Rules are established for ascertaining the tonnage of ships as well on shore as afloat, and of vessels propelled by steam; and the account of such tonnage, whenever the same shall have been ascertained according to the Rules therein prescribed (except in the case of ships admeasured afloat), it is thereby enacted shall be deemed the tonnage of such ships, and shall be repeated at every subsequent registry of such ships, unless any alteration shall have been made in their form and burthen, or unless it be discovered that the tonnage had been

3 & 4. W. c. 50.

erroneously computed. And whereas it is considered that the capacity of a ship is the fairest standard by which to regulate its tonnage, that internal measurements will afford the most accurate and convenient method of ascertaining that capacity, and that the adoption of such a mode of admeasurement, will tend to the interest of the ship builder and the owner, as well as to the proper collections of the dues which by law are payable on tonnage; and it is expedient to alter and amend the law in this respect: be it therefore enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the commencement of this Act, so much of the said recited Act as establishes rules for ascertaining the tonnage of ships shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed so far as respects the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom to be thereafter registered.

Rules established by recited Act for ascertaining tonnage repealed.

The rule by which tonnage of vessels is ascertained

II. And be it further enacted, that from and after the commencement of this Act, the tonnage of every ship or vessel required by law to be registered shall, previous to her being registered, be measured and ascertained, while her hold is clear, and according to the following rule; (that is to say,) divide the length of the upper deck between the afterpart of the stem and the forepart of the stern post into six equal parts depths. At the foremost, the middle, and the aftermost of those points of division, measure in feet and decimal parts of a foot the depths from the under side of the upper deck to the ceiling at the lumber stroke. In the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line stretched in a continuation of the deck. Breadths. Divide each of those three depths into five equal parts, and measure the inside breadths at the following points; *namely*, at one-fifth and at four-fifths from the upper deck of the foremost and aftermost depths, and at two-fifths and four-fifths from the upper deck of the midship depth, length. At Half the midship depth measure the length of the vessel from the afterpart of the stem to the forepart of the stern post; then to twice the midship depth add the foremost and the aftermost depths for the sum of the depths; add together the upper and lower breadths at the foremost division, three times the upper breadth, and the lower breadth at the midship division, and the upper and twice the lower breadth at the after division, for the sum of the breadths; then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths, and this product by the length, and divide the final product by three thousand five hundred, which will give the number of tons for register. If the vessel have a poop or half deck, or a break in the upper deck, measure the inside mean length, breadth, and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk-head; multiply these three measurements together, and dividing the product by 92.4, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found. In order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels, the depths are to be measured from the upper edge of the upper strake.

III. And be it further enacted, that the tonnage or burthen of every ship belonging to the United Kingdom, ascertained in

Tonnage when ascertained, to be

the manner hereinbefore directed, shall, in respect of any such ship which shall be registered after the commencement of this Act (except as hereinafter excepted) be inserted in the certificate of the registry thereof, and be taken and deemed to be the tonnage or burthen thereof for all the purposes of the said recited Act.

entered on register.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted. That in each of the several rules herein-before prescribed, when applied for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of any ship or vessel propelled by steam, the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room shall be deducted from the total tonnage of the vessel as determined by either of the rules aforesaid, and the remainder shall be deemed the true register tonnage of the said ship or vessel. The tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room, shall be determined in the following manner that is to say, measure the inside length of the engine room in feet and decimal parts of a foot from the foremost to the aftermost bulk-head, then multiply the said length by the depth of the ship or vessel at the mid-ship division as aforesaid, and the product by the inside breadth, at the same division at two-fifths of the depth from the deck taken as aforesaid, and divide the last product by 92.4, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room.

Mode of ascertaining tonnage of steam vessels.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room and also the length of the engine room shall be set forth in the certificate of registry as part of the description of the ship or vessel, and that any alteration of such tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room or of such length of the engine room, after registry, shall be deemed to be an alteration requiring registry *de novo* within the meaning of the said Act for the registering of ships or vessels.

Length and cubical contents of engine room to be set forth in the description of steam vessel.

VI. And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of all such ships, whether belonging to the United Kingdom or otherwise, as there shall be occasion to measure while their cargoes are on board, the following rule shall be observed and is hereby established; (that is to say,) measure, first, the length on the upper deck between the afterpart of the stem and the forepart of the stern post, secondly, the inside breadth on the underside of the upper deck at the middle point of the length; and, thirdly, the depth from the underside of the upper deck down the pump well to the keel; multiply these three dimensions together, and divide the product by one hundred and thirty, and the quotient will be the amount of the register tonnage of such ships.

For ascertaining tonnage of vessels when loaded

VII. And be it further enacted, that the true amount of the register tonnage of every merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United Kingdom, to be ascertained according to the rule by this Act established, in respect of such ships, shall be deeply carved or cut in figures of at least three inches in length on the main beam of every such ship or vessel, prior to her being registered.

Amount of register tonnage to be carved on main beam.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to alter the present measure of tonnage of any ship or vessel which shall have been registered

Not to alter tonnage of vessels already registered.

prior to the commencement of this Act, unless in cases where the owners of any such ships shall require to have their tonnage established according to the rule herein before provided, or unless there shall be occasion to have any such ship admeasured again on account of any alteration which shall have been made in the form or burthen of the same, in which cases only such ships shall be re-admeasured according to the said rule, and their tonnage registered accordingly.

**Commencement of Act.** IX. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall commence and take effect upon and from the first day of *January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.*

**Act may be altered.** X. And be it further enacted, that this Act may be altered, amended, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

### MUTINY ACT EXTENDED TO THE BOMBAY MARINE

9TH GEO. IV. CHAP. 72.

*An Act to extend the provisions of the East-India Mutiny Act to the Bombay Marine.*

The provisions of the Act 4, George IV., Chap. 81, to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion in the Company's army, and the articles of war made in virtue thereof, are, by the present act, extended to the Bombay Marine the officers in which service are hereafter to hold commissions, and the seamen to be enlisted—to take effect from and after the 5th January 1829.

### THE ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENTS.

9TH GEO. IV. CHAP. 73.

*An Act to provide for the relief of insolvent debtors in the East-Indies, until the first day of March, 1833.*

Sec. 1. From and after the 1st March, 1829, Courts for the relief of insolvent debtors, shall be established and held at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Appointment to be in the Supreme Courts of Judicature at those places, respectively.

Sec. 5. to 7. Relate to the mode of petitioning the Court.

Sec. 9. Assignments to be made on the presentation of the petition.

Sec. 10. What constitutes an act of insolvency on which a creditor may petition.

Sec. 12. The filing of a petition by an insolvent accountable an act of bankruptcy.

Sec. 15. Creditors whose debts shall be allowed in Court, to share with those under the commission of bankruptcy.

Sec. 17. Signature to certificate of bankrupt:—its force and effect.

Sec. 20. Notice of the filing of petitions to be inserted in the gazettes of the three presidencies, and in the London Gazette.

Sec. 22. Where no commission of bankruptcy shall issue, the assignees of a petitioning insolvent may take possession of real or personal estates within the United Kingdom.

Sec. 24 & 25. Protection from arrest, or discharge of debtors from prison.

Sec. 31. Petitioners must deliver schedules of their property.

Sec. 43. Nothing regarding the adjustment of sale or property shall affect the mortgage or assignment for debts of any share in any ship or vessel, according to the provisions of the registry act—(6 Geo. IV. chap. 110, § 46.)

Sec. 53. No dividend to be made to joint creditors from separate estate, until separate creditors be paid in full, nor *converso*.

Sec. 54. Part of an insolvent's property may be reserved for a limited time, to place creditors in India and England on an equal footing.

Sec. 55. Court to direct what is to be done with the money of absent creditors.

Sec. 57 & 58. Periods when the Court may, in certain cases, discharge insolvents.

Sec. — His Majesty's supreme Courts of Judicature in India may make rules for facilitating the relief intended to be given by this act.

#### 4 & 5 GULIELMI IV.

*An Act, to continue, until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, an act of the ninth year of his late Majesty for the relief of insolvent debtors of India.—1st June, 1832.*

Whereas, by an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to provide for the insolvent debtors in the East Indies until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; and whereas it is expedient that the said act should be continued; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, "that the said act shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force from the said first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six."

[Provided always, and be it enacted, that this act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any act or acts to be passed this present session of Parliament.

#### 4 & 5 GULIELMI IV. CAP. LXXIX.

*An act to amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India, [14th Aug. 1837.*

Whereas an Act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to provide, for the relief of insolvent debtors in the East Indies, until the first day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three; and by another Act passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, the said Act was continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand, eight hundred

9 G. 4. c. 73.

2 W. 4. c. 46.



and thirty-six; and, whereas, in and by the said act to provide for the Relief of insolvent debtors in the East Indies, certain provisions were enacted as to a commission of bankruptcy issuing against any such insolvent debtor as therein mentioned, and as to the proceedings consequent thereon; and amongst other things it was enacted, that a certificate obtained under such commission as therein provided, should have the same force and effect in all places without the limits of the East India Company's charter, as if the same had been duly signed in the usual way, after such bankrupt had duly surrendered and passed his last examination; and it was also by the said act amongst other things provided and enacted, that whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of any Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, upon the application of any insolvent, his assignee or assignees, or any of his or her creditors, that the estate of such insolvent debtor which shall have come to the hands of the assignee or assignees, shall have produced sufficient to pay and discharge three-fourths of the amount of the debts which shall have been established in such Court, or that creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and value of the debts which shall have been so established, shall signify their consent in writing thereto, it shall be lawful for such Court to inquire into the conduct of the said insolvent, and if it shall appear to such Court that the said insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his or her creditors, such Court shall be fully authorized and empowered thereupon to order, that the said insolvent shall be for ever discharged from all liability whatsoever for or in respect of such debts so established as aforesaid, and such Court shall, in the order to be drawn up, specify and set forth the names of such creditors; and after any such order shall have been so made, no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the Court, unless upon appeal made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the presidency where such Court for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be holden as thereby authorized; and it was by the said recited act also provided, that no such order as last aforesaid, shall prevent any creditor who shall not have been resident within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, at any time between the filing of such petition and the making of such order as last mentioned, and who shall not have taken part in any of the proceedings under the said petition, from the bringing any suit or action in the East Indies, for the purpose of obtaining execution against the goods, estate, or effects of such insolvent, for any unsatisfied claim of such creditor, nor from bringing any suit or action for such claim in any Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere without the limits of the said United Company's charter, against such insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and effects as if such order as last mentioned had not been made; and, whereas, it is expedient to extend and add to the provisions of the said acts, so as to give to insolvent debtors, being traders, who shall have acted fairly and honestly towards their creditors, an additional and more complete discharge, and also to render more effectual the means of obtaining such discharge, and at the same time to preserve to such insolvent debtors such relief as is already afforded by the said recited acts; and, whereas, under the provisions

of the acts passed in the first and second years of his present Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled *an act to establish a court in Bankruptcy*, a fiat is issued in bankruptcy in lieu of a commission of bankruptcy; in every case where the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of any former act, had therefore power to issue a commission of bankruptcy; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that any person who now is, or who shall hereafter become an insolvent debtor, within the intent and meaning of the said act of the ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, either upon petition filed, or by adjudication on an act of insolvency, as therein provided, and who at the time of such petition being filed, or adjudication made as aforesaid, shall have been or shall be a person who, by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled *an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts*, or by any act hereafter to be passed, would be deemed a trader liable to become bankrupt, shall be at liberty, any time not earlier than three months from the making of such assignment as in the said act, intituled *an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies*, directed, or from any such adjudication of insolvency as therein mentioned (as the case may be), to apply by petition for his discharge to any one of the said courts in the East Indies for the Relief of Insolvent debtors, in the said last mentioned Act mentioned, as shall have already jurisdiction over the matter of his insolvency; and the principal officer of such court shall cause a notice of such petition to be forthwith inserted in the gazette of the presidency within which such court shall be holden, and the chief secretary of the Government of such presidency shall, without delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said United Company, by different ships, two at least of every such Gazette which shall contain such notice as aforesaid, who shall, without delay, cause such notice to be inserted in the *London Gazette*; and all creditors of the said insolvent, either alone or as a partner with any other person or persons, and either within the limits of the said charter of the said United Company, or elsewhere, who shall not, within fourteen calendar months from the filing of such petition for a discharge as aforesaid, have given notice to the said court of his dissent from such insolvent having his discharge, shall be taken to have assented thereto; and thereupon, and at the expiration of the said fourteen calendar months from the filing of such petition for discharge, as aforesaid, if it shall appear to such court that the said insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his creditors, and unless creditors to the amount of one-sixth in number and value of the debts that shall have been established in such court shall have given notice of their dissent aforesaid, or unless a fiat in bankruptcy (not being a fiat issued under the provisions of the said recited act "to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies,") shall have been sued out in England against such insolvent within the time hereinafter provided, such court shall be authorized and empowered to order the discharge of the said insolvent from liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against such insolvent, and such order shall operate (save as hereinafter provided) as a release

1 &amp; 2 W. 4, 6, 56.

Any insolvent within the meaning of the act of 9 G. 4 may petition the court for his discharge after three months.

6 G. 4 c. 16.

9 G. 4 c. 71

Notice of such petition to be inserted in the Gazette of the Presidency, and in the London Gazette.

Creditors who shall not dissent within 14 months, to be deemed to assent.

Court may then order discharge, unless fiat of a fiat in bankruptcy issue under the General Bankrupt

Orders of court  
to discharge all  
debts both in India  
and elsewhere

and discharge from all debts, claims, and demands for which such insolvent was liable at the time of his petition for relief being filed, or of any such act of insolvency committed as aforesaid (as the case may be) and whether within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, or elsewhere, and whether such debts, claims and demands shall or shall not have been established in such court as aforesaid; provided, nevertheless, that such order shall not operate as a release or discharge of any person who was partner with such insolvent, or jointly bound or liable with him.

But not to dis-  
charge partner  
ship.

If any fiat of  
bankruptcy shall  
be issued under  
the acts for Relief  
of Insolvent Debt-  
ors in India, then  
the discharge to be  
continued to In-  
dia.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptcy shall be issued in England against any such insolvent trader as aforesaid, under the provisions of the said act, intituled an act to provide for the *Relief of Insolvent Debtors* in the East Indies, or under the provisions of any other acts passed or to be hereafter passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, then and in such case such order for discharge as aforesaid; shall not operate as a discharge of the debt, claim, and demand of any creditor who shall not have been resident within the limits of the charter of the said United Company at any time between the filing of such petition and the making of such order as last mentioned, nor shall any such creditor be debarred from bringing any suit or action for such debt, claim, or demand in any court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, within the limits of the said United Company's charter, against such insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and effects as if such order as last mentioned had not been made.

but on the order  
for discharge being  
proved to the Com-  
missioner and on  
his signing the  
bankrupt's certifi-  
cate, such certifi-  
cate is to be a gen-  
eral discharge  
from all debts

III. Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that in such last mentioned case, upon any application made to the commissioner acting in such fiat as aforesaid, to sign the certificate of such insolvent, and after the same shall have been signed by the requisite number of creditors under the provisions of the said act, intituled an act to provide for the *Relief of Insolvent Debtors* in the East Indies, or any other act passed or hereafter to be passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, then if it shall be made to appear to such commissioner that such order for a discharge has been made by the court in the East Indies as aforesaid, and if such commissioners shall sign such certificate, he shall also certify in writing upon such certificate that such insolvent has obtained such order for discharge in the East Indies, as aforesaid, and thereupon such certificate shall have the same force and effect, as well within as without the limits aforesaid, as a certificate duly obtained under the said act of the sixth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts, or in any other act passed or to be hereafter passed respecting bankrupts.

6 G 4 c 16

In case there is  
no bankruptcy, the  
order of discharge  
to have effect every  
where.

IV. And be it enacted, that any such insolvent trader who shall not be made a bankrupt under the provisions of the said act for the *Relief of Insolvent Debtors* in the East Indies, or of any other act, passed or hereafter to be passed respecting insolvent debtors in the East Indies, if he shall, after such orders for his discharge shall have been made, as aforesaid, be arrested, or have any action brought against him for any debt, claim, or demand for which he was so liable as aforesaid, either within the limits of the charter of the said United Company or elsewhere, shall be discharged upon common bail, and may plead in general that the cause of action

accrued before he became insolvent, and may give this act and the special matter in evidence; and such order as aforesaid, duly sealed with the seal of the said court, shall be sufficient evidence in all courts and places whatsoever of all the proceedings precedent to such order being made, and of the same being duly obtained; and if any such insolvent trader shall be taken in execution or detained in prison for such debt, claim, or demand, where judgment has been obtained before such order of the court for his discharge as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any judge of the court wherein such judgment has been obtained, on such insolvent producing such order as aforesaid, to order any officer who shall have such insolvent in custody, by virtue of such execution, to discharge such insolvent without exacting any fee, and such officer shall be hereby indemnified for so doing; and any such insolvent trader who shall be a bankrupt under the provisions of the said last mentioned act, and who shall be arrested within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, shall be so discharged and may so plead, and shall have otherwise such relief, within the said limits, as hereinbefore mentioned; and if he shall also obtain such certificate as hereinbefore provided, he may be at liberty to avail himself either of such certificate, or of such order of discharge as aforesaid, for the purposes of his discharge within the limits aforesaid.

If there be a bankruptcy, discharge to be confined to India.

If certificate obtained, it may be pleaded in India.

V. And be it further enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptcy (other than a fiat under the provisions of the said act, intituled an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, or in any other act relating to the Insolvent Debtors in the last Indies) be issued against any such insolvent trader within the period of eight calendar months from the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency being made, as the case may be, and such insolvent trader shall be duly adjudged a bankrupt under such fiat, then and in such case, such court as aforesaid shall not be authorized and empowered to make any such order for discharge as aforesaid.

If a fiat under the bankrupt act within eight months after petition for discharge, the court to make no order.

VI. And be it further enacted, that after the expiration of such eight calendar months as aforesaid, no fiat shall issue against any such insolvent, upon any petitioning creditor's debt due before the filing of such petition for relief, or such adjudication of insolvency (as the case may be); and in case any fiat shall issue against such insolvent trader as aforesaid upon a petitioning creditor's debt incurred subsequently to such filing of the petition for relief or to such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, such fiat shall not in any manner effect, invalidate, or interfere with the proceedings under the insolvency previously existing in the East Indies, nor shall the assignees under such fiat acquire any right or title to take possession of, demand, sue for, or recover any property or interest, real or personal wheresoever situated, which belonged to such insolvent at the time of such petition for relief being filed or of such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid; but the assignees or assignees appointed by such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, shall have the sole and exclusive right and title thereto; and all debts, claims, and demands due and payable to such insolvent at the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, shall be established under such insolvency, and shall not be proveable under such last mentioned fiat.

But no fiat to issue against a trader who is already in the Insolvent Court, after the eight months from the petition for discharge.

VII. And, whereas, by the said recited act of the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, it is *Schedules of debtors in India*

to be transmitted to the Court of Directors in England, and to be open to inspection of creditors.

enacted, that all such insolvent debtors as therein-mentioned shall, within the time also therein mentioned, deliver into the court a schedule containing a full and true account of their debts, estates and effects as therein mentioned, and which schedule is thereby directed to be forthwith filed in the said court; and, whereas, it is expedient, that the creditors of such insolvent debtors residing out of the limits of the said Company's charter, should have the means of inspecting such schedule with equal facility with creditors of such insolvent debtors residing within the limits of the said charter, be it therefore further enacted, that the principal officers of the said respective courts for the relief of insolvent debtors, shall, without delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said Company, by different ships, two or more copies of each such schedule, and the said Court shall receive the same, and permit any person or persons being a creditor or creditors of any such insolvent debtor to inspect and examine at all reasonable times such schedule, and shall, upon the request and at the reasonable costs and charges of any such creditor or creditors (such costs and charges to be regulated by the said court,) provide for him or them a copy or copies of any such schedule.

## 6TH & 7TH GULIELMI IV CAP. XLVII.

An Act to continue until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to insolvent debtors in India.

[28th July, 1836.]

9 G. 4 c. 73

"Whereas an Act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies*, and first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; and whereas a certain other Act was passed

4 W. 1 c. 43.

in the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to continue until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, an Act of the ninth year of His late Majesty for the relief of insolvent debtors in India*, whereby the said last-mentioned Act was continued in force until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and whereas a certain other Act was passed in the fifth year of the reign of

4 W. 4 c. 79

His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Law relating to insolvent debtors in India*; and whereas it is expedient that the said last-mentioned Act, as amended by the said last-mentioned Act, should be continued," be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Acts shall be and the same are hereby continued until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from thence until the end of the then next session of Parliament.

Recited 11 Acts continued.

II. And whereas it may have happened that divers Acts have been done since that first day of March last, pursuant to the provisions in the said recited Acts contained, and doubts may be entertained of the validity or efficacy of such Acts, or of some of them, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it therefore enacted and declared, that all acts, deeds, matters, and things whatsoever, which shall have been made or done, on or subsequent to the said first day of March last, and which would have been valid and effectual if the said several Acts had been then in force, are and shall be held, adjudged, deemed and taken to be, as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the said Act had not expired, and this Act had passed on the twenty-ninth day of February last.

III. And be it enacted that this Act may be amended, altered or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

Acts and deeds done subsequent to the expiration of recited Acts, to be deemed valid.

Acts may be altered this Session

## PACKET POSTAGE.

### 6 & 7 GULIELMI CAP. IV LXXVI.

An Act to impose rates of packet postage on *East India* letters, and to amend certain Acts relating to the Post Office. [17th July 1837.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the power vested in Her Majesty's Postmaster General of reducing certain rates of postage by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Postmaster General may at any time, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, reduce all or any of the rates of postage on colonial and inland letters and any other British postage, to such extent as the Lords of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Power to Postmaster General to reduce rates of postage on colonial and inland letters.

II. And whereas arrangements may be made between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the East India Company, for establishing a post communication by packet boats between Suez or Bus-sora, or some other convenient port of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, and the East Indies, be it therefore enacted, that from and after such communication shall have been established, there shall be charged and paid for letters transmitted by such packet boats, between any such port and any port in the East Indies (letters transmitted by Her Majesty's Mediterranean packet boats to or from the United Kingdom only excepted) the following rates of postage; (that is to say,) for every single letter one shilling, for every double letter, two shillings; for every treble letter, three shillings; and for every letter of one ounce weight, whether it be a single or double or treble letter, four shillings; and for every quarter of an ounce beyond that weight, the additional postage of a single letter; which rates the Postmaster General may, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, require to be paid on the letters being tendered or delivered, in order to be forwarded between any such ports.

East India packet postage.

## SALARIES OF ABSENTEES.

*Fort William, General Department,**3d January, 1837.*

The following Act of Parliament passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, is published for general information :—

VICTORIA I, CAP XLVII.

An act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India.

[12th July, 1837.]

370 3 + 52

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay*, and of another act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled *An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian territories*, till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, it is enacted, that "if any Governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said Company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged;" and, whereas, it is further provided in the said last-mentioned act, that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence; and, it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much and such parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty third year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of His said late Majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enacts that if any Governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company shall leave the

3 &amp; 4 W. 4 c. 85

So much of the provisions of the recited Acts as prohibits the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East

presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the Company under the rank of Governor or Member of Council, who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong, in consequence of sickness, under such rules as may from time to time be established by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by the Governor in Council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said Company, under such rank as aforesaid, who, with the permission of the Government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from such last-mentioned presidency, with a view to return to Europe, so as that the port of such departure for Europe shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

India Company during their absence shall not extend to cases of sickness;

nor the cases of officers quitting one presidency for another, in order to embark for Europe.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been approved by the Court of Directors of the said Company, subject to the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth.

No rule valid till approved by the Court of Directors, subject to the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the re-funding, by any officer or servant of the said Company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance, which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said Court, subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant to quit the presidency to which he shall belong, hath been improperly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said Court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to re-fund, shall be a debt due to the said Company, and shall be recoverable by them in any Court in like manner, as any debt may now, or hereafter shall, be recovered by them.

Power for the Court of Directors, subject to aforesaid control, to direct the refunding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules.

The Honorable the President in Council having considered the terms of sections I. and II. of the above act, and also of paragraph 3, of a dispatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, is of opinion that the exemption ground by that act from the provision of the Act 33], George III. which prohibited the payment of any salary to servants of the Honorable Company after the date of their departure from the presidency to which they might be attached, may be granted to servants of either presidency, the Members of Government excepted, who may have quitted or who may quit the same in consequence of sickness under the rules established by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Honorable Court, or who may proceed to another

Para 3. The above regulations enacted by the Supreme Government and approved by us, with the sanction of the Board of Commissioners, are those which you will observe having effect to the provisions of this act.



presidency not more distant than their own, for the purpose of embarking for Europe. But no new rules on the subject can be established hereafter to take effect before their approval by the Honorable Court.

The President in Council deeming it necessary, therefore, to declare the rules that have been passed under such sanction and are still in force, and the modifications made therein by the application to them of the act in question, direct the following rules to be published together with the Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, for general information.

#### CIVIL SERVANTS.

1. Civil Servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, with leave granted by the Governments to which they are respectively attached, under medical certificates, countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board at the presidency, shall, from the date of the pilot having the vessel in which they embark to date of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices subject to the following deductions.

If the salary exceeds 2,000 rupees per mensem, one-sixth for one year, and for the second year one-fourth.

If the salary do not exceed 2,000 rupees per mensem, one-eighth for one year, and one-sixth for second year.

If the salary of office be not more than 500 rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year; and if it be only so much more, that the prescribed deduction at the rate of one-eighth would reduce the allowance drawn to less than 500 rupees per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to 500 rupees per mensem. After the first year, a deduction of one-eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this rule.

2. After the close of the second year, when the salary of office ceases, civil servants who may obtain an extension of leave, will draw the subsistence allowance of their rank only, but no such servant, absent on leave on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a civil servant out of employ, than that of a junior merchant, viz. Sa. Rs. 224 per mensem.

3. The maximum period for which any civil servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office or any part thereof, is two years from the date of embarkation, and the offices of servants who may not return within that period, will be vacant and liable to be filled by fresh appointments. Civil servants who may so overstay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave on account, to the satisfaction of the Government to which they are attached for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive the subsistence allowance of a servant of their rank, subject to the exception above-specified in favor of junior servants; but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.

4. Civil Servants absent on leave on account of sickness duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may, as heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the furlough will,

in such cases, take effect from the date of leaving their presidency, consequently, the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their agents after their departure, must, in that case, be re-adjusted, and the difference re-funded.

5. Civil Servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of the act above referred to, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount as may be required by the Government for the re-fund of any excess that may be drawn, either by agents at the presidency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough, or otherwise, coming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any Civil Servant who has been absent beyond sea for two years, until three years after the date of return from sea; but if a Civil Servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time, as if the leave had been continuous.

#### MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS.

7. Military officers employed in the civil departments and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent at sea, on leave under medical certificate, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such officers embark may leave the presidency or other port of departure; and the civil situation held by any officer who shall not return within that period, shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing medical certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing military allowances during absence on leave, have been laid down in General Orders in the Military Department.

10. The Civil Auditor will pass the bills of officers on leave beyond sea under medical certificate, for the portion of their civil salary which they are permitted to draw by those rules, in like manner, as is provided for Civil Servants proceeding to sea on medical certificate. But it is hereby provided, that civil allowances shall not be drawn by a military officer under this rule, after the date of departure beyond sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixed by Government.

#### ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

11 Chaplains proceeding to any place beyond sea for the benefit of their health under the rules prescribed for officers of the Ecclesiastical Department, shall, in respect to the proportion of allowances to be drawn during the period of absence, as also in respect to the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and likewise in respect to the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, be subject to the same precise rules as Civil Servants proceeding to any place beyond sea on sick leave.

## PILOTS.

12. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot Service, under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors:—

13. Members of the Pilot Service, whose state of health may require a voyage to sea or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, or Assistant-Surgeon, the Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw, while absent on such leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited, exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the Pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following rules:—

14. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, Mates and Volunteers, compelled by sickness, duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea, within the limits of the Hon'ble Company's charter, shall be entitled to draw the reduced allowances, and to receive the passage-money allotted to them in the following table:—

	Monthly Allowances.*	Passage Money.
Branch Pilot,.....	Sa. Rs. 500	500
Master Ditto,.....	250	400
Mate Ditto,.....	120	350
Senior 2d Mate,.....	80	320
Junior Ditto,.....	70	300
Volunteer,.....	60	300

15. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage-money and draw allowances as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving her Pilot for sea as follows:—

## PASSAGE ALLOWANCES.

Branch Pilot,.....	Sa. Rs. 1,435	5
Master Ditto,.....	956	14
Mate Ditto,.....	765	8
Senior 2d Mate,.....	669	13
Junior Ditto,.....	574	2
Volunteer,.....	478	7

## ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilots,.....	200	Sa. Rs. per month
Masters,.....	90	ditto
First Mates,.....	50	ditto
Second Ditto,.....	40	ditto
Volunteers,.....	40	ditto

16. Members of the Pilot Service absent at Cape or elsewhere, under the rule for such absence above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the Marine Board a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon or other principal

\* These allowances are to be subject to the subscription to the Pension Funds,

medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

17. A Member of the Pilot Service absent under the above rules may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months, as required in the proceeding rule, continue absent from India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his agents at Calcutta, or by bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate, and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided, however, that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be prescribed by Government to cover any re-funds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

18. Any member of the Pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the Marine Board and Government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

19. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause 1. Act 1. Victoria, cap. 47, it is further provided, in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government, at any other presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided, that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to embarking at other presidencies or places in India not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough, or of retiring from the service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council, to require a new rule, which under the terms of the act requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to re-fund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe, without previous return to their presidency, provided, that the new rules to be established, should require such re-fund.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.



# THE APPENDIX.

## PART II.

### Acts of the Supreme Government.

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ACT No. I., DATED JANUARY 3, 1838.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st February, 1838, all Regulations of the Bombay Code, passed before the year 8271 and now in force, with the exception of Sections I., II., and III., Regulation VI., 1827, and of Clause 2, Section VII., Regulation IX., 1800, and of Sections XIV., XVII., XX., XXI., and XXV., Regulation I., of 1805, and of the whole of Regulations II., 1810 and VI., 1814, shall be repealed. And it is further enacted, that Act No. II. of 1836, shall likewise be repealed, except in so far as it repeals any Regulation of the Bombay Code. II. And it is hereby enacted, that Chapters I., II., IV., VI., VIII., and IX., of Regulation XX., 1827 of the said Code, together with the Appendices A, B, C, E, I, H, J, K, of that Regulation, also Regulation II., 1831, Regulation XIII., 1831, Regulation I., 1832, Regulation IV., 1833 and Regulation IV., 1834 of the said Code, and all such parts of any Regulations of the said Code as prescribe the levy of Transit or inland Customs Duties, or as require the payment of any fee whatever on account of any vessel which may enter any port in the territories subject to the Bombay Presidency, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in those or in any other Regulations, for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea at any place within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or the drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed.

III. Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceeding Sections of this Act, shall be construed to prevent the levy of any Town Duty, or of any Municipal tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, or causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same; or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of light houses.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into any place in the territories subordinate to the government of the Presidency of Bombay, after the said 15th of January next, according to the rates specified in Schedule A annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of Customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any ports of the Bombay Presidency after the said 15th January next, according to the rates specified in Schedule B, annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule with the notes attached thereto shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

VI. Provided, however, that the ships of any European nation having firman privileges in the port of Surat, shall not be subject to further duties of import or export than may be prescribed by their firmans respectively, anything in the schedules or in this Act notwithstanding.

VII. And it is hereby acted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, situated on the line of coast within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, at the rates prescribed in the Schedules of this Act for goods imported or exported on foreign bottoms at any British port in that Presidency.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, to declare, by notice to be published in the *Gazette* of that Presidency, that the territory of any native chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts and civil authorities of that Presidency, shall be deemed to be foreign territory, and to declare goods passing into or out of such territory, liable either to the duty fixed for British or for foreign bottoms, as the said Governor in Council may think fit.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that for the levy of duties of customs as above provided, on goods exported by land to, or imported by land from, such foreign territories, Customs' chokees may be established at such places as may be determined by the said Governor in Council, and every Officer at every such chokee, shall have power to detain goods passing into or out of any such foreign territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof; and such goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of or into the territory of the East India Company, until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a certificate shewing that the customs duty leviable thereupon has been paid in full.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, to appoint such officers as he may think fit to receive money on account of customs duties, and grant certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a certificate being delivered to any chokee officer shall entitle goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained in such certificate, and that the certificate shew the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to have been duly paid; and if upon examination the goods brought to any chokee be found not to correspond with the specification entered in the certificate presented with the same, the difference shall be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the payment of duty certified therein shall not cover the entire amount of duty leviable on the goods as ascertained at such examination, the goods shall be detained until a further certificate for the difference shall be produced.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor in Council shall give public notice in the Official *Gazette* of the Presidency of Bombay, of the appointment of every officer appointed to receive customs duties on goods crossing the land frontier of the said foreign territories, and the officers so appointed shall on receipt of money tendered as customs duty, be bound to give to any merchant or other person applying for the same, a certificate of payment, and to enter therein the specification of goods with the values and description thereof, according to the statement furnished by the person so applying provided only that the proper duty leviable thereupon, according to the descriptions and values stated, be covered by the payment made.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that no certificate shall be received at any chokee that shall bear date more than thirty days before the date when the goods arrive at the chokee. Provided, however, that any person who has taken out a certificate from any authorized receiver of customs duties, shall at any time within the said period of thirty days, on satisfying such receiver that such certificate has not been used, and on delivering up the original, be entitled to receive a renewed certificate, with a fresh date, without further payment of duty.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, to prescribe by public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, by what routes goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such foreign territory, as is described in Sections VII. and VIII. of this Act; and after such notice shall be given, goods which may be brought to any chookee established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back, and if not provided with a certificate, shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the Collector of Customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said Collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that goods which may be passed, or which an attempt may be made to pass across any frontier guarded by chookees between sunset and sunrise, or in a clandestine manner, shall be seized and confiscated.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that any chookee officer who shall permit goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any prohibited route, shall be liable, on conviction before the Collector of Customs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any chookee officer shall needlessly and vexatiously injure goods under the pretence of examination, or in the course of his examination, or who shall wrongfully detain goods for which there shall be produced a sufficient certificate, such officer shall, on conviction before the Collector of Customs, or before any Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that all goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay from any foreign European settlement in India, or from any Native State, the inland trade of which has been declared by the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, under Section VIII. of this Regulation, to be subject to the duties levied on foreign bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule A. on imports on foreign bottoms.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods whatsoever entered in either of the Schedules of this Act, as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof, except under special orders from the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay. Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of Customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty any baggage in actual use at his discretion; and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the Collector, acting under the orders of the Government, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under provisions of this Act.

XIX. Provided always, that when goods are imported at any port of the Bombay Presidency, from any other port in that Presidency under certificate, that the export duty specified in Schedule B. has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the import duty specified in Schedule A. has been duly paid, the said goods shall be admitted to free entry.

XX. Provided also, that when duties of Customs shall have been paid on any goods at any port in any part of the territories of the East India Company not subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and when such goods shall subsequently be imported at any port of the Presidency of Bombay, credit shall be



given at such last mentioned port, for the sum that may be proved by the production of due certificates to have been so paid.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, from time to time, by notice in the Official Gazette of that Presidency, to fix a value for any article or number of articles liable to *ad valorem* duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted that, when goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any custom house in the Presidency of Bombay, for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market value of such goods at the place and time of importation or exportation as the case may be.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the market value for assessment on duties on *ad valorem* goods, shall be declared by the owner, consignee or exporter, or by the agent or factor for any of these respectively, upon the face of the application to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the goods through the custom house, and the value so declared shall include the packages or materials in which the goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported or are to be exported, the name of the master of the said ship, the colours under which the said ship sails, the number, description, marks, and contents of the packages, and the country in which the goods were produced.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that every such declaration, when duly signed, shall be submitted to the officer of customs appointed to appraise goods at the Custom House, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct, he shall countersign it as admitted, but if any part or the whole of the goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the same to the Collector of Customs, who shall have power to take the goods or any part thereof as purchased for the Government at the price so declared, and whenever the Collector of Customs shall so take goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or importer, if the goods be imported goods, within fifteen days from the date of the declaration, the amount of import duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of customs duty.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, to declare by public notice in the Official Gazette of that Presidency, what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise, and any goods that may be landed, or which an attempt may be made to land, at any other port than such as shall be so declared, shall be seized and confiscated.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that when any vessel shall arrive in any port of the Presidency of Bombay, the Master shall deliver a true manifest of the cargo on board, made out according to the form annexed to this Act, and marked C. to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board, and if no such person shall have come on board before the anchor of the said vessel is dropped, then the manifest shall be forwarded to land on board of the first boat that leaves the vessel after dropping anchor, and if the port be up a river or at a distance from the land first made, then it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, by an order published in the Official Gazette of the Presidency, to fix

a place in any such river or port beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward bound vessel, except such country craft as are described in sections LI., and LII. of this Act, to pass, until the master shall have forwarded, in such manner as may be ordered, by the said Governor in Council, such a manifest as is required by this Act.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the said master shall be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees, and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any Customs officer and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Collector of Customs under the orders of Government.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any inward bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the said Governor in Council for the first delivery of manifests, the master shall deliver a manifest as herein-before prescribed, to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board, and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a Custom House established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refusal be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and no entry or port-clearance shall be given for such vessel, until the fine is paid.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest as required by this Act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, if so required by the Collector of Customs, shall have been received by the said Collector, nor until order shall have been given by the said Collector for the discharge of the cargo; and that the said Collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit, until any port clearances, cocketts or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the Custom House of the port, and until order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of every Customs officer to seize as contraband any goods which have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the Custom House in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land, and export cargo shall be laden on board, according to the forms and rules that may be prescribed for the port by this Act, or by order of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandise in contravention of the forms and rules so prescribed, the goods shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that if goods entered in the manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the Custom House, or at such other place as the Collector of Customs shall have prescribed, the Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if the duty can be ascertained. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Collector of Customs from permitting at his discretion the master of any vessel to amend

obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that their shall in every port of the Bombay presidency, be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of goods, and goods shall not be landed at any other place without the special order in writing of the Collector of Customs for the port, and if any goods be landed, or an attempt be made to land any goods at any other than the said authorized places, without such order, they shall be seized and confiscated.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor in Council shall see fit, for the security of customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of boats for the landing and shipping of merchandise or to license and register the cargo-boats plying in any ports then after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey goods to or from any vessel in such port, otherwise than in the boats so authorized and prescribed, except under special permit from the Collector of Customs at the port, and any goods that may be found on board of other boats to be than those, so authorized for the port, shall be liable to be seized by any officer of Customs and shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unloading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the Collector of Customs at that port, shall have power, at his discretion to send one or more officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day, until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the Collector.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that any master of such vessel at such port, who shall refuse to receive such officer with one servant on board, when such officer shall be so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer and such servant suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water necessary and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred rupees for each day during which such officer and servant shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a Collector of Customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search, addressed to any officer under his authority, and upon production of such order the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers, or bulkheads to be opened in his presence, and if they be not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, shall be liable to confiscation, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the Collector of Customs, shall be liable, upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of one thousand rupees.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence or put on board thereof between sunset and sunrise, or on any day when the Custom House is closed for business, without leave, in writing, obtained from the Collector of Customs, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no cargo-boat, laden with goods intended for exportation by sea, shall make fast to or be alongside of any vessel on board of which there shall be a Customs officer stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said Customs officer, a Customs House permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that may so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, if such goods be

not covered by a Custom House pass accompanying them or previously received by the Customs officer on board the said vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel having a Customs officer on board, for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, there shall be sent with each boat load or other separate despatch, a boat-note, specifying the number of packages, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof, and such boat note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the Customs officer on board, and if any imported goods be found in a boat proceeding to land from such a vessel without a boat-note, or if being accompanied by a boat note they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the proper place of landing, the boat containing such goods may be detained by any officer of Customs duly authorized by the Collector, and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, the goods shall be liable to confiscation.

XLI. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be brought to be passed through the Custom House, either for importation or exportation by sea, if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application for passing them through the Custom House, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort, quality, or quantity, or if any goods not stated in the application be found concealed in or mixed up with the specified articles, all such packages with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation.

XLI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person, after goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the Custom House, removes or attempts to remove them with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the goods shall be liable to confiscation, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, that the removal was not sanctioned by the owner or by any person having an interest in or power over the goods.

XLII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk, shall be weighed or measured on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

XLIII. And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the exporter of any salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by Act No. XXVII, of 1837, a certificate shall be granted by the Collector of Customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior, without the levy of any further duty either of excise or of customs.

XLIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when a Customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel to superintend the delivery of cargo, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day when the Customs officer first went on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the abovementioned periods, the master shall be charged with the wages of such officer, and other expenses for any further period that such officer may be detained on board. And if the owners, merchants or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master so to do.

XLV. And it is hereby enacted, that when there shall be no Customs officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful to the Collector of Customs to fix a period, not being less than twenty days, for the discharge thereof and clearance of the vessel inwards, and if any goods remain on board after the time so fixed, or after the time allowed in the last preceding section of

this Act, the Collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the Master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the Collector or other officer in charge of the Custom House, with the consent of the Master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government Warehouses for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the Collector to sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon, and the balance remaining after deducting the said duties and charges, shall be held in deposit and paid to the owner on application.

XLVI. And it is hereby enacted, that when a Customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo, a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded, beyond the twenty days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed six hundred tons burthen and twenty days if it exceed that burthen, when the lading and un-lading thereof shall be continuous, and the Master or Commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the Customs officer on board, until after the expiration of such additional period; and if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the Customs officer on board shall certify that no goods remain on board except necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the Custom House for receipt of export cargo, a Customs officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board except as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding six hundred tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively, the master shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the Customs officer on board to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

XLVII. And it is hereby enacted, that when, upon application from the master of any vessel, the Customs officer shall be removed from on board thereof, under the provisions in that effect contained in the last preceding section of this Act, if the master of such vessel shall, before a Customs officer shall have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel, or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any goods whatever, such master shall be punished with a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the Collector of Custom.

XLVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods liable to duty that may be passed through the Custom House for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port-clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed duty shall in all cases be levied, and if the goods be free or have already paid import duty, or have been imported free under certificate, five per cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon, or if the same be imported goods entitled to drawback, the draw back shall be forfeited, but no separate duty shall be levied on drawback goods.

XLIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or re-landed, a Customs officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board, and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged, in such place as shall be

allowed by the Collector of Customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the officers of Customs, until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port-clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master, to enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and if goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board the vessel, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

L. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be relauded before the lading of any vessel is complete, and before port-clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port-clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been relauded under the rule contained in the last preceding section of this Act.

LI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, to establish rules for the anchoring of the coasting and country craft of the British territories for the delivery of manifest of the cargo of such vessels and for the landing of goods therefrom, and shipping of goods therein, and that whoever being in charge of any such craft shall knowingly contravene any such rule, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each offence.

LII. And it is hereby enacted, that patimarn, dhonies, hotellon, and other small craft from the Maldiva or Laccadive islands, or from the native ports of Kattywar, Cutch and Scinde, shall be treated in the ports of the Bombay presidency like the coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regulations as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods as may be made by the Governor in Council of Bombay for such vessels in the several ports of the Bombay presidency.

LIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on goods shipped on such native craft as are described in the last preceding section of this Act.

LIV. And it is hereby enacted, that goods exported in the same vessels, if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty, and if any goods brought to any port in any vessels be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the Customs House for re-exportation in the vessel into which they may be transhipped.

LV. And it is hereby enacted, that no transhipment shall be made of any goods except under special order in writing from the Collector of Customs of the port and an officer of Customs shall in all cases be deputed to superintend the removal of the goods from vessel to vessel.

LVI. And it is hereby enacted, that at every port subordinate to the Bombay presidency, the port of Bombay excepted, an anchorage fee shall be levied once at each port according to the burthen on all country craft above the burthen of (100) one hundred maunds, at the rates herein under specified.

Above { 10 Caudies (equal to 100maunds) }		Not ex- ceeding { 20 Candies }		200 Indian maunds, {		Fee. Rs.
Ditto	20 —	ditto	40 —	ditto		1 0
Ditto	40 —	ditto	60 —	ditto		1 8
Ditto	60 —	ditto	80 —	ditto		2 0
Ditto	80 —	ditto	100 —	ditto		2 8
						3 0

Ditto 100 —	ditto 150	ditto	3 8
Ditto 150 —	ditto 200	ditto	4 0
Ditto 200 —	ditto 250	ditto	4 8
Ditto 250 —	ditto 300	ditto	5 0
Ditto 300 —	ditto 350	ditto	5 8
Ditto 350 —	ditto 400	upwards,	6 0

LVII. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which, under this Act, goods are liable to confiscation, the Collector of Customs of the place where those goods may be shall be, competent to adjudge such confiscation.

LVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to Customs, the Collector of Customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Governor in Council of the presidency of Bombay, to refuse port-clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

LIX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Collector of Customs, or other officer who may be authorized to adjudicate Customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of Goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, to adjudge damages to be paid to the proprietor by the Customs officer who made such vexatious seizure, besides ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the proprietor accept such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against the officer of Customs in any Court of Justice on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double duty; and if the said officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the goods, a proportion, not exceeding one-half, shall be distributed in rewards amongst such officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he may direct to each respectively.

LX. And it is hereby provided, that all officers of Customs shall, as heretofore, be amenable to the civil courts of the presidency or island of Bombay by action for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity at the suit of the parties injured by such acts. Provided, however, that no suit shall lie against the Collector of Customs or other officer for any judicial award in a matter of Customs passed under the preceding section of this Act.

LXI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any officer in the exercise of any power given by this Act to such officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both.

LXII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept, or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

LXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

LXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an order in Council, to transfer any of the powers given to a Collector of Customs by this Act to any other functionary, and to make any rule consistent with law for the carrying of this Act into effect, and to establish such bunders and appoint such officers as he shall think fit, and to fix rates of wharfage and of rent to be paid for goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the Custom House.

## SCHEDULE A.

Rates of duty to be charged on goods imported by sea into any part of the presidency of Bombay.

No.	Enumeration of goods.	When imported on British bottoms.		When imported on foreign bottoms.	
		Free.	Duties.	Free.	Duties.
1	Bullion and coin.	Free.		Free.	
2	Precious stones and pearls.	Ditto.		Ditto.	
3	Grain and pulse.	Ditto.		Ditto.	
4	Horses and other living animals.	Ditto.		Ditto.	
5	Ice.	Ditto.		Ditto.	
6	Coal coke, bricks, chalk, stones, (marble and wrought stones excepted.)	Ditto.		Ditto.	
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom or in any British possession.	Ditto.		Ditto.	
8	Foreign books.	Ditto.		Ditto.	
9	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.	3 per Cent.		3 per Cent.	
10	Do. do. the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.	3 per Cent.		3 per Cent.	
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession.	6 per Cent.		6 per Cent.	
12	Metals, do., excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.	3 per Cent.		3 per Cent.	
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom or any British possession.	6 per Cent.		6 per Cent.	
14	Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession.	10 per Cent.		20 per Cent.	
15	Do., the produce of any other place or country.	2 per Cent.		4 per Cent.	
16	Cotton wool not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other port of Bombay.	4 per Cent.		8 per Cent.	
17	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.	9 As. per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.		1 rupee 2 As. per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.	
18	Do., the produce of any other place.	3½ per Cent.		7 per Cent.	
19	Opium covered by a pass.	7 per Cent.		14 per Cent.	
20	Do., not covered by a pass.	Free.		Free.	
		24 Rs. per seer of 80 tolas.		24 Rs. per seer of 80 tolas.	



No.	Enumeration of goods.	When imported on British bottoms.	When imported on foreign.
21	Salt not covered by a pass,.....	{ 8 As. per md. of 80 tolas } per seer.....	8 As. per md. of 80 tolas per seer.
22	Alum,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
23	Camphor,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
24	Cassia,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
25	Cloves,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
26	Coffee,.....	{ 7½ per Cent. ....	15 per Cent.
27	Coral,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
28	Nutmegs and mace,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
29	Pepper,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
30	Battans,.....	{ 7½ per Cent. ....	15 per Cent.
31	Tea,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
32	Vermilion,.....	{ 10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
33	Wines and liquors,.....	{ 9 As. per imperial gallon.....	1 rupee per imperial gallon.
34	Spirits, consolidated duty, including any duties levied { heretofore through the Police.....	{ 1 rupee, 8 as. per md. of 80 } tolas per seer.....	1 rupee, 8 as. per md. of 80 tolas per seer
35	Tobacco,..... Which duty shall be the minimum Customs duty levied on raw tobacco and all preparations thereof in all the ports of the Bombay presidency, but if at the rate of 5 per cent. on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund should be leviable on any preparation of tobacco, the duty shall be levied <i>ad valorem</i> at that rate, if imported on British bottoms, and at 10 per cent. on foreign bottoms. And the Customs duty laid upon tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the import of this article into the Island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 9 rupees for the Indian maund.	{ 1 rupee, 8 as. per md. of 80 } tolas per seer.....	1 rupee, 8 as. per md. of 80 tolas per seer
39	All articles not included in the above enumeration.....	3½ per Cent. ....	7 per Cent.

And if the Collector of Customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty, according to the place of their production, come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said Collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per Custom House register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback.

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the Custom House register.

## SCHEDULE B.

Rates of duty to be charged on goods exported by sea from any port or place in the presidency of Bombay		Exported on British bottoms.		Exported on foreign bottoms.	
No.	Enumeration of goods.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
1	Bullion and coin,.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
2	Precious stones and Pearls,.....	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	Books, maps and drawings printed in India,.....	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	Horses and living animals,.....	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	Opium covered by a pass,.....	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	Ditto not covered by a pass,.....	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
7	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America or any British possession in America,.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
8	Ditto ditto exported to places other than above,.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
9	Salt having paid the excise of 8 annas a maund,....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
10	Tobacco,.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
11	All gantry articles not enumerated or named above,.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, or from any other port of the Bombay Presidency, of cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this Schedule, provided that the re-export be made in British bottoms within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export as per Custom House registers, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded.

## SALT MANUFACTURING REGULATION.

## ACT No. II. DATED JANUARY 5.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of February 1838, salt shall not be manufactured at any place within the territories subject to the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, the districts beyond the right bank of the Jumna river excepted, unless the person conducting the manufacture shall, before preparing works for the production of such salt, give notice in writing to the Collector of the district in which the place of manufacture may be situated, of his intention to manufacture salt therein.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that upon receiving such notice as is prescribed in the preceding section, the Collector of the district shall, by an order under his seal and signature, depute one or more officers, who shall be stationed for such time as the said Collector shall think proper, at every such place of manufacture, and shall have power to take account of the salt manufactured and stored, and to prevent the removal of the salt until the Government duty thereon shall have been paid.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that every proprietor of salt works within the North Western Provinces, at which an officer shall be stationed as above provided, shall pay to the Collector the wages of one officer at the rate of ten rupees per mensem, for so long as such officer shall be retained for the supervision of the works; and if the Collector shall see fit to employ more than one officer to watch any set of works, or to employ one officer receiving larger allowances than ten rupees per month, the wages of such extra officers, or the extra wages of such one officer, shall be defrayed by Government.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any salt works be found producing salt, of which notice has not been given in the manner prescribed by the first section of this act, such works shall be destroyed, and any salt stored thereat shall be seized and confiscated.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be the duty of every party under direct engagements with Government for the land revenue, either as a proprietor or farmer, and of every proprietor of lakhtaj lands, upon whose zemindaree, farm, or lakhtaj estate, there shall be any works producing salt, of which works notice has not been given in the manner prescribed by the first section of this Act, to give notice of the same in writing to the nearest public officer of Police or land revenue within ten days from the date on which the works were first prepared, and every such proprietor, farmer, or proprietor of lakhtaj estate, who shall knowingly omit to give such notice, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 500 rupees for every such salt work.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of any city or district shall be competent to receive and determine all charges on account of things done in contravention of this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever offers any resistance to any Officer appointed under the authority of this Act, in the exercise of the lawful powers of such officer, shall be punished in like manner as if the resistance had been offered to the ordinary process of a Collector.

## POWERS OF THE JOINT CRIMINAL JUDGE OF COCHIN.

## ACT No. III. DATED JANUARY 5.

It is hereby enacted, that Act No. VIII. of 1837, be repealed.

And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George shall appoint a Joint Criminal Judge of Cochin, and shall give to such Joint Criminal Judge jurisdiction over the districts of Anjengo and Changanerry, such Joint Criminal Judge shall exercise, within his jurisdiction, all the powers of Joint Magistrate, as defined in the Madras Regulations.

**PUNISHMENT OF PERJURY IN THE SUDDER ADALUT OF BOMBAY.****ACT No. IV. DATED JANUARY 29.**

It is hereby enacted, that if it shall appear to the Court of Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, that any person has been guilty of perjury, in any matter depending in that Court, that Court may immediately commit the offender to custody, and transmit him to the zillah Court nearest to the presidency, in order to his being brought to trial before the Session Court of the zillah in which such Court is situated; and such person shall be dealt with in the same manner, as if the perjury had been committed within the limits of the local jurisdiction of such Court of Session.

**BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.****ACT No. V., DATED MARCH 14.**

I. It is hereby enacted, that the persons whose names appear in the Schedule No. I, hereunto annexed, shall, from the 14th day of March 1838, form a corporate body for the warehousing of goods, either in bond or otherwise, by the name of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Association shall sue and be sued by its corporate name, and shall use such common seal as the Directors of the said Association shall, from time to time, appoint, and may acquire, may hold absolutely, may hold by way of pledge, and may transfer, any description of property whatever.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the sum of 10,00,000 rupees subscribed for the purposes of the said Association by the persons hereby incorporated, shall be the Capital Stock of the said Association, and shall be divided into 2,000 shares of 500 rupees each, and that every one of the persons hereby incorporated, shall have one share of such capital stock for every 500 rupees, which such person shall have subscribed.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the directors of the said Association, shall cause the names, additions, and places of residence of the proprietors of shares in the said capital stock, and the number of shares held by each proprietor, to be registered in a book, and the said shares shall in such book be numbered beginning from No. I, and such book shall be kept at the office of the said Association, and shall there be open to the inspection of all persons during the usual hours of business.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that a certificate signed by three Directors of the said Association, shall be delivered to every proprietor of the said Capital Stock, and that it shall be at the option of every proprietor of several shares to receive one certificate for all the shares of such proprietor, or one certificate for each of those shares, or several certificates, each of which may be for any number of those shares.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that any share or shares of the said capital stock, may be transferred by indorsement made on the certificate for such share or shares by the proprietor of such share or shares, or by the attorney of such proprietor duly authorised thereunto; provided always, that such indorsement shall specify the name of the party to whom the transfer is made; and provided also, that no such indorsement shall be effectual to transfer any such share or shares until such indorsement shall have been registered in a registry, to be kept for that purpose at the office of the said Association, and until a note of such registration, and of the date thereof, shall have been made on the back of the indorsed certificate, under the hand of an officer appointed for that purpose by the Directors of the said Association.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that every proprietor of a share of the said capital stock, who shall cease to be a proprietor of such stock, shall cease to be a

member of the corporation created by this Act; and that every person who shall become a proprietor of the said capital stock, shall become a member of the corporation created by this Act; and shall, in respect of his share or shares of the said capital stock, be under the same liabilities under which an original proprietor of the said capital stock would be.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the business of the said Association, shall be managed by six Directors; and that Francis Macnaghten, Joseph Walker, Jasper Ouseley, Richard Howe Cockerell, Alexander Colvin, Joseph Willis, and James Church, Esquires, shall be the first Directors of the said Association.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that every Director of the said Association, may be removed by a general meeting of the proprietors, and that every future Director of the said Association shall be elected by such a general meeting.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that a rotation among the Directors of the said Association, shall be settled by lot, so that two of the said Directors may go out of office on the Monday following the 15th day of May in every year, and that on the Monday following the 15th day of May in every year, a general meeting of proprietors shall be held, at which two Directors shall be chosen, and that no Director going out by such rotation, shall be capable of being re-elected, till the Monday after the 15th of May, in the year next following.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Director of the said Association shall cease to be a Director, otherwise than by the operation of the rule of rotation aforesaid, the Directors of the said Association shall, with all convenient speed, after such public notice as is hereinafter directed, call an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors, for the purpose of choosing a successor, and such successor shall come into the same place in the rotation aforesaid in which the Director whom he has succeeded was.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall be capable of being a Director of the said Association, who shall not be a proprietor in his own right of fifteen shares of the capital stock of the said Association, which shares shall have been registered in his name not less than three calendar months before his election.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall be capable of being a Director of the said Association, unless he be resident within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that ordinary general meetings of the said proprietors, shall be held at least twice in every year, that is to say, on the Monday following the 15th day of May, and the Monday following the 15th day of November, and that at every such ordinary meeting the Directors of the said Association shall present a report in writing of the state, of the affairs of the said Association, and a balance sheet, and that such general meeting may declare a dividend out of the profits of the said Association; provided always, that no dividend shall be made which shall diminish the capital of the said Association.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that any ordinary general meeting of the said Association, may adjourn itself to a future day, and may, on the day to which it shall have so adjourned itself, resume its proceedings, and transact any business which it would have been competent to transact on the day when it originally assembled.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that extraordinary general meetings of the said Association, shall be held according to such rules as may be made for that purpose in the Bye-laws of the said Association; provided always, that no such extraordinary general meeting shall be held without a previous notice of not less than fourteen days, which notice shall be published in not less than two newspapers printed at Calcutta.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that at general meetings of the proprietors, every election and question shall be decided by a majority of votes; and that no proprietor shall be allowed to vote unless he be possessed of two or more shares.

of the capital stock of the said Association, which shares shall have been registered in his name not less than three calendar months before.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that at such general meetings, no proprietor shall have more than eight votes, and that the proprietors shall vote according to the following scale.

2 shares	shall entitle to 1 vote
4 .....	2 ditto
6 .....	3 ditto
10 .....	4 ditto
20 .....	6 ditto
35 .....	7 ditto
50 .....	8 ditto

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that if more persons than one, being partners in trade, shall be joint proprietors of two or more shares of the said capital stock, and shall agree to give a joint vote or joint votes, such joint vote or joint votes shall be received in all respects as the vote or votes of a single proprietor would be received.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that every proprietor entitled to vote at any general meeting, may give a proxy in writing, general or special, limited or unlimited, and signed by himself or by his attorney duly authorized thereunto, to any other proprietor; and that the proprietor to whom the proxy is given, may vote on behalf of the proprietor who had given the proxy, according to the terms of such proxy.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Association, shall have authority to expend the money of the said Association for the purpose of purchasing and erecting warehouses, and of warehousing and bonding goods therein, and to make and fulfil contracts for the said purpose, and to appoint and remove such servants as may be necessary for the said purpose, and generally to manage all the concerns of the said Association, subject to such rules as may be laid down in the Bye-laws of the said Association, and to keep the seal of the said Association, and to use the said seal in the affairs of the said Association, provided always that the said seal shall never be affixed to any instrument except in the presence and by the consent of three Directors, who shall sign their names on every such instrument in token of their presence and consent.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Association shall have authority to call on the proprietors to pay such instalment or instalments as shall, together with the instalments already paid, amount to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent. on each share; and that no further call shall be made, except in consequence of a vote of a general meeting of the proprietors authorizing such further call; provided always that no proprietor shall be called upon to pay more in proportion to his share in the capital stock than any other proprietor.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any proprietor shall not pay any instalment which he is lawfully called upon to pay in the manner described in the last section, on the day appointed for such payment, the said Association shall have a claim against such proprietor for interest on the deficient sum, after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and that it shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Association to apply, in satisfaction of such instalment and of such interest, any dividend due to such proprietor, placing every dividend so applied to the credit of such proprietor with the said Association.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Association, to refuse to register the transfer of any share belonging to any proprietor who shall not have paid such instalment and interest as aforesaid; and that in case such instalment and interest shall not be paid within two months after notice to pay the same has been given by the said Directors to such proprietor, or to his attorney or attorneys duly authorized, it shall be lawful for the said Directors to sell by public sale the share or shares of such proprietor to such an extent as may be sufficient to satisfy such instalment and interest, and to grant,

upon such sale, a new certificate or new certificates to the purchaser of such share or shares, whereupon the former certificate or certificates for such share or shares shall become void, and if there be any surplus after such instalment and interest have been satisfied, such surplus shall be paid on demand to the proprietor of such share or shares, and shall, till demanded, be credited in the books of the said Association to such proprietor, but no interest shall run thereon.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that all the provisions of Act No XXV of 1836 of the Governor-General of India in Council, relating to private licensed warehouses, shall be applicable to all warehouses wherein the said Association shall receive bonded goods.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Association to give general security, by bond, under the seal of the said Association, for payment of the full duties of importation on goods lodged in any warehouse of the said Association, or for the due exportation of such goods, and if the said Association shall give such bond, no security shall be required from any other party to the same effect.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Association shall, from time to time, fix the rates at which the said Association will warehouse goods and receive goods at its wharfs, and that a table of such rates shall be placed at every warehouse and wharf of the said Association.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that as often as any goods are lodged in any warehouse of the said Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him, as such Secretary, to the person lodging such goods by endorsement, to receive the goods specified in such warrant, on the same terms as goods, which warrant shall be as nearly as possible in the form set forth in Schedule II. annexed to this Act, and such warrant shall be transferrable by endorsement and shall entitle any person to whom it may have been so transferred by endorsement, to receive the goods specified, on such warrant on the same terms on which the person who originally lodged those goods would have been entitled to receive the same.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that all suits brought against the said Association shall be brought in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and not elsewhere.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that all the joint stock of the said Association, of what kind or description soever, and all the land, warehouses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, premises and property acquired therewith, of which the said Association shall become in any manner possessed, entitled to, or interested in, shall be held and enjoyed by the proprietors thereof, and their successors respectively, as personal estate, or as in the nature of chattel interests, and not as, or in the nature of real estate.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that in order to define the liability of proprietors of shares, and to save harmless themselves and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns, no proprietor, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, shall be personally liable to any person or persons whatsoever by reason of being a proprietor in any event, or for or on account of any acts, deeds, contracts, or liabilities of the said Association, or of the Directors or Secretary thereof respectively, or under or by virtue of any judgment or decree in any action or suit, but that the party or parties having any legal or equitable demand or claim for or on the account last aforesaid, or having obtained such judgment or decree as last aforesaid, shall and may only recover the amount of such demand, claim, judgment or decree, from and out of or to the whole extent of the paid up capital, accumulated funds, lands, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, and premises whatsoever, and wheresoever, which may at the time belong to the said Association, or to which they may at the time be entitled.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Association to make bye-laws for the regulation of its own proceedings, which bye laws shall be binding only on its own members and officers, provided that no such

bye-law shall be valid till it shall have been approved of by two extraordinary general meetings of proprietors specially convened for that purpose, of which meetings the second shall be held not less than one calendar month after the first, provided also that no such bye-law shall be valid till it shall have been confirmed by the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

XXXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Association to increase its capital stock, provided always that no such increase shall take place unless it be authorized by a vote of two extraordinary general meetings of proprietors, specially convened for that purpose, of which meetings the second shall be held not less than three calendar months after the first.

XXXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that in the event of such increase, the proprietors of the original stock, shall not be bound to subscribe, but shall, in the first instance, have the option of subscribing for the increased capital stock in proportion to the share which each has of the original capital stock, and so much of the additional capital stock as shall not be subscribed for by the said proprietors of the original stock, within one year after the passing of the final resolution for the increase, shall be open to the public, and be sold, for the benefit of the said Association, by public sale.

XXXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that all the rules laid down in this Act, respecting the original capital stock of the said Association, shall be applicable to any additional stock which may be subscribed in the manner hereinbefore described.

XXXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that if the said Association shall be desirous to dispose of any premises purchased by the said Association from the East India Company, the said East India Company shall have the right of pre-emption and the price shall be fixed by two appraisers, the one named on the part of the said East India Company, and the other by the Directors of the said Association, and if the said appraisers shall not agree on a price, the price shall be fixed by an umpire named by the said appraisers.

XXXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that at any time after the 14th day of March 1860 it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by an Order in Council, to direct that the said Association be dissolved.

XXXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted that the said Association may at any time be dissolved by a resolution to that effect of two-thirds in number and value, of the proprietors qualified to vote at two successive extraordinary meetings, specially called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of such dissolution, provided that not less than three months shall have elapsed between the first and second of such two extraordinary meetings.

XXXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the dissolution of the said Association shall be ordered, either by the Governor General of India in Council, or by a vote of the said Association, the Directors of the said Association shall cause all the property of the said Association to be converted into money, and shall divide whatever surplus may remain, after satisfying the debts of the said Association among the proprietors in proportion to the shares which the proprietors have in the capital stock of the said Association, and after such distribution, the said Association shall forthwith be dissolved.

#### SCHEDULE NO. I.—LIST OF PROPRIETORS OF SHARES.

R. H. Cockrell.	A. Porteous.	Joseph Bruce.
W. Speir.	J. Mackey and Co.	Charles C. Bruce.
W. Martin.	James Mackenzie.	Debnarain Day.
R. Speir.		William Bruce, Trustee for
T. Speir.	P. J. Sarkies.	Mrs. Col. Lloyd.
J. S. Browning.	G. Colher.	Ditto ditto, for Mrs. A. <del>Colher</del>
J. Cockerell.	R. Bird.	Glass.
G. G. de H. Larpent.	J. Ranken, M. D.	Ditto ditto, for E. B.
J. St. Pourcain.	Brijoballab Doss and	Squire, Junior.



# **ACTS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT. [APPENDIX.]**

<b>J. M. Dove.</b>	<b>Gocul Doss.</b>	<b>Doorgachurn Bose.</b>
<b>Gungapersaud Goosain.</b>	<b>J. S. Stopford,</b>	<b>Rajkissore Lahory.</b>
<b>Ramchander Seal.</b>	<b>A. Beattie</b>	<b>Gourmohun Coondoo.</b>
<b>J. Willis.</b>	<b>Wilson, Frith and Co.</b>	<b>S. Horuby.</b>
<b>W. Earle.</b>	<b>G. C. Arbuthnot.</b>	<b>Hurnschunder Bose.</b>
<b>D. Willis.</b>	<b>J. Jackson.</b>	<b>Ramsoondar Mullick.</b>
<b>T. Willis.</b>	<b>A. S. Gladstone.</b>	<b>Rajchunder Ghose.</b>
<b>W. A. Peacock.</b>	<b>J. Craigie, Lieut.-Col.</b>	<b>Radanauth Dutt.</b>
<b>J. A. Moore, Major.</b>	<b>J. Williams.</b>	<b>H. Barrow.</b>
<b>T. W. Burt.</b>	<b>Gopeekissen Paul.</b>	<b>Godadhur Mitter.</b>
<b>William Braddon.</b>	<b>Megnarain Roy.</b>	<b>L. DeCruz.</b>
<b>Trustees of Mrs. Lamond's</b>	<b>Ramuaram Mookerjee.</b>	<b>Goluckchunder Durr.</b>
<b>Marriage Settlement.</b>	<b>Doorgachurn Mookerjee.</b>	<b>Luckmanan Day.</b>
<b>J. W. J. Ouseley, Captain.</b>	<b>Gowrichurn Mookerjee.</b>	<b>T. Hechynen.</b>
<b>G. A. Pinsep.</b>	<b>J. B. Biss.</b>	<b>W. Rushon.</b>
<b>W. Barrington, Captain.</b>	<b>J. S. Biss.</b>	<b>A. J. Sturmer.</b>
<b>T. C. Robertson.</b>	<b>Rogoonath Coondoo.</b>	<b>Bobram Dry.</b>
<b>Ramdas Dey.</b>	<b>W. F. Gibbon.</b>	<b>Obhoychurn Mookerjee.</b>
<b>Bonomalce Mullick.</b>	<b>J. Cock.</b>	<b>Bolychund Bysack.</b>
<b>A. Muller.</b>	<b>H. F. King.</b>	<b>Mrs. Sarah Moss.</b>
<b>Charles Trebeck.</b>	<b>James Hill.</b>	<b>W. Barrett.</b>
<b>T. Bowring.</b>	<b>Tamneechurn Chatterjee.</b>	<b>Hurrimohun Mookerjee.</b>
<b>J. W. Alexander.</b>	<b>J. Master.</b>	<b>Mohunchunder Ghose.</b>
<b>T. B. Swinhoe.</b>	<b>G. C. S. Master, Lieut.</b>	<b>Hurrimohun Banerjee.</b>
<b>Robert Swinhoe.</b>	<b>T. A. Shaw.</b>	<b>Kistnomohun Seal.</b>
<b>A. Dobbs.</b>	<b>W. A. Shaw.</b>	<b>Hurnchunder Bose.</b>
<b>John Watson.</b>	<b>H. Walters.</b>	<b>W. Ryland.</b>
<b>James Colquhoun.</b>	<b>J. Luns.</b>	<b>M. Hughes, Captain.</b>
<b>James Church.</b>	<b>W. Adam.</b>	<b>Anunchunder Mitter.</b>
<b>Edward Harding.</b>	<b>Joseph Worthington.</b>	<b>J. A. Walker.</b>
<b>Henry Moore.</b>	<b>James Cullen.</b>	<b>T. Hyde Gardiner.</b>
<b>R. Watson.</b>	<b>J. C. Palmer.</b>	<b>J. C. Owen.</b>
<b>Mrs. B. Betty.</b>	<b>A. Colvin.</b>	<b>Moheschunder Mitter.</b>
<b>Henry Mackenzie.</b>	<b>W. Amche.</b>	<b>Prawnkisto Doss.</b>
<b>Adam, Scott and Co.</b>	<b>W. Cowie.</b>	<b>Onar Lal and Mukun Lal.</b>
<b>Holodhur Chowdry.</b>	<b>T. S. Anquetil, Lt.-Col.</b>	<b>J. Rostan, Junior.</b>
<b>Charles S. Gover.</b>	<b>W. H. Martin.</b>	<b>J. H. Rostan.</b>
<b>K. R. Mackenzie.</b>	<b>A. Irvine, Major.</b>	<b>Madobchunder Sandell.</b>
<b>S. R. Crawford.</b>	<b>G. Herklots, Junior.</b>	<b>Dyakhund Bysack.</b>
<b>J. B. Higginson.</b>	<b>F. O. Wells.</b>	<b>W. Stacy.</b>
<b>Francis Macnaghten.</b>	<b>C. Lancaster.</b>	<b>J. George.</b>
<b>Carr, Tagore and Co.</b>	<b>C. Lancaster, Trustee for Mrs.</b>	<b>Mrs. C. Shelverton.</b>
<b>W. Carr, Trustee for Mrs.</b>	<b>Mrs. Cornish's Marriage</b>	<b>Cassinath Bonnerjee.</b>
<b>Dick's Marriage Settle-</b>	<b>ment.</b>	<b>P. S. D'Rozario.</b>
<b>Robert Lyall.</b>	<b>George Dougal.</b>	<b>J. D'M. Sinaes, in Trust</b>
<b>Charles Lyall.</b>	<b>John Richards.</b>	<b>for Miss J. F. Speed.</b>
<b>John Lyall.</b>	<b>Bruce, Shand and Co.</b>	<b>Gorachund Bose.</b>
<b>David Lyall.</b>	<b>G. W. A. Lloyd, Lieut.-</b>	<b>J. E. Dunn.</b>
<b>W. T. Dawes.</b>	<b>Col.</b>	<b>D. W. H. Speed.</b>
<b>Colville, Gilmore and Co.</b>	<b>W. Freeth, Captain.</b>	<b>Rajkissen Day.</b>
<b>Alexander Rogers.</b>	<b>J. P. Marcus.</b>	<b>Jomejoy Bhose.</b>
<b>J. H. Crawford.</b>	<b>Mrs. Bruce.</b>	
	<b>Miss L. W. Bruce.</b>	

**SCHEDULE No. II.—CALCUTTA.—BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.**  
**I do hereby Certify that**

have deposited in the warehouse of the Association, the undermentioned goods, which goods the Association engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues or customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said \_\_\_\_\_ or their assigns, or to the holder of this warrant, to whom it may be transferred by indorsement.

\_\_\_\_\_, Secretary.

### SWEARING OF WITNESSES BY COMMISSIONERS.

#### ACT No. VI. DATED MARCH 19.

It is hereby enacted, that whenever the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay shall appoint, or shall have appointed, a commission to inquire into any charge of malversation against any public servant, it shall be lawful for such Governor in Council to authorize such commission to summon witnesses before it, and to administer an oath, or any substitute for an oath, to them, and to examine them in like manner as it is lawful for the Criminal Courts of that Presidency to do; and that any witness shall be guilty of perjury, who shall give such evidence before such Commission, so authorized, as if given before a Court of justice would render such witness guilty of perjury.

### POWER OF JUDGE OF ZILLAH OR CITY COURT.

#### ACT No. VII. DATED APRIL 23.

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for a Judge of any zillah or city Court, within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to exercise the powers vested in a single Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, by Clause 2, Section II., Regulation IX. of 1831 of the Bengal Code.

### REGULATION OF TOLLS.

#### ACT No. VIII. DATED APRIL 23.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 10th day of May, 1838, the following rates of toll shall be levied, in the Company's currency, at the toll gate of the Bhore Ghaut, on palanquins and laden bullocks' both in going and returning:

On every palanquin,..... 1 rupee.

On every laden bullock,... 6 pies.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, all the provisions of Act No. II. of 1837, of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be applicable to palanquins and laden bullocks, and the tolls to be levied thereon, as if they had been inserted among the rates of tolls contained in Section II. of that Act.

### FINES AWARDBLE TO AGRIEVED PARTIES.

#### ACT No. IX. DATED 30TH APRIL,

It is hereby enacted, that from the Fifteenth day of May 1838, it shall be competent to the Session Judges within the Presidency of Bombay, in adjudging a sentence of fine, to award such fine, or any part of such fine, in compensation to the party who may have been injured, in like manner as it is competent to Magistrates to award fines, under Clause 1st, Section XIII. Regulation XII. of 1827, of the Bombay Code.

### FUNCTIONARIES OF THE PROVINCES OF KUMAON.

#### ACT No. X. DATED APRIL 30.

I. It is hereby enacted, that Regulation X. 1817, of the Bengal Code, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the functionaries who are or may be appointed in the Provinces of Kumaon, be henceforth placed under the control and superintendence, in civil cases, of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Allahabad; in criminal cases, of the Court of Nizamat Adawlut at Allahabad, and in revenue cases of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad; and that such control and superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions, as the said functionaries may have received, or may hereafter receive, from the Government of the North Western Provinces of the presidency of Fort William.

### REMUNERATION OF AMEENS.

ACT NO. XI. DATED MAY 14.

I. It is hereby enacted, that Section XV, Regulation XIX. of 1814, of the Bengal Code, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Sudder Board of Revenue at Calcutta, with the sanction of the Governor of Bengal, and for the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad, with the sanction of the functionary exercising the authority of Government in the North Western Provinces, to fix the remuneration of an Ameen, or other person employed to effect a partition of an estate under the Regulations enacted for that purpose, and to cause the same to be levied from the parties concerned in the same manner as an arrear of revenue at such periods, and in such proportions, as the said Boards may severally think fit.

### EXTENSION OF POWER OF MADRAS PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, &c.

ACT NO. XII. DATED MAY 21.

It is hereby enacted, that from the First day of July 1838, all powers vested by Regulation XI. of 1832, of the Madras Code, in Zillah or Assistant Judges, shall be vested in every Principal Sudder Ameen within the territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Fort St. George, in respect of all hidden treasure of any of the kinds specified in Section II. of that Regulation, which may be found within his jurisdiction, and all rules applicable to Zillah or Assistant Judges, shall be applicable to every such Principal Sudder Ameen, in respect of such treasure.

### DELEGATION OF POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL BY REGULATION XII OF 1833.

ACT NO. XIII. DATED MAY 21.

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor-General of India in Council, by an order in Council, to extend any part of the provisions of Regulation XII. of 1833, to the Court of any Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen or Moonsiff.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, to delegate the power given to him by Section I. of this Act to the Governor of Bengal, and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, or to any functionary exercising the authority of Government in the N. W. Provinces.

### QUANTITY OF UNLICENSED GANJAH AND BHANG ALLOWED TO BE RETAINED.

ACT NO. XIV. DATED JULY 16.

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an Order in Council, to extend the provisions of Regulations III of 1820 and IX. of 1831, to the articles of ganjah and bhang—the quantity of ganjah and bhang, which each person shall be allowed to have in his possession without a license, within the limits specified in any such order, shall not exceed one half viss.

## REPEAL OF CLAUSE I. SECTION XXXV. OF THE BOMBAY CODE.

ACT No. XV. DATED JULY 16.

It is hereby enacted, that Clause I. Section XXXV. Regulation XII. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, be repealed

## COURTS FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF TENURES.

ACTS No. XVI. DATED JULY 23

I. *Clause 1st.*—It is hereby enacted, in modification of the rules contained in Chapter VIII. Regulation XVII. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, that in the territories subject to the presidency of Bombay, all suits in regard to tenures, and the nature and extent of the interest and advantage which in virtue thereof should be enjoyed by the parties concerned, and all suits in which the right to possession of land, or of the wuttuns of hereditary district or village officers is claimed, shall be brought in the Courts of Adawlut and the Courts subordinate thereto, and not in the Courts of Revenue.

*Clause 2d.*—Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the Revenue Courts to give immediate possession of all lands, premises, trees, crops, fisheries, and of all profits arising from the same, to any party dispossessed of the same or of the profits thereof, provided application be made to them by such party within six months from the date of such dispossession. And in order to the due execution of such power, it shall be lawful for the Revenue Courts to determine the facts of such possession and dispossession;—and the party to whom the Revenue Courts shall so give immediate possession, shall continue in possession, until ejected by a decree of a Court of Adawlut.

*Clause 3d.*—Provided also, that nothing contained in this Act shall be held to interfere with the jurisdiction defined in Clauses 3, 4, and 5 of Section XXXI. Regulation XVII. of 1827, of the aforesaid Code, which shall continue to be exercised by the Revenue Courts.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if a suit be presented in the Court of a Judge or Collector, which such Judge or Collector shall not deem within his jurisdiction, the party presenting such suit shall be referred by the Court in which it may be first presented, to that in which, in the opinion of such Court, the jurisdiction lies, and the latter Court shall, in the event of its doubting its jurisdiction in the case, refer the question of jurisdiction to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, whose decision on the point shall be final.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if a suit be presented in any Court subordinate to the Court of a Judge or Collector, which suit such subordinate Court shall not deem to be within its jurisdiction, such subordinate Court shall submit the case to the Judges' or Collectors' Court to which such subordinate Court is subordinate, and if the superior Court to which the case is so submitted shall be of opinion, that such subordinate Court has jurisdiction in the case, such superior Court shall direct such subordinate Court to proceed with the case, and if such superior Court shall be of opinion that such subordinate Court has not jurisdiction in the case, such superior Court shall proceed in the manner directed in the last preceding Section.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a Court of Adawlut or a Revenue Court shall have entered on its file, under this Act, a suit in which it had no jurisdiction, it shall be competent to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, either on a reference from the Judge or Collector, (as the case may be), or on application from the parties, to direct that the suit be transferred, with all the proceedings which may have taken place therein, up to the period of transfer to the Court possessing jurisdiction, which shall proceed therewith as if the suit had been originally filed in that Court.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that when any Court trying an appeal finds that the action was originally brought and decided in a Revenue Court, when it ought to have been brought and decided in a Court of Adawlut, or a Court subordinate thereto, or that the action was originally brought and decided in a Court of Adawlut, or a Court subordinate thereto, when it ought to have been brought and decided in a Revenue Court, the Court trying the appeal shall, instead of quashing the whole proceedings, annul only the decree and refer the suit to be tried in the Court to which the jurisdiction properly belongs, without further costs of stamps to the parties, except on new exhibits, if any such should be allowed to be filed; and the Court trying any such case referred under the foregoing Section, shall take further pleadings, exhibits, and evidence, only if it deem such necessary and shall pass a new decree; but if an appeal be made from such new decree by the party originally bringing the appeal, then the decree of the Court trying such new appeal, shall be passed without the cost of a new stamp on the petition of appeal to that party.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that all original suits and appeals relating to any of the subjects enumerated in Clause 1st, Section I. of this Act, which may be depending in the Revenue Courts, shall be forthwith transferred to the Courts of Adawlut; and in all cases where the right of appeal may now be open, the appeal shall be brought to the Court to which, under the rules of this Act, such appeal shall lie.

### SUMMARY APPEALS.

ACT NO XVII. DATED AUGUST, 13.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of September 1838, it shall be competent to the Zillah Judges, the assistant Judges of Auxiliary Courts, and the Principal Sudder Ameeris in the territories subject to the presidency of Fort St. George, to receive a summary appeal from the orders or Decrees of the District Mooniffs stationed within their respective jurisdictions, in cases in which such District Mooniffs may have refused to admit any suit regularly cognizable by them, or may have dismissed, on the ground of delay, informality, or other default, without an investigation of the merits of the case, any such suit which they may have admitted, or any suit regularly referred to them by superior authority.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the provisions contained in the 5th and 6th following clauses of Section 5, Regulation XV. of 1816 of the Madras Code, regarding Summary Appeals, shall apply to the Summary Appeals preferred under the authority of this Act.

### SUBORDINATE REVENUE OFFICERS SECURITY BOND.

ACT NO. XVIII. DATED AUGUST, 20.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of October next, in addition to the security authorized to be taken by Section XII. Regulation XVI. 1817. of the Bombay Code, it shall be lawful for every Collector or other Principal Officer entrusted with the collection or management of the Revenues of Government, in the territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Bombay, to require security of one or more individuals in the form or Schedule A, from any officer employed under him, not being a Covenanted Servant or Commissioned Officer or the East India Company.

II. First. And it is hereby enacted, that the surety or sureties of such officer as aforesaid, who may enter into a bond of the form of Schedule A, shall be liable to be proceeded against jointly and severally in the same manner as his or their principal is liable to be proceeded against, in case of default, and notwithstanding such principal may be so proceeded against.

*Second.* Provided always, that no greater sum shall be recovered from the surety or sureties than is sufficient to cover any loss or damage which the Government may actually sustain by the default of the principal, as the amount which may be due from such surety or sureties under the terms of the security bond executed by him or them.

*Third.* And provided also, that the said surety or sureties shall, in no case, be liable to summary imprisonment in default of producing public papers or property, provided he or they pay into the Collector's treasury, the whole or such part of the penalty named on the bond as may be demanded.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the Collector or other officer as foresaid, may, at any time after security has been given, the sanction of the superior revenue authority being first obtained, demand fresh or additional security, as may seem to him expedient.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that any surety, whether under a separate or joint bond may withdraw from his suretyship at any time on his stating, in writing, to the officer to whom the bond has been given, that he desire, so to withdraw; and his responsibility under the bond shall cease after sixty days from the date on which he gives such writing as to all demands upon his principal concerning monies, papers, or accounts for which his principal may become chargeable after the expiration of such period of sixty days.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the liability of the surety or sureties shall not be affected by the death of a principal, or by his appointment to a situation different from that which he held when the bond was executed.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the date from which the liability of the surety or sureties is to commence, shall be stated in the bond, and such date shall be that of the appointment to the situation which the principal is declared in the bond to hold, or that from which any former security bond has been cancelled, or any other specific date which the officer requiring such security may determine, and the party or parties executing the bond shall agree to.

#### SCHEDULE A. FORM OF BOND.

I, A. B (we A. B. and C. D) do hereby become security on the part of E. F., holder of the Office of in the (collectorship of and bind myself (ourselves severally and jointly) to make good all demands for public money, public papers and accounts, and all other property appertaining to Government, which may have arisen from the date from which this bond is to take effect, as hereinafter mentioned, and which may arise during such period as this bond may continue in force against the, said E. F. and on failure to produce public accounts, papers, or other property appertaining to Government, not being money, I (or we) agree to forfeit such sum not exceeding (10,000 Rs. or as the case may be) as the collector (or other officer as the case may be) may deem proper. This bond is to have effect from the date of appointment of the said E. F. (or as the case may be.)

Executed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in  
the year of \_\_\_\_\_  
Witnesses.

(Signature of Security.)

#### RULES RESPECTING VESSELS, &c, BELONGING TO BOMBAY

ACT No. XIX. DATED AUG. 27.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of November 1838, Sections XX and XXI Regulation XX of 1827 of the Bombay Code be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted that from the said first day of November, 1838, the following rules shall be in force with respect to vessels belonging to any of

her Majesty's subjects residing within the presidency of Bombay, and employed on the coasts of the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, or in trading coastwise as also with respect to fishing vessels and harbour craft belonging to any of the same her Majesty's subjects.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that every such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, and harbour craft, shall be marked or branded with the name of the place to which she belongs, and also with a number assigned for the same, by the officer authorized to make such registry as is hereinafter mentioned; and the owner or owners of such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, and harbour craft, shall cause such name and number to be painted in black paint upon a white ground, on each quarter of such vessel employed as aforesaid fishing vessel, and harbour craft, in English figures and letters, each figure and letter being six inches in length.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the name and number of every such vessel, employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, and harbour craft, and her burthen, and also the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, shall be registered in a book, to be kept for that purpose, by the person hereinafter directed, to make such registry. At Bombay such registry shall be made by the Master Attendant, and at other places within the said territories, by the Collector of Sea Customs at such places respectively, or by such other person, as shall be appointed by the Government of Bombay to act at such places respectively, in the execution of this Act; and whenever any change shall take place in the burthen of such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, or harbour craft, or in the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, such registry shall be made again, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful to give any name to such vessel employed, as aforesaid, fishing vessel or harbour craft, other than that by which she was first registered.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the owner or owners of every such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, and harbour craft, shall apply to the person authorized to make such registry in respect of the same, in order to have such registry as aforesaid made, or in order to have such registry made again as aforesaid. And whenever such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, or harbour craft, is registered at a subordinate port, information thereof, and of the number there assigned to her, shall immediately be given by the registering officers to the Master Attendant of Bombay.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the duty of marking or branding and of ascertaining the burthen of such vessels employed as aforesaid, fishing vessels, and harbour craft, at Bombay, shall be performed by the Master Attendant and at all other places, within the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, the duty of marking or branding and of ascertaining the burthen of, such vessels employed as aforesaid, fishing vessels, and harbour craft, shall be performed by the Collector of Sea Customs at such places respectively or by such other persons as shall be appointed by the Government of Bombay to act at such places respectively, in the execution of this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the owner or owners of every such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, and harbour craft, shall apply for and obtain a certificate of registry from the person authorized to make such registry as aforesaid, and such certificate shall be in the form specified in the Schedule appended to this Act; and in the case of any certificate being lost or destroyed, a renewed certificate may be obtained in the same manner, and on payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted that such certificate of registry shall be sealed with the seal of the East Indian Company, and shall be signed by the person authorized to make such registry.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that such certificate shall be issued to every vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, and harbour craft as aforesaid,

from the date of the expiration of the pass she is now furnished with :—  
 regulations with respect to fishing vessels and harbour craft, to take effect from the 1st of November, 1838.

X And it is hereby enacted, that the owner or owners of such vessels employed as aforesaid, (fishing vessels and harbour craft being excepted,) on being registered as aforesaid, shall pay—

For each certificate of registry for a vessel not exceeding 20 Bombay candies burthen, the fee of . . . . . 1 rupee

For each certificate for a vessel exceeding twenty such candies burthen, and not exceeding one hundred candies burthen . . . . . 5 rupees

For each certificate for a vessel exceeding one hundred such candies burthen, and not exceeding four hundred candies burthen . . . . . 7 rupees

And for each certificate for a vessel of one hundred tons, or greater burthen, per ton . . . . . 2 annas

XI And it is hereby enacted, that the person or persons so authorized to make such registry as aforesaid, shall receive the fees payable for the same and shall pay such fees to such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall appoint, the same to be carried to the credit of the Government of Bombay.

XII And it is hereby enacted, that the owner or owners or commander of every such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, and harbour craft, shall produce, on demand therefore by any officer of the customs within the said territories, or by any officer of the Indian Navy, the certificate so directed to be applied for and obtained, in respect of such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, or harbour craft as above mentioned.

XIII And it is hereby enacted, that in case any such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, or harbour craft, shall not be so marked or branded, in all respects as hereinbefore directed, or in case the name and number of any such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, or harbour craft, shall not be so painted, or shall not continue so painted, on such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel or harbour craft, in all respects as hereinbefore directed, or in case any such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, or harbour craft, shall not be furnished with such certificate as hereinbefore specified, or in case the owner or owners or commander of any such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, or harbour craft, shall not produce such certificate on demand thereof, as hereinbefore directed, the owner or owners of every such vessel employed as aforesaid, shall be subject to a fine of ten times the amount of the fees payable in respect of the certificate of registry of such vessel, the same being a vessel for the certificate of the registration of which any fee is payable, and the owner or owners of any such fishing vessel or harbour craft, shall be subject to a fine of ten rupees which fine may be recovered on conviction before any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, having jurisdiction within the said territories by sale of such vessel, fishing vessel, or harbour craft, her furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, and such fines shall be payable as often as the owner or owners or commander of any such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel, or harbour craft, shall make such default as aforesaid, provided ever such subsequent default be made after the expiration of one month, from the date of the last conviction.

XIV And it is hereby enacted, that the Governor of Bombay in Council, may direct compensation for trouble and delinence in seizing such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel or harbour craft, guns, furniture, tackle, ammunition and apparel, as last mentioned, to be made out of the proceeds of such seizure, to the person or persons who shall have seized the same, to such amount in such manner, and in such shares or proportions, as to the said Governor in Council shall seem meet.

XV And it is hereby enacted, that from the first day of November, 1838, a certificate from the Marine Poymaster at Bombay, or from the Boat Master at



Bombay, shall not be required, in order to enable any person or persons to obtain a port clearance for any vessel at the Custom House of Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

This is to certify, that (here insert the names, occupation, and residence of the owners) having declared, that (he or they) are sole owner or owners of the vessel (fishing vessel or harbour craft) called (the name) which is of the burthen of (number of Bombay candies) and that the said vessel (fishing vessel or harbour craft) was (where and when built) the said vessel (fishing vessel or harbour craft) has been duly registered at the port of (name of port). Certified under my hand. (Signature of Officer.)

POST OFFICE REGULATION.

Act No. XX. DATED AUGUST, 27.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of October next, Section VII. Act XVII. 1837, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is no bhanghee post established on any line of road, letters and packets exceeding in weight 12 tolas, and not exceeding 40 tolas, shall be received by Post-masters for transmission by the letter post under the rules which follow.

First. If the letter or packet received for despatch be of the description specified in heads Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Schedule A, annexed to Act XVII, of 1837, the postage duty thereon shall be levied by rateable increase, as declared and provided in the said heads of the said Schedule, and the Post-master shall forward every such letter or packet on the same terms, the postage charge being rateably increased, as is provided in the said Act for letters and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight.

Second. If any packets exceeding 12 tolas in weight, and not exceeding 40 tolas, when so brought for despatch along a road where there is no regular Bhanghee Post established, be certified by attestation written on the cover not to contain any of the things specified as subject to rateable postage duty under heads Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the said Schedule, and further, if it be so certified that such packets do not contain any writing in contravention of Sections IX. and X. Act XVII. of 1837, every such packet shall in like manner be forwarded by the letter post being charged with duty as specified and prescribed in table 4 Schedule A, for Bhanghee parcels. Provided, however, that it shall be in the power of the Post-master at the place of delivery to proceed for the discovery of any fraud or contravention of the law in respect of all packets, so conveyed by the letter post at bhanghee postage rates, in the manner prescribed in section XXX. Act XVII. 1837. Provided, also, that Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post-master for conveyance by virtue of this Act, and that no person employed by the Government in the Post office department, shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless such person has caused such loss or damage maliciously or fraudulently.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if packets exceeding 40 tolas in weight be brought for despatch by the letter post at bhanghee rates, the same may be forwarded under the rules and restrictions prescribed in the preceding section of this Act; provided, however, that the transmission of such over-weight packets shall always be discretionary with the Post-master, to whom they may be brought for despatch, to forward them at such times and in such manner as may be convenient.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet brought for despatch by Bhanghee post, shall be returned from any Post Office on the ground that the bhanghee post has not been paid for the whole distance to the place of delivery.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that, except as hereinafter is mentioned, if any persons wilfully certify or cause to be certified, by writing on any letter, cover or

packet delivered at any post office for conveyance by post what is not true in respect of such letter or packet, or in respect of its contents, for the purpose of defrauding the Post office revenue, every such person shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of 50 rupees for every such offence.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall send or cause to be sent by the Government post any packet under the provisions of this Act of the description mentioned in Table 2 of Schedule A, Act No. XVII. A. D. 1837, which shall contain any writing whatever other than writing which is necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover of such packet, knowing that it contains any writing not necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of 50 rupees.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall send or cause to be sent by the Government Post, under the provisions of this Act, any packet of the description mentioned in Table 3 of Schedule A, Act No. XVII, A. D. 1837, which shall contain any writing whatsoever except the direction on the cover, knowing that it contains any writing other than the direction on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of 50 rupees.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines incurred on account of letters, or packets sent by the letter post or by the bhaagee post, in contravention of the provisions of sections IX and X of Act XVII of 1837, as well as all fines by this Act authorized to be imposed, shall be demanded from the parties liable thereto by notice in writing from the Post Master General or from any Post Master, and if not paid upon such demand, the same shall upon conviction of the offender before any Magistrate for the place where the costs attending the information and conviction by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party or parties offending by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate. And if upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had thereon, then it shall be lawful for any such Magistrate, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to prison, there to remain for the space of two of two calendar months, unless such fines and all reasonable charges attending the same shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Post-master to detain any letter or packet in respect of which any party shall become liable to fine for a contravention of Sections IX and X. of Act XVII. 1837, or of any of the Provisions of this Act, until the fine and all reasonable charges attending the same, shall have been duly paid.

### SILVER COINAGE.

#### Act No. XXI DATED AUG. 27.

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, in his executive capacity, to direct the coinage and issuing of any silver coins, of a value represented in even annas or sixteenths of the Company's rupees, provided they be of the same standard as that prescribed for such rupees by the Act No. XVII of 1835, and of proportionate weight.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the provisions of Act No. XVII of 1835, and of Act No. XXXI. of 1837, applicable to the devices, inscriptions, and embellishments of the coins coined and issued by virtue of the Act No. XVII. of 1835, shall be applicable to the coins which may be coined and issued by virtue of this act.

### SUMMARY APPEALS FROM MOONSIFF'S COURTS.

#### Act No. XXII. DATED SEP. 10.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of October 1838, it shall be competent to the Zillah and City Judges, in the territories subject to the presidency

of Fort William in Bengal, to receive a summary appeal from the orders of decrees of the Moonsiffs subordinate to them, in cases in which such Moonsiffs may have refused to admit any suit regularly cognizable by them or may have dismissed, on the ground of delay, informality, or other default, without an investigation of the merits of the case, any such suit which they may have admitted, or any suit regularly referred to them.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the provisions contained in the 5th and 6th following clauses of Section III. Regulation XXVI. of 1814, and Section II. Regulation XII. of 1833, and Section VII. Regulation IX. of 1831, of the Bengal Code, shall apply to the summary appeals preferred under the authority of this Act.

### ATTACHMENT OR SEQUESTRATION OF GRANTS.

Act No. XXIII, DATED SEPT. 17.

It is hereby enacted, that so much of Section III. Regulation IV. of 1831, of the Madras code, as saves and excepts the liability to attachment or sequestration in certain cases of the grants mentioned in Section II. of the said regulation, be repealed; and that such grants shall not be liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court whatever.

### BANK OF BENGAL RULES.

Act No XXIV. DATED SEPTEMBER 24.

I. It is hereby enacted, that section III. of Act XIX. of 1836, together with any other provisions of that act, which prescribe or imply that the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal shall not exceed 75 lakhs of rupees, shall from this day be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in council, whenever he shall see fit, from time to time by an order to be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to authorize the capital stock of the said bank to be increased, and to make such order and direction for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital as to him may seem fit, giving due notice to the proprietors of the said bank for the time being and allowing to them a period of not less than eighteen months to fill up such subscription.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever such increase of capital stock of the Bank of Bengal shall be ordered by the Governor-General of India in council, the proprietors entitled to share therein, shall not be debarred of the right to subscribe for the new stock in the proportion of the shares they may be legally holding, by reason of any limit to the quantity of stock which a single proprietor may hold that may be imposed by the provisions of the character of the bank or by any clause or provision contained in act No. XIX. of 1836.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, when he shall direct an increase to be made of the capital stock of the bank of Bengal, to prescribe that the subscriptions shall be made upon each share respectively, in any given proportion to the amount of stock represented by such share, and after subscription made at any time within the period of notice prescribed in section II. of this act, to permit the amount subscribed on account of any share or shares to be paid up and annexed to the capital stock of the bank in such manner and at such dates, as may be deemed most convenient and proper; and likewise to prescribe, that the amount of new capital that may be not subscribed for by proprietors within the period of eighteen months so specified, shall be sold by auction by an officer of the bank for the benefit of the said bank, on some early date, after the close of such period; and that the proceeds of such sale shall be at the disposal of the proprietors of the bank, by a resolution duly passed at their

general meeting, any thing in the existing charter of the said bank regarding the method of taking the subscriptions of new capital to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in council, at the time of ordering any increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, to reserve the portion of such increase that may belong to Government by reason of its share of the capital of the said bank, and to fix any date within the period of eighteen months above specified, as that before which it shall be finally declared whether the Government will take the share of new stock to which it is so entitled or will refuse the same, and in case of refusal by Government to take its share of new stock such stock shall not be sold on account of the proprietors at large as above provided for stock not subscribed for by other proprietors; but the amount to which the Government may be so entitled, shall not be raised, and if the Government shall determine to subscribe for the share of new capital to which it is entitled, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in council, either to return the same or to order the sale of such new stock or any portion thereof on account of Government, in such manner and at such times as to him may seem fit.

### NEW WILL ACT.

ACT No. XXV. DATED OCT. 8.

I. It is hereby enacted, that the words and expressions hereinafter mentioned, shall in this Act, except where the nature of the provision or the context of the Act shall exclude such construction, be interpreted as follows, (that is to say) the word "will" shall extend to a testament and to a codicil, and to an appointment by will or by writing in the nature of a will in exercise of a power, and also to a disposition by will and testament of livery of the custody and tuition of any child by virtue of an act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for taking away the Court of Wards and liveries, and tenures in capite and by Knight's service and purveyance, and for settling a revenue upon His Majesty in lieu thereof," or by virtue of an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for taking away the Court of Wards and liveries, and tenures in capite and by Knight's service," and to any other testamentary disposition, and the words "real estate" shall extend to messuages, lands, rents and hereditaments whether corporeal, incorporeal or personal, and to any undivided share thereof, and to any estate, right or interest (other than a chattle interest) therein, and the words "personal estate" shall extend to leasehold estates and other chattels real, and also to monies, shares of Government and other funds, securities for money (not being real estates), debts, choses in action, rights, credits, goods, and all other property whatsoever, which by law devolves upon the executor or administrator, and to any share or interest therein, and every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that an Act passed in the thirty second year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled "The Act of Wills, Wards and Primer seigns, whereby a man may devise two parts of his land," and also an Act passed in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of the reign of the said King Henry the Eighth, intituled "The Bill concerning the explanation of Wills," and also an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the tenth year of the reign of King Charles the First, intituled "An Act how lands, tenements, and may be disposed by will or otherwise, and concerning wards and primer seigns," and also so much of an act passed in the twenty ninth year of the reign of King Charles the Second intituled "An act for the Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries," and of an act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the seventh year of

the reign of King William the Third, intituled "An act for prevention of frauds and perjuries as relates to devises or bequests of lands or tenements, or to the revocation or alteration of any devise in writing of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any clause thereof, or to the devise of any estate *pur autre vie*, or to any such estate being assets or to nuncupative wills, or to the repeal, altering or changing of any will in writing concerning any goods or chattels, or personal estate, or any clause, devise or bequest therein," and also so much of an act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of Queen Anne, intituled "An act for the amendment of the Law and the better advancement of justice and of an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the sixth year of the Reign of Queen Anne, intituled "An Act for the Amendment of the law and the better Advancement of Justice" as relates to witnesses to nuncupative wills, and so far as the following acts may be construed to have any operation within the territories of the East India Company, so much of an act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled "An act to amend the Law concerning common recoveries," and to explain and amend an act made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An act for prevention of frauds and perjuries" as relates to *pur autre vie*, and also an act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled "An act for avoiding and putting an end to certain doubts and questions relating to the attestation of wills and codicils concerning real estate, in that part of Great Britain called England, and in His Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, except so far as relates to His Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, and also an act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the same twenty-fifth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled "An act for the avoiding and putting an end to certain doubts and questions relating to the attestations of wills and codicils concerning real estates;" shall from the passing of this act cease to have effect in the territories of the East India Company, except so far as the same acts or any of them respectively, relate to any wills or estates *pur autre vie* to which this act does not extend.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that this act shall only extend to the wills of persons whose personal property cannot by the Law of England pass to their representatives without probate or letters of administration obtained in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature, and that the Statutes and parts of Statutes aforesaid are only repealed as far as they relate to the succession to the property of such persons.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for every person to devise, bequeath or dispose of by his will, executed in manner hereinafter required, all real estate and all personal estate which he shall be entitled to, either at law or in equity, at the time of his death, and which, if not so devised, bequeathed or disposed of, would devolve upon the heir at law of him, or, if he became entitled by descent, of his ancestor, or upon his executor or administrator, and that the power hereby given shall to all estates *pur autre vie*, whether there shall or shall not be any special occupant thereof, and whether the same shall be a corporeal or an incorporeal hereditament, and whether the same shall be freehold or of any other tenure, and also to all contingent, executory or other future interests in any real or personal estate, whether the testator may or may not be ascertained as the person or one of the persons in whom the same respectively may become vested, and whether he may be entitled thereto under the instrument by which the same respectively were created, or under any disposition thereof by deed or will; and also to all rights of entry for conditions broken, and other rights of entry, and also to such of the same estates, interests, and rights respectively, and other real and personal estate as the testator may be entitled to at the time of his death, notwithstanding that he may become entitled to the same subsequently to the execution of his will.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid.

VI. Provided also, and it is hereby enacted, that no will made by any married woman shall be valid, except such a will as might have been made by a married woman before the passing of this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say) it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no appointment made by will in exercise of any power, shall be valid, unless the same be executed in manner herein before required, and every will executed in manner hereinbefore required, shall, so far as respects the execution and attestation thereof, be a valid execution of a power of appointment by will, notwithstanding that it shall have been expressly required, that a will made in exercise of such power should be executed with some additional or other form of execution or solemnity.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that every will executed in manner hereinbefore required shall be valid without any other publication thereof.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person who shall attest the execution of a will, shall at time of the execution thereof, or at any time afterwards, be incompetent to be admitted a witness to prove the execution thereof, such will shall not on that account be invalid.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall attest the execution of any will to whom or to whose wife or husband any beneficial devise, legacy, estate, interest, gift or appointment of or affecting any real or personal estate (other than and except charges and directions for the payment of any debt or debts) shall be thereby given or made, such devise, legacy, estate interest, gift or appointment shall, so far only as concerns such person attesting the execution of such will, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under such person or wife or husband, be utterly null and void, and such person so attesting shall be admitted as witness to prove the execution, or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof, notwithstanding such devise, legacy, estate interest, gift or appointment mentioned in such will.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that in case by any will any real or personal estate shall be charged with any debt or debts and any creditor or the wife or husband of any creditor, whose debt is so charged, shall attest the execution of such will, such creditor, notwithstanding such charge, shall be admitted a witness to prove the execution of such will, or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall, on account of his being an executor of a will, be incompetent to be admitted a witness to prove the execution of such will, or a witness to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that every will made by a man or woman shall be revoked by his or her marriage (except a will made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the real or personal estate thereby appointed would not in default of such appointment pass to his or her heir, executor or administrator, or the person entitled as his or her next of kin, under the Statute of distributions.)

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that no will shall be revoked by any presumption of an intention on the ground of an alteration in circumstances.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that no will or codicil, or any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than as aforesaid, or by another will or codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which a will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction with the intention of revoking the same.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that no obliteration, interlineation or other alteration made in any will after the execution thereof, shall be valid or have any effect, except so far as the words or effect of the will before such alteration shall not be apparent, unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as heretofore is required for the execution of the will, but the will, with such attestation as part thereof, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses made in the margin or some other part of the will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration, and written at the end of some other part of the will.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no will or codicil, or any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a codicil executed in a manner he heretofore required, and shewing an intention to revive the same, and when any will or codicil which shall be partly revoked, and afterwards wholly revoked, shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary be shown.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that no conveyance or other act made on or subsequently to the execution of a will of, or relating to any real or personal estate therein comprised, except an act by which such will shall be revoked as aforesaid, shall prevent the operation of the will with respect to such estate or interest in such real or personal estate as the testator shall have power to dispose of by will at the time of his death.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that every will shall be construed, with reference to the real estate and personal estate comprised in it, to speak and take effect as if it had been executed immediately before the death of the testator unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will, such real estate or interest therein as shall be comprised or intended to be comprised in any devise in such will contained, which shall fail or be void by reason of the death of the devisee in the life time of the testator, or by reason of such devise being contrary to law, or otherwise incapable of taking effect, shall be included in the residuary devise (if any) contained in such will.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that a general devise of the real estate of the testator, or of the real estate of the testator in any place or in the occupation of any person mentioned in his will, or otherwise described in a general manner, shall be construed to include any real estate, or any real estate to which such description shall extend (as the case may be) which he may have power to appoint in any manner he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will, and in like manner a bequest of the personal estate of the testator or any bequest of personal estate described in a general manner, shall be construed to include any personal estate, or any personal estate to which such description shall extend (as the case may be) which he may have power to appoint in any manner he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that where any real estate shall be devised to any person without any words of limitation, such devise shall be construed to pass the fee simple, or other the whole estate or interest which the testator had power to dispose of by will in such real estate, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that in any devise or bequest of real or personal estate the words "die without issue," or "die without leaving issue," or any other words which may import either a want or failure of issue of any person in his life time or at the time of his death, or an indefinite failure of his issue, shall

be construed to mean a want or failure of issue in the life time or at the time of the death of such person, and not an indefinite failure of his issue, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will, by reason of such person having a prior estate tail, or of a preceding gift being, without any implication arising from such words, a limitation of an estate tail to such person or issue, or otherwise. Provided, that this Act shall not extend to cases where such words as aforesaid import, if no issue described in a preceding gift shall be born or if there shall be no issue who shall live to attain the age or otherwise answer the description required for obtaining a vested estate by a preceding gift to such issue.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that where any real estate shall be devised to any trustee or executor, such devise shall be construed to pass the fee simple or other the whole estate or interest which the testator had power to dispose of by will in such real estate, unless a definite term of years, absolute or determinable, or an estate of freehold, shall thereby be given to him expressly or by implication.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that where any real estate shall be devised to a trustee without any express limitation of the estate to be taken by such trustee, and the beneficial interest in such real estate, or in the surpluses and profits thereof, shall not be given to any person for life, or such beneficial interest shall be given to any person for life, but the purposes of the trust may continue beyond the life of such person, such devise shall be construed to vest in such trustee of the fee simple, or other the whole legal estate which the testator had power to dispose of by will in such real estate and not an estate determinable when the purposes of the trust shall be satisfied.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that where any person to whom any real estate shall be devised for an estate tail, or an estate in quasi-tail, shall die in the life time of the testator, leaving issue who would be inheritable under such entail, and any such issue shall be living at the time of the death of the testator, such devise shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of such person had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that where any person being a child or other issue of the testator, to whom any real or personal estate shall be devised or bequeathed for any estate or interest not determinable at or before the death of such person, shall die in the life time of the testator leaving issue, and any such issue of such person shall be living at the time of the death of the testator, such devise or bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of such person had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that notwithstanding any thing in this Act contained, any soldier being in actual military service, or any mariner or seamen being at sea, may dispose of his personal estate as he might have done before the making of this Act.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions of Act No. XX. of 1837, whereby immoveable property situate within the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, transmitted by the last will of any person having a beneficial interest in the same, is taken to be and to have been of the nature of chattels real and not of freehold as regards such transmission, provided that such will shall be executed and construed as a will of chattels real is to be executed and construed by virtue of this Act.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall not extend to any will made before the 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1839, and that every will re-executed or re-published or revived by any codicil, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been made at the time at which the same shall be so re-executed, or re-published, or revived; and that this Act shall



not extend to any estate *pur autre vie* of any person who shall die before the first day of February in the year of our Lord 1839.

### TRIAL OF PERSONS COMMITTED BY PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

ACT No. XXVI. DATED OCT. 8.

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall henceforth be lawful for the Governor in Council of the presidency of Fort St. George, to direct that all or any persons committed by the Principal Sudder Ameen of Sudder for trial before the Court of Circuit for the western division of the territories subject to that presidency, shall be tried at the Sessions of Jail Delivery to be held at Honore.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall henceforth be lawful for the Governor in Council of the presidency of Fort St. George, to direct that all or any persons committed by any Principal Sudder Ameen for trial before the Court of Circuit shall be tried at any Sessions of Jail Delivery to be held at any station within the zillah to which the Court of such Principal Sudder Ameen may be attached.

### REFERRING OF SUITS TO PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, &c.

ACT No. XXVII. DATED OCT. 22.

I. It is hereby enacted, that so much of Clause 1, Section XVIII. Regulation V. 1831 of the Bengal Code, as provides that no suit be referred to a Principal Sudder Ameen in which the vakeels or officers of his Court shall be a party, is hereby repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in cases where, by reason of the above Clause, a suit cannot be referred to a Sudder Ameen, because he himself or his relatives or dependents are a party to the suit, and where the zillah and city judges cannot refer such suit to be tried by any other competent authority, it shall be lawful for each of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to direct, by an order authenticated by the official signature of their register, that the cognizance of such suit, shall be transferred to any other zillah or city Court subordinate to the same Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and the judge of such other zillah or city-Court may thereupon refer such suit in the same manner as if the same had been originally instituted in the Court of such other zillah or city.

### PUNISHMENT FOR PERJURY.

ACT No. XXVIII. DATED NOV. 5

It is hereby enacted, that where any person or persons shall be convicted at any Session of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery that shall be holden for any of the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, the presidency or Island of Bombay, or for Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, or Malacca, of the crime of perjury, it shall be lawful for the Court, before which any person shall be so convicted, to order and adjudge such person to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct, for life or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years with or without hard labour and with solitary confinement for such portion or portions of the said term, as such Court shall think fit, not exceeding one month at a time or three months within the period of one year. Provided that it shall not be lawful for any such Court to order the transportation of any person, being a native of the East Indies and not born of European parents, to the Eastern Coast of New South Wales or any of the Islands adjacent thereto.

## NEW SALT REGULATION.

ACT No. XXIX. DATED Nov. 12.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of December 1838, Sections LIX., LX. and LXI. Regulation X. 1819, of the Bengal Code, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that when information shall be given to any Salt Agent or Superintendent of salt chokies, that contraband salt has stored in any warehouse, dwelling house, or other place-situated in the tract of country in Bengal or Orissa within which the transportation of salt without ruwana is not lawful, and such Salt Agent or Superintendent of salt chokies shall deem the information credible, and desire to act thereupon, he shall require the same to be given to him in writing, or shall take the deposition of the informant, as may be most convenient, so that the following particulars shall be placed on record in his office. First, the name, profession and place of residence of the informant. Second, the place, that is the name of the town or village, and description of the house, warehouse or other place where the salt may be stated to be in store. Thirdly, the name of the person to whom the house, warehouse, or other place belongs, or on account of, or by, whom the salt is there stored. Fourthly, the quantity and description of the salt, and the grounds for believing the same to be contraband.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if the contraband salt so stated to be in store, exceed in quantity one maund or Indian mun, it shall be liable to seizure in manner following; that is to say, the Salt Agent or Superintendent of chokies, having before him the written statement or deposition of an informer, given in or taken down as above prescribed, shall, provided the place of such store be not too distant, proceed in person, together with the informant, summoning by written notice the nearest police darogha or other officer in charge of the police thana or station, to attend likewise, and witness the proceeding.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that for the purpose of making seizure of salt in store so informed against, it shall be competent to any salt agent or superintendent, having a police officer in company, to break open the door of the house, warehouse or other place in which the salt may be stated to be stored, if, upon requisition duly made, the door be not immediately opened by the owner or occupant thereof.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that if the salt agent or superintendent shall not be able to proceed in person to make a seizure of salt, in manner above provided, he shall send along with the informer one or more confidential officers of his public establishment, not being under the rank of a jemadar of peons, giving to such officer or officers his warrant ordering and authorizing the seizure, and sending notice as above prescribed, for the police darogha or other police officer to attend; and the officer so deputed, shall have power to act in like manner as is provided for the agent or superintendent in person; provided that the door of no house, warehouse or other place, shall be broken open to make a seizure of salt except in the presence of a salt agent or superintendent of chokies, or of an officer so specially deputed, and of an officer of police.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the head officer of any salt chokoe or auring for the manufacture of salt, and for any assistant to a salt agent or superintendent to receive information of salt exceeding one mund in quantity being in store in a house, warehouse or other place in the manner prescribed in section II., and to act thereupon as provided in sections III. and IV. of this Act for the salt agent and superintendent, provided that the place of store described in such information be situated at a distance of more than three kos from the station of a salt agent or superintendent of chokies, or from the place where the salt agent or superintendent may be.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the darogha or person in charge of any police thana or station, receiving notice to attend at a seizure of salt in store, as in

above prescribed, shall not attend, or attending shall refuse to act in aid of the seizure, or shall in any way wilfully frustrate the object of the search and seizure, such darogha or other officer shall, on representation of the facts by the officers of the salt department, and on conviction of the same before the Magistrate of the district, besides being dismissed from office, be liable to a fine equal to the amount of fine that would have been leviable on the owners of the salt, if it had been seized according to the information laid.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever it shall be necessary to break open any house, warehouse or other place to effect a seizure of salt, the rules and precautions prescribed in regulation XX. of 1817, and section X. regulation VII. of 1799, of the Bengal Code, for breaking into a house for execution of process of distraint, shall always be observed by the police officers in attendance; provided, however, that the responsibility for the Act, and the determination whether to require the door to be broken open or not shall rest with the officers of the salt department only.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a seizure of salt in any store in any house, warehouse or other place shall be made by a salt agent or superintendent of chokies, the circumstances which attended the seizure shall be recorded in an official proceeding to be placed on record in the office.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that if the seizure be made by an officer of the salt department, other than an agent or superintendent of chokies, such officer shall report the circumstances within twenty-four hours to his official superior; and the police officer in attendance shall likewise report the occurrences at the time of seizure to his official superior.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no salt found in store in any house or warehouse, shall be deemed to be contraband, or shall be liable to seizure, unless, when the search is made, there shall be found more thereof than one maund or Indian mun, and the owner or person in charge shall be unable to account satisfactorily for the manner of its being in his possession.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever salt shall be seized as contraband, because unaccompanied by any ruwana or other protecting document, the person or persons conveying, or having in charge the same, shall be apprehended; and all officers who are empowered to seize salt under the provisions of regulation X. 1819 of the Bengal code, shall likewise be competent to arrest the parties found with or having the salt in possession.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the salt agent and superintendents of chokies, and other officers who may be duly empowered to seize salt, to stop and search any boats or vessels of a build adapted for sea navigation, that may be found within the limits described in section XXXIII. of this Act; and if salt shall be found thereon, not accompanied by the necessary ruwana or other protecting document, to detain the vessel with the crew thereof, and to take them for adjudication of the case to the nearest accessible station of an officer empowered to adjudicate cases of contravention of the salt law.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of section XXXVI. regulation X. of 1819 of the Bengal Code, that if any person shall be found in the Act of conveying salt without ruwana, or other protecting document, exceeding in quantity five seers of 80 tolas to the seer, within the tract of country in Bengal or Orissa wherein the transportation of salt is prohibited unless so protected, or if several persons be found carrying salt so unprotected, in gangs or companies, which salt shall exceed in the whole quantity five seers for each person in such gang or company, every such person shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by regulation X. of 1819 aforesaid, and by this Act, for the illegal possession and transportation of salt.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of section CXXI. of Regulation X. 1819 aforesaid, that any person or persons, who may be convicted of smuggling salt without ruwana, singly or in gang, and sentenced to pay a fine to

Government on account of salt so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled, shall, if the fine be not paid, be liable to imprisonment in the criminal or Foudjaree jail, for a period not exceeding six months, in commutation of such fines.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, in further modification of section CXXI. of regulation X. 1819 aforesaid, that any person, who may be sentenced under sections XXXI., LXVIII. and LXX. of the said regulation, to imprisonment in addition to fine, for the offences described in those sections respectively, shall in like manner be liable, as above provided for persons convicted of gang smuggling, to undergo such punishment in the foudjaree jail : and cases of the kind described in the said sections, shall be adjudicated, in like manner as cases in which fine only is adjudged : and the warrant of the officer, adjudicating any case under this or the preceding section of this Act, shall be authority for the magistrate, or other person in charge of the foudjaree jail, to hold the person described therein in confinement in such jail, as may be specified and required in the said warrant.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that when any person shall be convicted of gang smuggling, or of any of the offences described in sections XXXI., and LXX. of regulation X. of 1819 aforesaid, after having been previously convicted of a like offence, he shall be sentenced, in addition to the penalty attaching to such offence, to imprisonment in the foudjaree jail for a period of six months, and a like punishment of six months imprisonment shall be incurred, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence, upon every subsequent conviction after the second.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any salt agent to proceed for the recovery of any balance that may be due to Government within the year, upon any contract made for the manufacture of salt in the limits of his agency, by the process of distraint ; and for the demand and levy of the same, to exercise the powers vested by the regulations and Acts of the Government in zemindars and sudder farmers, being subject to like restrictions, and with the like remedies to any parties aggrieved thereby.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall, by threats or by violence, prevent the lawful arrest of any person by an officer duly authorized to seize salt, or shall procure his release after arrest, or if the party found with the salt in possession, or any other persons, resist any such officers, they shall severally and respectively be liable to the punishment prescribed in section LVI. of regulation X. 1819 of the Bengal Code.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any officer making an arrest upon account of salt smuggling shall neglect to carry the person arrested to the proper officer of the salt department, or shall delay to report the arrest to his superior, or shall release or connive at the escape of the person arrested, every such officer shall, on conviction of any one of the above offences, besides dismissal from office, be liable to be sentenced for the same to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, and to imprisonment not exceeding three months ; and the sentence may be adjudged by any officer competent to adjudicate a forfeiture of contraband salt, and, in case of non-payment of the fine, to a further imprisonment not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the officer deciding the case.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any person may be arrested by an officer of the salt department, or by any other officer of other departments, duly empowered to make a seizure of salt, the person making the arrest shall be bound to carry the party arrested direct to the officer of the salt department, who may be competent to try the case ; and no person so arrested shall be released, until the case shall have been brought to judgment in the manner provided by law.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any officer of the salt department be convicted before the Magistrate of any district, of having vexatiously and unnecessarily seized the goods of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for salt, or of having vexatiously and unnecessarily arrested any person, or of having stopped and detained any boat unnecessarily and without authority, or of having

detained any boat longer than is necessary for the purpose of search, every such officer shall, besides dismission, be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months, and with fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment not exceeding six months.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of section CXXII. regulation X. of 1819 aforesaid, that if any person shall wilfully and maliciously give false information in respect to there being illicit salt in store in any house or warehouse, and so procure that such house or warehouse shall be searched to the injury or vexation of the owners thereof, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, such false informer shall, on conviction of the offence before any Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for two years, and to fine not exceeding 500 rupees, at the discretion of any Magistrate by whom the case may be tried, and, in case of the non-payment of the fine, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when parties shall be convicted of the illegal possession or transportation of salt, and shall be liable to the penalty of five rupees per maund as prescribed in section XXXVI. regulation X. of 1819 of the Bengal Code, the fine shall be at the said rate according to the quantity of salt seized, whether less or more than one maund, and each one of the smugglers in company, or parties to the fraud on the revenue, shall be liable to the whole fine.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, to vest with the power of adjudicating cases of contravention of the laws for protection of the Revenue derived from salt, any assistant to a salt agent, or uncovenanted superintendent of salt chokies, who may seem to him qualified; and such officers, when invested with such powers, shall exercise them subject to the same rules and restrictions as covenanted salt agents and superintendents of chokies; provided that no officer adjudicating cases of contravention of the salt Revenue laws, shall receive any part of the rewards that may be decreed or otherwise benefit directly by the adjudication of such cases.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that cases arising out of this Act, shall be tried in the same manner as is prescribed in regulation X. of 1819 of the Bengal Code for other cases of contravention of the laws for the protection of the Revenue derived from salt; and the officer adjudicating the case shall be guided by the provisions of sections C. to CXXVI. of that regulation; and the Judge of the city or zillah shall be bound to proceed in respect to persons sentenced to any fine or other penalty under the provisions of this Act, in the same manner, subject to the modifications and additions hereinafter provided, as is prescribed in respect to persons convicted of the offences and tried before the authorities specified and provided by the said regulation.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of clauses XXXII. and XXXIII. of regulation X. 1819 of the Bengal Code, that it shall be the duty of every party under direct engagements with Government for the land revenue, either as a proprietor or farmer, and of every proprietor of lakhiraj lands upon whose zemindaree, farm or lakhiraj estate there shall be any works producing salt, otherwise than under contract with a salt agent or on account of Government, to give notice of the same in writing to the nearest public officer of police or land Revenue or of the salt department, within ten days from the date on which the works were first prepared; and in like manner it shall be the duty of every person employed in the collection of the land revenue of any mahal on the part of Government, or of the Court of wards, or of joint proprietors, to give like notice in respect to salt manufactured on the lands under their management; and every such proprietor, farmer, proprietor of lakhiraj estate or manager, who shall knowingly omit to give such notice, shall be liable on conviction before the Judge of any zillah or city to a fine of 500 rupees, for every khalkree or salt work established on his lands; and

such knowledge shall not be required to be established by direct proof, but may be inferred from circumstances at the discretion of the Judge deciding the case; and any fine that may be adjudged under this section, shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the offender, or by process of execution taken out by any salt agent or superintendent of chokies in the manner provided for decrees of the civil court.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of section LXIV. regulation X. of 1819 aforesaid, and in addition thereto, that when there may be no direct proof of the unauthorized removal of salt from any golah or place of Government store, sufficient to convict the parties concerned therein of theft within the provisions of the said section, the officer or officers who may have been entrusted with the charge of such golah, or place of Government store, shall, nevertheless, be liable for the offence of embezzling the salt of any store in their custody, the outturn of which shall, according to the accounts kept of receipts and deliveries, exhibit a deficiency for which he or they may not duly account. And the officer in charge of any golah or salt store shall, in like manner, be deemed guilty of embezzlement if he has made away with, or shall not produce the true account of such store; and any person against whom the offence of embezzlement shall be established under this section, shall be liable, on conviction before the Magistrate of the city or district, to be punished by fine and imprisonment under the general powers vested in the zillah and city Magistrates.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, in addition to the rules contained in sections CXI., CXII. and CXIII. of regulation X. 1819 of the Bengal Code, for the adjudication of cases of contravention of the laws enacted for the protection of the revenue derived from salt, that if the attendance of the parties charged with such offences cannot be obtained by reason of their failure to attend in person or by vakeel, after being served with a summons, or by reason of their evading process, the officer adjudicating any such case shall issue notice for the attendance of the parties accused in the manner prescribed in section CII. of the said regulation; and if the parties do not attend in person or by vakeel within the time fixed by such notice, the officer adjudicating the case shall pass judgment thereon, under the said last mentioned section, in like manner as if the parties accused were present; and the officer so adjudicating any case *ex parte*, may, at any time after such judgment, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the persons convicted for execution of the sentence, in the manner provided in regulation X. of 1819 of the Bengal Code, and in this Act, for cases in which the parties were present; and further may at any time sue out process for levying the amount of fine adjudged, from any Civil Court competent to execute its own decrees in the manner and from prescribed for the execution of the decrees of such civil court under section XXX. of this Act.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that when the officer holding proceedings in any case *ex parte*, as above provided, shall refer the case to the Judge of any city or zillah, in consequence of the amount of fine being such as the said officer is not competent finally to adjudge, the judge of the city or zillah, to whom such case may be referred, shall issue such orders and institute such proceedings as are authorized by sections CXI. to CXIII. of regulation X. of 1819 of the Bengal Code, in like manner as if the offenders were sent over with the case or were present to be heard in their defence; and whenever any fine may be adjudged by the zillah or city judge, the same may be levied on the application of the salt agent or superintendent of salt chokies, under the rules in force for the execution of the decrees of civil courts.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of the rules contained in sections CXI. and CXII. of regulation X. of 1819 of the Bengal Code, whereby the power of final adjudication by salt agents or superintendents of chokies, in cases of the contravention of the laws enacted for the protection of the salt Revenue, is restricted to cases in which the quantity of salt proposed to be confiscated shall not exceed twenty maunds, or the fine adjudicated shall not exceed 50 rupees, that

the judgment of any salt agent or superintendent of chokies, or of any other officer vested by Government with like jurisdiction in such cases, shall be final in all cases wherein the salt adjudged to be confiscated shall not exceed eighty maunds, and the fine imposed upon the defendant, shall not exceed 400 rupees. Provided however, that every such judgment may, under section CXVII. of the said regulation, be brought by petition before the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and be reversed or amended by that authority.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, in modification of section CXIV, regulation X 1819 of the Bengal Code, that the zillah and city judges shall pass final judgment in all cases referred to them for adjudication, when the quantity of salt to be confiscated shall exceed eighty maunds, or the fine imposed shall exceed 400 rupees, provided, however, that there shall in all such cases be an appeal open to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, under the rules for the admission of special appeals in that Court, upon any point of law which may be ruled by a zillah or city judge in any such judgment.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the penalties of this Act shall take effect only within the tract of country guarded by salt chokies in the manner prescribed in section XXXVI. of regulation X 1819 of the Bengal Code, and within which the transportation of salt, not belonging to Government, without a ruwan, or special pass from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, is not lawful, and it is hereby declared, that such tract shall not extend, within the Delta of the ganges and Megna rivers, beyond the line of the reach of the tides in the rivers communicating with the bay of Bengal as taken at spring tides in the dry season, nor eastward of the Megna, north of the river Goomtee, nor westward of the river Hooghly, beyond a line drawn from a point on that river, distant one mile from the northern end of the town of Nyasurai, and to the north thereof, to a like point distant one mile to the north of the town of Guttaul, and thence to a like point distant one mile to the north of the town of Mulnapore, and thence to a like point distant one mile to the north of Huldipookur in singbhoom, so as to include each of those towns respectively.

## REGISTRATION OF DEEDS

Act No. XXV. DATED 19TH NOVEMBER.

I. It is hereby enacted, that Sections II and XIV Regulation XXXVI 1793, the provisions of which were extended by Regulation XXXIII of 1795, Regulation XVII of 1803, Section VIII. Regulation VIII. of 1805, and Section XXXII. Regulation XII. of 1807, Section IV., and Clauses 2 and 3, Section VI. Regulation XX. 1812, and Section II. Regulation IV. of 1824, of the Bengal Code, be modified.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in addition to the offices to which these Sections relate, offices for the registry of deeds may be established at any civil stations, and may be placed by the orders of Government under the Superintendence of any officers resident at such stations, whom Government may nominate for that purpose.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the registration of deeds at any office of registry authorized by this Act, should be subject to the payment of the same fees as are prescribed in Section XIV. Regulation XXXVI. 1793, for deeds registered at an office established at the station of a zillah or City Court.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that Section XV. Regulation XXXVI. 1793, and Clauses 2 and 3, Section VI. Regulation XX. 1812 of the Bengal Code, shall not be held applicable to offices and persons established and appointed for the registry of deeds under this Act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that persons desirous of registering deeds written in any European language at any office of registry in the territories subject to the presidency of Bengal, shall be required to pay for transcribing the same

according to the established rules of Section writing, in addition to the fees prescribed by Section XIV Regulation XXXVI. 1893.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that in case of the death or absence in office of any person appointed by Government to register deeds under this Act, it shall be lawful for the zillah Judge or officer specially authorized by Government to appoint any person whom he may think proper to take temporary charge of the Office and to register deeds in the same manner as if such person had been appointed to the office by the orders of Government

### THE NEW CRIMINAL ACT.

ACT No. XXXI. DATED DECEMBER 3.

I. It is hereby enacted, that so much of a statute made and passed in the 9th year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled an Act for improving the administration of criminal justice in the East Indies, as relates to any person who unlawfully and maliciously shall administer or attempt to administer to any person, or shall cause to be taken by any person, any poison or other destructive thing, or shall unlawfully and maliciously attempt to drown, suffocate, or strangle any person, or shall unlawfully and maliciously shoot at any person, or shall, by drawing a trigger or in any other manner, attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person; or shall unlawfully and maliciously stab, cut or wound any person, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to murder such person and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously shoot at any person, or shall by drawing a trigger or in any other manner attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person, or shall unlawfully and maliciously stab, cut or wound any person, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to maim, disfigure, or disable such person, or to do some other grievous bodily harm to such person, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of the party so offending, or of any of his accomplices for any offence for which he or they may respectively be liable by law to be apprehended or detained and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, then being quick with child, unlawfully and maliciously shall administer to her, or cause to be taken by her, any poison or other noxious thing, or shall use any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent, and who with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, not being or not being proved to be then quick with child, unlawfully and maliciously shall administer to her, or cause to be taken by her, any medicine or other thing, or shall use any instrument or other means whatever with the like intent and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall rob any other person of any chattel, money, or valuable security and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall accuse or threaten to accuse any other person of any infamous crime, with a view or intent to extort or gain from him, and shall by intimidating him by such accusation or threat, extort or gain from him any chattel, money or valuable security and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall steal from the person of another, or shall assault any other person with intent to rob him, or shall by ruses or by force, demand property of any other person with intent to steal the same and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall be convicted of burglary; and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall break and enter any dwelling house and steal therein any chattel, money or valuable security to any value whatever, or shall steal any such property to any value whatever, in any dwelling house, any person therein being put in fear, or shall steal in any dwelling house any chattel, money or valuable security to the value in the whole of fifty Company's rupees or more and so much of the



said Act as relates to any person who shall plunder and steal any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or any goods, merchandize, or articles of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel: and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any church or chapel, or other public place of religious worship whatsoever, or shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any house, stable, coachhouse, out-house, ware-house, office, shop, mill, barn, or granary, or to any building or erection used in carrying on any trade or manufacture or any branch thereof, whether the same or any of them respectively shall then be in the possession of the offender or in the possession of any other person, with intent thereby to injure or defraud any person, and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to, or in any wise destroy, any ship or vessel, whether the same be complete or in an unfinished state, or shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any goods being on board any ship or vessel as cargo, with intent to destroy such cargo or ship, and with intent thereby to prejudice any owner or part owner of such ship or vessel, or any owner or part owner of any goods on board the same, or any person that hath underwritten, or shall underwrite any policy of insurance upon such ship or vessel, or on the freight thereof, or upon any goods on board the same; and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall exhibit any false light or signal with intent to bring any ship or vessel into danger, or shall unlawfully and maliciously do any thing tending to the immediate loss or destruction of any ship or vessel in distress, or destroy any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or any goods, merchandize or articles of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel, or shall by force prevent or impede any person endeavouring to save his life from such ship or vessel (whether he shall be on board or shall have quitted the same): and so much of the said Act as relates to any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any stack of rice, corn, or other grain or pulse, or sugar-cane, whether standing or cut down, or to any part of a wood, coppice, or plantation of trees or valuable plants, or to any grass, fern, or other like ground produce, wheresoever the same may be growing, and so much of the said Act as relates to the punishment of principals in the second degree, and of accessories before and after the fact respectively to such of the felonies punishable under those Acts as are heretofore referred to, shall from the time of passing this Act, cease to have effect within the territories of the East India Company, except as to offences committed before or upon the day of passing this Act, which shall be dealt with and punished as if this Act had not been passed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall extend to all persons and over all places over whom or which the Criminal jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice within the territories under the Government of the East India Company extends, but not further or otherwise.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall administer to or cause to be taken by any person, any poison or other destructive thing, or shall stab, cut, or wound any person, or shall by any means whatsoever cause to any person any bodily injury dangerous to life, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to commit murder, shall be guilty of felony and being convicted thereof shall suffer death.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall attempt to administer to any person any poison or other destructive thing, or shall shoot at any person or shall, by drawing a trigger or in any other manner, attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person, or shall attempt to drown, suffocate, or strangle any person, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to commit the crime of murder, shall, although no bodily injury shall be effected, be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be

transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever unlawfully and maliciously shall shoot at any person, or shall, by drawing a trigger or in any other manner, attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person, or shall stab, cut, or wound any person, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to maim, disfigure or disable such person, or to do some other grievous bodily harm to such person, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of any person, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously send or deliver to or cause to be taken or receive by any person any explosive substance or any other dangerous or noxious thing, or shall cast or throw upon or otherwise apply to any person any corrosive fluid or other destructive matter, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid, to burn, maim, disfigure, or disable any person or to do some other grievous bodily harm to any person, and whereby, in any of the cases aforesaid, any person shall be burnt, maimed, disfigured, or disabled, or receive some other grievous bodily harm, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, shall, unlawfully administer to her or cause to be taken by her any poison or other noxious thing, or shall unlawfully use any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that on the trial of any person for any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned, or for any felony whatever, where the crime charged shall include an assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the jury to acquit of the felony and to find a verdict of guilty of assault against the person indicted, if the evidence shall warrant such finding; and when such verdict shall be found, the Court shall have power to imprison the person, so found guilty of an assault, for any term not exceeding four years.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall burglariously break and enter into any dwelling house, and shall assault with intent to murder any person being therein, or shall stab, cut, wound, beat or strike any such person, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall suffer death.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall be convicted of the crime of burglary, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XI. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that so far as the same is essential to the offence of burglary, the night shall be considered, and is hereby declared, to commence at nine of the clock in the evening and to conclude at six of the clock in the morning of the next succeeding day.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall steal any property in any dwelling house, and shall by any menace or threat put any one being therein in bodily fear, or shall steal in any dwelling house any property to the value in the whole of fifty Company's rupees or more, or shall break and enter any dwelling house, and steal therein any property, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be

transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall rob any person, and at the time of or immediately before or immediately after such robbery shall stab, cut or wound any person, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall, being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument, rob or assault with intent to rob any person, or shall together with one or more person or persons rob or assault with intent to rob any person, or shall rob any person, and at the time of or immediately before or after such robbery shall beat, strike or use any other personal violence to any person, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall accuse or threaten to accuse any person of the abominable crime of buggery, committed either with mankind or with beast, or of any assault with intent to commit the said abominable crime, or of any attempt or endeavour to commit the said abominable crime, or of making or offering any solicitation, persuasion, promise, or threat to any person whereby to move or induce such person to commit or permit the said abominable crime, with a view or intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to extort or gain from such person, and shall by intimidating such person by such accusation or threat, extort or gain from such person any property, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall plunder or steal any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or any goods, merchandize or articles of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel, and be convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall rob any person or shall steal any property from the person of another, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct, for any term not exceeding fifteen years, nor less than ten years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall assault any person with intent to rob, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall, with menaces or by force, demand any property of any person with intent to steal the same, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any dwelling house, any person being therein, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any church or chapel or other public place of religious worship whatsoever, or shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any house, stable, coach-house, out-house, ware-house, office, shop, mill, barn, or granary, or to any building or erection used in carrying on any trade or manufacture or any branch thereof, whether the same or any of them respectively shall then be in the possession of the offender or in the possession of any other person, with intent thereby to injure or defraud any person, shall be guilty of felony, and being

convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to, cast away, or in any wise destroy any ship or vessel either with intent to murder any person, or whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully exhibit any false light or signal with intent to bring any ship or vessel into danger, or shall unlawfully and maliciously do any thing tending to the immediate loss or destruction of any ship or vessel in distress, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to or in anywise destroy any ship or vessel, whether the same be complete or in an unfinished state, or shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to, cast away, or in anywise destroy any ship or vessel with intent thereby to prejudice any owner or part owner of such ship or vessel, or of any goods on board the same, or any person that hath underwritten or shall underwrite any policy of insurance upon such ship or vessel or on the freight thereof or upon any goods on board the same, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall by force prevent or impede any person endeavouring to save his life from any ship or vessel which shall be in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore (whether he shall be on board or shall have quitted the same) shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct, for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or any goods, merchandise or articles of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any mine of coal, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall think fit for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any stack of rice, corn or other grain, pulse, or sugar-cane, straw, hay, or wood, or to any crop of rice, corn or other grain or pulse or sugar-cane, whether standing or cut down, or to any part of a wood, coppice or plantation of trees or valuable plants, or to any grass, fern, or other like ground produce, whosoever the same may be growing, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall think fit for life, or for any term of years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall steal the whole or any part of any growing tree, sapling or shrub, or any underwood, or of any pole, post or stile, or any growing cultivated plant, root, fruit, or vegetable production or shall unlawfully and maliciously commit any damage, injury, or spoil to or

upon any real or personal property whatsoever, either of a public or private nature, every such offender being convicted before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay, over and above the amount of the injury done, such sum of money, not exceeding fifty rupees as to the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall seem meet, and if any person so convicted shall afterwards be guilty of any of the said offences, and shall be convicted thereof in like manner, every such offender shall, for such second offence, be imprisoned with or without hard labor, for such term not exceeding six calendar months as the convicting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall think fit. Provided always that nothing in this Section contained concerning the stealing of any property or malicious damage, injury or spoil to or upon any real property of a private nature shall extend to the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, or Malacca.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that every sum of money which shall be forfeited for the amount of any injury done (such amount in each case to be assessed by the convicting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace) shall be paid to the party aggrieved, if known, except when such party shall have been examined in proof of the offence, and that in every case of a summary conviction under this Act, when the sum which shall be forfeited for the amount of the injury done, or which shall be imposed as a penalty by the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, shall not be paid, either immediately after the conviction or within such period as the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall at the time of conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the convicting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to commit the offender to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, to be imprisoned only or to be imprisoned with hard labor according to the discretion of the Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, where the amount of the sum forfeited, or of the penalty imposed, or of both, (as the case may be) together with the costs, shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount with costs shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the amount and costs.

XXXI. Provided always, that where several persons shall join in the commission of the same offence and shall, upon conviction thereof, each be adjudged to forfeit a sum equivalent to the amount of the injury done, in every such case no further sum shall be paid to the party aggrieved than that which shall be forfeited by one of such offenders only.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that in case any person convicted of any offence punishable upon summary conviction by virtue of this Act, shall have paid the sum adjudged to be paid together with costs under such conviction, or shall have suffered the imprisonment awarded for non-payment thereof, every such person shall be released from all further or other proceedings for the same cause.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every punishment and forfeiture by this Act imposed, on any person maliciously committing any offence, shall equally apply and be enforced whether the offence shall have been committed from malice conceived against the owner of the property in respect of which it shall be committed or otherwise.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be necessary in any proceeding, either for theft or for malicious injury, spoil, or damage, to or upon any property dedicated to public use or ornament, to allege the same to be the property of any person.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that the word "property" shall throughout this Act be deemed to include every thing included under the words "chattel, money, or valuable security" in the said Statute made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George 4th aforesaid, and

that the term dwelling house shall have the same construction as in the said statute.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that in the case of every felony punishable under this Act, every principal in the second degree, and every accessory before the fact, shall be punishable with death or otherwise, in the same manner, as the principal in the first degree is by this Act punishable. And every accessory after the fact, to any felony punishable under this Act (except only a receiver of stolen property) shall, on conviction, be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that where any person shall be convicted under this Act for any offence punishable under this Act for which imprisonment may be awarded, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence the offender to be unreasoned and kept to hard labor, and also to direct that the prisoner be kept in solitary confinement for such a period or periods of the imprisonment, as to the Court in its discretion shall seem meet, not exceeding one month at a time, or three months in any one year.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted and provided, that it shall not be lawful for any Court, under the authority of this Act, to order the transportation of any person being a native of the East Indies, and not born of European parents, to the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, or any of the Islands adjacent thereto.

---

## POWER OF JUSTICES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

---

ACT No. XXXII., DATED DECEMBER, 10.

I. It is hereby enacted and declared, that all powers whatever in criminal cases, which by virtue of any law now in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace within and for the provinces, districts, and countries of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and within and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and places thereto subordinate, may be exercised by one such Justice.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any one such justice to issue a warrant of distress for the recovery of arrears of assessment accruing under the Act of Parliament 33 George III. Cap. 52, and every such warrant shall have the same force as if it were under the hands and seals of two such Justices.

III. And it is hereby enacted and declared, that all such powers heretofore exercised and warrants issued by one such Justices of the Peace, shall be deemed legal and valid as if the same had been exercised or issued by two such Justices.



# THE APPENDIX.

## PART III.

### Civil Service Regulations.

#### EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

#### NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

##### REGULATION AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

No candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until he has completed the sixteenth year of his age. And no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardians of every candidate for the College, will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director. —

SIR, — I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my ———, to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour to be, &c.

Candidates for the College must produce the undermentioned documents, previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the Parish Register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwarden, or elders, and in addition thereto

A certificate agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian or near relation.

"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the Parish of ———, in the county of ———, contains the date of the birth of my ———, who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East India College, by ———, Esq., and I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my ——— gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly, or indirectly, for the same, and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son, or by the hands of any other persons, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my ———, from the Director above mentioned."

"Witness my hand, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———"

In the event of no Parish Register existing or to be found, an affidavit of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

"I ———, presented as a student for the East India College, by ———, do make oath and swear, that I have caused search to be made for a Parish Register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found, and further, I make oath and swear, that from the information of my parents (and other relations,) which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the Parish of ———, in the county of ———, on ———, in the year ———, and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen or above twenty years.

"Sworn before me this ———

"day of ———

} "Witness my hand this ——— day of ———

} "in the year of our Lord ———"



The parent, guardian, or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the affidavit, which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the Parish Register.

The abovementioned certificate, (and affidavits, in cases where an affidavit shall be required,) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to go a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions.

The declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation of the candidates, respectively.

Candidates are to produce certificates from the person under whom they have received their education, stating the nature of that education, and the proficiency they therein and also their intellectual ability, and character.

Candidates will be interrogated, in an open committee of College, as to their character, connexions and qualifications conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1799.

The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the Clerk to the committee of the College.

A student publicly expelled the College, will not be admitted into the Company's civil or military service in India, or into the Company's military seminary.

No person can be appointed a writer in the Company's service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-two years, nor until he shall have resided one term, at least, in the College, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the Principal in behalf of the College Council, of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the College.

On a student's appointment to be a writer, legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person, (to be approved by the Court of Directors,) binding himself to pay the sum of £100, as liquidated damages to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into, that the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought or sold, or exchanged for any other convertible pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the College, is to be determined by the certificate of the College Council, which is given on the basis of the student's industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within three months after they are so ranked. If any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students classed at the last examination, previous to his departure for India; whether that examination may have been held by the college council or by the London Board of examiners, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

#### TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student, a majority whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table spoon, tea spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipage, and a looking glass also, with not less than two pair of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

The candidate will be examined in the classics and arithmetic, and if they be not found to possess a competent knowledge of at least two of the Latin classics, the easier parts of the Greek Testament, and the principles of Grammar, as well as the common rules of arithmetic, and together with vulgar and decimal fractions, they will be remanded until the commencement of the next term.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving College by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus and library.

#### COLLEGE TERMS.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1st. Commence 19th January and ends 31st May | } In each Year. |
| 2nd. ditto 27th July and ends 6th December.  |                 |

The days for receiving petitions at the East-India House from candidates for admission into the College, are the two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 19th January and 27th July, in each year.

N. B.—The Students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

#### RECKONING OF TIME PASSED IN COLLEGE.

The East-India Company, having established a college in England, for the appointment and education of young men designed for their civil service in India, it was to be expedient that, under certain circumstances, the time spent by such young men in the said college, after they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same privileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India; and it has been enacted, that all time, not exceeding two years, as shall be *bona fide* spent in the college, in the regular course of such education, by any persons, after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall *bona fide* spend, either before or after 17 years of age, two years at least, in the said college, in the regular course of such education, and shall afterwards go to India, in the civil service of the said Company, shall be accounted as to the offices, places, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

Para. 20. We perceive by the abstract of the Act of the 53d of the present Majesty, chap. 155, annexed to your list of civil servants, dated 31st May, 1814, that according to your construction of that act, a civil servant may now, upon his arrival in India, receive £1,000 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, the act above-mentioned has shortened the period two years, which it was required previously to the passing of that act, for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds a year, but it has not shortened the period which it was required previously therein, for a servant to have resided as above-mentioned, to enable him to receive more than 2,500 a year, consequently, that remains the same as it was before the act of the 53d was passed, namely three years. Allowing, with respect to the servants educated at Hertford college, the time not exceeding two years, passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

And whereas, by virtue of an act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of His said late Majesty, all such time as shall be *bona fide* spent in the college established in England by the East-India Company, for the education of their civil servants by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, is accounted as to certain offices, places and employments, which such persons are entitled to hold in India, as so much time actually spent in India, provided that such persons shall either before or after seventeen years of age, spend two years at least in the said college; and, whereas, it is expedient, that the privileges so granted, should, under certain circumstances, be extended to young men, who may have spent less time than two years in the regular course of education at the said college; be it therefore enacted, that all such time not exceeding two years, as shall have been or will be *bona fide* spent in the said college in the regular course of such education as aforesaid by any persons after they shall respectively have attained the age seventeen years, who shall have proceeded or shall hereafter proceed to India in the civil service of the said Company, shall be accounted as to all offices, places and employments to which such persons are entitled to be appointed and to hold the salary, perquisites and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

In adjusting the original rank of the writers of 1808-9, and subsequent years, I have made it to commence from the 30th April, of the year they severally stand appointed to, finding it very difficult to adjust it, according to the old established rule or form, the date of the arrival to this country of the first writers of

each season, several gentlemen of one season having of late years arrived at this presidency before any of the writers nominated to a preceding season, which, according to the old rule, would make the arrival of a writer of a subsequent season establish the original rank of all the writers of a preceding season. These difficulties will be obviated by the present arrangement without creating any inconvenience.

### PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

Any person who shall be nominated to a situation in the service of the East India Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase or any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or by any other person, with or without his privy, shall be rejected from the service of the Company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made, and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privy, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the Company's service, provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any Director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such Director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

### VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the prohibition is contained in an act made in the thirty-third year of the late reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the civil service of the E. I. Company, has been found impracticable without detriment to the Public Service, or injury to the just claims and meritorious exertions of individuals, and a modification of the said Act having been in part adopted in the Act of the Forty seventh of the same reign, relative to the Scholar's education at *Hartford College* it has been enacted, that any office, place, or employment, the salary and perquisites whereof shall exceed the sum of £ fifteen Hundred Pounds, may be granted to, and conferred upon any Civil Servant who shall have been actually resident in *India*, in the Company's service, for the space of four years antecedent to such vacancies, and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments, shall exceed the sum of three thousand pounds per annum, such office may be conferred upon any of the said servants who have been actually resident in *India* seven years, at least, in the whole, and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place or employment, shall exceed four thousand pounds per annum, such office, including that of the Council, may be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the Company's service for the space of ten years, at least, in the whole.

### LIMITATION OF SALARIES, &c. OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

*Abstract of an Act of Parliament passed 53d of George III limiting the salaries, perquisites, and emoluments of the Company's servants, holding one, or more offices, places, or emoluments in the civil line according to the period of their actual residence in India, in the Company's service. Vide section 82.*

N. B. Passed at *Hertford College*, after attaining the age of seventeen years, to be considered as time passed in *India*.

Actual Residence.	£. Sterling per Annum.	Exchange	Sicca rupees per annum	Sicca rs. per month
From 1 to 4 year.	1,500	828	14,650 13 9	1,220 14 6
4 to 7 —	3,000	} a 1s 3d — {	29,301 11 6	2,441 13 0
7 to 10 —	4,000		39,068 15 4	3,255 12 0

## APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Persons applying for leave of absence on account of indisposition, are to accompany such application, with a certificate of the state of their health, from the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of their station, agreeably to the form inserted below and marked A.

When an extension of leave of absence may be deemed necessary, such officers, if they have proceeded to any station immediately dependent on this presidency, without coming to Calcutta, are to attend the Senior Surgeon, whether civil or military or such station, and to obtain from him a certificate conformably to the accompanying form marked B to be renewed monthly; and if the officers in question shall have come to Calcutta, they are to obtain from the Surgeon attending them a similar certificate of sickness, to be also renewed monthly, and which must be confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, or, in his absence, by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

When such officers may find it necessary to proceed to sea, or to Europe, for the recovery of their health they are to obtain a certificate to that effect from the Surgeons attending them which must be confirmed by one of the Members of the Medical Board, in one of the forms mentioned below, and marked C. and D. Should the absence of such officers, when permitted to proceed to Sea, and not to Europe, exceed the period for which they may have obtained the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, they are to obtain a satisfactory testimonial from the chief medical authority of the presidency or colony, to which they may have proceeded, that the state of their health rendered such extension of their absence indispensably necessary.

The certificate so obtained are to be submitted for the consideration of Government.

Form of certificate A, by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, when a Civil Servant is obliged to quit the station from bad health.

I A. B. Surgeon at the civil Station do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or at is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare, that according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do, therefore, recommend, that he may be permitted to proceed to

of this 18 A. B. Surgeon.

Form of certificate B, to be renewed monthly by the senior surgeon of a dependant station, or at the presidency by the surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick civil servant, and to be confirmed in the latter case by the superintending surgeon of the presidency, or in his absence by one of the members of the Medical Board.

I. A. B. surgeon at do hereby certify, that C. D. register, or had arrived here on the in a bad state of health, and solemnly and sincerely declare, that according to the best of my judgment, he is still in such a state as to render it improper, that he should yet return to resume the duties of his office.

this day of 18 A. B. Surgeon.

Forms of certificates C. and D, by the Surgeon or Assistant-Surgeon immediate attendance on a sick civil servant, when such servant may be compelled to proceed to sea, or to Europe for the benefit of his health. These certificates must be confirmed by a member of the Medical Board.

## FORM C.

I, A. B. surgeon, at do hereby certify, that C. D., Register, or at is in a bad state of health, and I think it highly advisable for

him to proceed to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be), by the first opportunity.

this                      day of                      18                      A. B.  
   Surgeon.

I, A. B. surgeon,                      do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or  
at                      is in a very bad state of health, and I think a voyage to (the  
Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be,) necessary for his recovery.

this                      day of                      18                      A. B.  
   Surgeon

*Rules regarding the absence of Civil Servants from their stations, on leave.*

*General Department, 18th December, 1832.*

1. Civil Servants absent from their stations on leave, granted on account of private affairs, for a continuous period of more than one month, whether in the same or different official years, are liable to a deduction of 1/4 from their salaries for the whole term of such absence; but, if the period for which they have obtained leave of absence, whether on medical certificate or on account of private affairs, do not exceed one month in each official year, they are not liable to any deduction.

2. Civil Servants absent from their stations on leave, granted on medical certificate, for a period exceeding one month in each official year, if their salary do not exceed six rupees 2,000 per mensem, are liable to deduction of 1/8th for the whole of the first, and of 1/6th for the remaining period of absence. This rule, however, only applies, when officers receiving less than 2,000 rupees per mensem, are absent beyond the limits of the presidency, as Madras, the Cape, Penang, &c. Absentees to Sindia and other places within the limits of the presidency, are subject to the higher scale of deduction, specified in the next rule following, viz. 1/6th for the 1st year and 1/4th for the ensuing six months.

3. Civil Servants whose salary may exceed six rupees 2,000, if absent under leave granted on medical certificate, whether within or beyond the limits of the presidency, for a period exceeding one month in each official year, are liable to a deduction of 1/6th for the whole of the first year, and of 1/4th for the remaining period of absence.

4. From the operation of the two preceding rules are excepted persons, whose salaries may not exceed six rupees 500. When the leave of absence has been granted to them on medical certificate, they are liable to no deduction for the 1st year, and for the remaining period of absence to deduction of 1/6th.

5. If the salary of the individual exceed the sum of 500 rupees per mensem, only in such small degree, that deductions made under rule 2 would reduce the remaining portion below that sum, those deductions shall only be entered to such an extent as to bring the salary for the first year to the sum of 500 rupees, and for the remaining period to a sum equal to 1/6th less than in that amount, as prescribed in rule 4.

6. The deduction specified above are to be computed from the date in which the absentee may deliver over charge of his office to the person applied to relieve him; but in case, when he may be absent from beyond the limits of the presidency, should he exceed the period of eighteen months from the date of final departure, he will forfeit his allowances above the subsistence money of his rank, and actually vacate his appointment, which will be disposed of as the Governor General in Council may see fit. On returning from beyond the limits of the presidency, (if within the eighteen months) the usual period is granted to the absentee for rejoining his station, during which he is subject only to lesser deduction, i.e. 1/6th of his salary.

7. Officers applying for leave of absence on account of sickness, will forward medical certificates with applications.

8. All applications for leave of absence are to be forwarded by assistants, and other subordinate officers through their immediate superiors. The Commissioners

of Revenue and Circuit will submit immediately to Government applications from officers subordinate to them, with such observations as they may deem necessary. Their own applications will be submitted through the Sadler Board of Revenue; but in urgent cases of illness, the above rule may be dispensed with and the applications be made directly to Government.

*Additional rule respecting rendition of absence on leave to visit the hills.*

*Judicial and Revenue Department, 24 October, 1882.*

Instances have lately occurred of officers in the civil employment of Government obtaining leave of absence on medical certificate to visit the hills during that period of the year when residence in those places is not trying to the constitution. This has sometimes been required for several successive seasons, and for the prejudice to the public service has hence resulted, that it has therefore become necessary to impose some further restraint upon the practice, and with this view the following is proposed.

Officers obtaining leave of absence on medical certificate to visit the hills within two years from the grant of a similar leave, shall be subject to reduction of £3d of their allowances. A third leave of absence, of a similar nature, within a further period of two years, shall involve the loss of appointment and reduction of the allowances to those of a civil servant out of employ.

*Additional rule respecting absence to sea or beyond the limits of the Bengal presidency.*  
*General Department, 4th October, 1882.*

A second leave to sea or to the Colonies beyond the limits of the Bengal presidency, on sick certificate, after one exceeding six months, cannot be granted without forfeiture of the appointment held by the individual applying for such 2d leave, unless a period of not less than three years shall have elapsed between the resumption of duty after the first leave of absence, and the departure from the station on the second leave. The above rule, it is to be understood, has reference only to cases of leave of absence in which the party goes to sea or beyond the limits to the Bengal presidency.

*Rules empowering the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit in the Lower and West Provinces, to grant leave of absence to European officers subject to their control.*

1st. In conformity with the previous orders of Government on this subject, it is to be distinctly understood, that all applications for leave of absence from persons in charge of offices immediately subject to the control of a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, must be made to that officer. All applications from Joint Magistrates, Deputy Collectors and Assistants, must be made to their immediate superiors, who will forward the same with any remarks he may think proper for the orders of the Commissioner.

2ndly. The Commissioner is authorized to grant leave, not exceeding one month in each annual year, to European officers of all grades under his control, and in making arrangements for the conduct of the duties of the vacant office, and it will not be necessary to report each case to Government. The Commissioner will furnish annual statements exhibiting the names of officers to whom the leave has been granted, the several periods allowed, and the total number of days leave granted in each of the year. It is however, to be understood, that an officer absent from his station for a continuous period of more than one month, shall be granted by a Commissioner, will be liable to a deduction of one third from his salary for the whole term of his absence, although such term may not be in excess of one month in each of two annual years.

3rdly. The Commissioner will use his discretion in refusing leave. The inconvenience to the public service or the difficulty of procuring for the duties of the office, will be sufficient reasons for refusal, and the Commissioner should withhold the indulgence from persons, whose public conduct may not, in his estimation, entitle them to his favorable consideration.

4thly. Applications for leave not coming within Rule 2, must be submitted to Government by the Commissioner, with his opinion in favor of or against compliance with the application, and in either case he will invariably state the arrangement he would propose for the conduct of the duties of vacant office, if the application should be sanctioned by Government. He will also on such occasions state, whether any and what previous leave has been granted to the applicant, within the official year by himself.

5thly. If an officer should have been absent from his station within the year, on sick certificate, or on leave granted by Government with or without such certificate, the Commissioner is not authorized to grant leave beyond the number of days to complete the one month.

6thly. The Commissioner will be careful to report to the Civil Auditor, in every case, the dates of granting leave, of its commencement, and of the resumption by the officer of his duties, as also the arrangements which he may make for the charge of the vacant office during the period of leave given.

*General Department, the 29th April 1835*

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors, have been pleased to authorize the period of leave of absence to Civil Servants on sick certificate, for the purpose of proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope or to other places beyond sea, to be extended once, but only once, in each case from eighteen months to two years, the allowance of the party to be subject to a deduction at the same for the last twelve of the twenty four months, as is now fixed for the last six of the eighteen months.

2d. Civil Servants will not be allowed to go to America or to other places beyond the limits of the East India Company's charter, and retain their offices, or to draw any Indian allowances upon their return. The Hon'ble Court have been pleased to permit their going to America, and their receiving the allowances prescribed under the furlough regulations.

3d. It is also hereby notified, with reference to an application made to Government in 1833, from certain Bengal servants absent at the Cape of Good Hope, for permission to draw their allowances during their absence, that the Hon'ble Court have not complied with that request, being precluded by law from authorizing the payment of Indian allowances, to any servant during his absence within the limits of the charter.

*Judicial Department, 12th October, 1835.*

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased to resolve, that the following Rule be adopted in modification of the 1st paragraph of the Rules prescribed by General Orders in the General department, dated 18th December, 1832

Rule.—Civil Servants employed in the Behar province, who may, refraining from availing themselves of the annual leave for one month, on account of private affairs, without deduction from their allowances now permitted to civil officer's, shall be allowed, after the second year of uninterrupted service, a leave of two months without deduction from allowances, on account of the first month of such leave, so as to enable them to visit the presidency, on account of their private affairs; and, in like manner, servants employed under the Agra presidency, shall be allowed a leave of three months after the third year of uninterrupted service, with a similar exemption from deduction on account of the first month of such leave; provided, however, that such leave shall not be granted except upon sufficient cause being shown to the satisfaction of Government for the servant so absenting himself, nor unless the Government shall be able to provide for the discharge of the duties of the applicant without inconvenience.

*RULE.—15th June 1835,*

With respect to gentlemen holding offices in one presidency and officiating in the other, (a practice which it is considered desirable as much as possible to avoid,) their salaries will be charged to the presidency in which they hold office, and their deputation allowance to that within which they are officiating

**RULE.—13th July, 1835.**

Assistants in charge of Residences during short absence of their superiors, summoned on duty, are not entitled to deputation allowance.

**RULE.—2d February 1836.**

The office of Head Assistant, with its additional salary of Co's Rs. 300 per mensem, rendered local, so that the aggregate allowance of Co's Rs. 700 per mensem, may be drawn by officers of that grade only, whilst they are actually employed in the district to which they severally stand appointed. In the event of the re-deputation to another district, they are to carry with them only the salary of Co's Rs. 400 per mensem, as assigned to Assistants in general.

The rule now prescribed is not to affect the allowance of Head Assistants, who are now, or who may hereafter be permitted to be absent from their station, either under medical certificate or on private affairs.

**Resolution of 16th August, 1836.**

The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to resolve, that the situation of Head Assistant be abolished from this date.

In the stead of that appointment, his Lordship has determined to constitute a lower grade of dependent Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector upon the same salary as is now assigned to Head Assistant, viz 700 Rs. per mensem.

#### DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES.

Government has established the following rules, in respect to the deduction to be made from the salaries of persons absent from their stations, whether on account of bad health, or on account of their private affairs, likewise on other points connected with such absence.

A deduction of one sixth, except in the case below stated, to be made from salaries or authorized emoluments of all civil servants compelled to leave their stations on account of sickness, during the whole period of their absence.

This rule, however, is not to apply to Zillah or City Registers, or to other individuals whose allowances may not exceed 500 rupees per mensem. It is not intended to make any deduction from the salaries of civil servants holding such appointments, when absent from their stations, on account of bad health.

In cases in which the salaries, or authorized emoluments, of civil servants, exceed the sum stated under the foregoing head only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the rate of one sixth would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 rupees per mensem, it is the intention of Government, that the deduction should not be carried to the full extent of one sixth, but merely so far as will leave to the individual the monthly sum above mentioned, of sicca rupees 500.

A deduction at the rate of one-sixth to be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all civil servants, stationed within the division of Bareilly and Benares, or as they are ordinarily denominated the Western Provinces, who may, with the sanction of Government, be absent from their stations on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding eight weeks in the year.

A deduction of one sixth to be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all civil servants stationed in the Lower Provinces, who may, with the sanction of Government, be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding six weeks in the year.

A deduction of one-third to be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of civil servants, who may be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, (and not on account of sickness,) to a period of time respectively exceeding those specified under the two foregoing heads, numbered according to the rules contained under these heads may apply to the cases.

#### DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Deputation allowance is granted to civil servants in conformity with the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, dated 1st March 1837.



when deputed to act at a distance from their own stations in any capacity. A certificate must be furnished of the date on which they receive charge, as the allowance is not to commence till that period; and also, a certificate, on his delivering over charge, (the allowance ceasing on that day,) which must be furnished to the Civil Auditor, accompanied by the first and last bills when sent for audit.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

*To civil servants out of employment nominated to act in the temporary charge of offices at the presidency and elsewhere.*

When the average monthly emoluments are as follows:—	Rate of office-allowance per mensem.	Addl. subsistence money according to rank.	Total.
Not exceeding sicca rupees, 1,500	400	Writer, or Factor, 162 Junior Merchant, 244	562 or 644
More than sicca rupees 1,500 but not exceeding sicca rupees 2,800	700	Junior Merchant, 214 Senior Merchant, 325	914 or 1,025
Exceeding sicca rupees 2,800	1,500	Senior Merchant, 325	1,825.

*To civil servants when in charge of offices distinct from those to which they are permanently appointed.*

When the average monthly emoluments are as follows:—	If the office be at the same station, per mensem.	If at a different station, per mensem.
Not exceeding, per mensem, sicca rupees 1,500	Sicca rupees 150	Sicca rupees..... 300
More than sicca rupees 1,500 but not exceeding Sa. Rs. 2,800	Sicca rupees 250	Sicca rupees..... 400
Exceeding sicca rupees 2,800	Sicca rupees 350	Sicca rupees..... 500

The extra allowances specified in the foregoing statements are intended to preclude all claims on the part of the individual officiating to the commission, which is considered to belong to the fixed incumbent, even during his absence, subject, of course, to the prescribed deduction.

The extra and deputation allowances above specified, are to be considered applicable to civil servants in every branch of the service, with the exception especially provided below.

THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL will determine the amount of the extra deputation allowances to be granted to persons officiating as Secretaries to Government, or as Residents at foreign courts, as circumstances may, in each instance, render advisable. The same course will likewise be pursued, when officers may be constituted for the attainment of local or temporary objects, similar to those at present held by the Commissioners in Behar.

When the Registrar of a provincial court, or the Assistant to a Magistrate, shall be nominated to the charge of the office of Registrar of a zillah or city court, at the same station as that to which he is permanently attached, he is to receive the fees authorized by the Regulation on all suits actually decided by himself, as well as the fees for registering deeds, an arrangement which renders any further extra allowances unnecessary.

In those cases in which the gentleman appointed to officiate in the situation mentioned under the preceding head may belong to a different station, an extra allowance is to be granted at the rate of 5 rupees per diem  
*Judge or Magistrate of a zillah or city court, Collector of Land Revenue or of Customs, Commercial Resident, Salt Agent or his Assistant, and Opium Agent, or his Deputy.*

Whenever the services of any of the officers enumerated above may be required in the interior of their districts, or in any place within the limits of their respective local duties, no extra allowances for travelling, or on other account, is to be granted.

The foregoing rule is not, however, to be considered applicable to the Superintendants of Salt Chokies, who, on the ground of established usage, will be authorized to charge in a contingent bill the *bona fide* expenses incurred by them in travelling through the extensive tracts of country respectively committed to their superintendence.

*Magistrate, Collector of Land Revenue, ditto of Customs, Opium Agent, and Commercial Resident*

When a Registrar to Provincial Courts, or Assistant to any of the officers enumerated above, shall be deputed into the interior of the districts to which they are attached, or employed at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, they are to receive an extra allowance, at the rate of sicca rupees 10 per diem.

When a Registrar, or Acting Registrar of a zillah or city court, shall be deputed or employed in the manner stated under the foregoing head, he is to receive an extra allowance at the rate of sicca rupees 10 per diem.

The additional extra allowance stated in the preceding head is intended to compensate for the loss of fees, to which the officer, so deputed or employed, will be subjected during his absence from his head station.

The orders of Government in the Judicial Department, of the 13th October, 1809, in regard to absentees, are to continue in full effect.

These orders direct, that any civil officer, who may obtain leave of absence, shall forward a certificate to the Auditor's office, signed by the person to whom he may deliver over charge, and from whom he may again receive charge of his office, specifying the date on which he may have relinquished, and on which he may have resumed charge respectively.

In cases in which it is necessary, from the nature of the appointment, to depute a civil servant to relieve an officer who has obtained leave of absence, the individual leaving his station is to forward to the auditor a certificate from his immediate superior in office, or if he should have no immediate superior in office, or if circumstances should render it impracticable to obtain such certificate, a notification, attested by himself, stating the date of his return to it.

The civil and commercial Auditors will be entrusted to pass all bills for extra deputation allowances, provided for by the foregoing rules, without the delay of a reference to Government, and the certificates stated in the preceding paragraphs are to guide them, in regard to the periods during which deductions are to be made from the salaries of absentees, and in respect to the date from which the extra and deputation allowances are to commence, and the periods when they are to cease.  
—G. G. in C, 1st March, 1817.

APPENDIX TO THE RULES PASSED ON THE 1<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 1817.

## ABROGATION OF SECTIONS 26, 27, 31, AND 32.

In section 30, first line, the words "Registrars or Acting Registrars of Zillah or City Courts" are to be substituted for the words, "Registrars to Provincial Courts," which appointments have been abolished.

The words "Joint Magistrates," are to be added in the margin of Section 28.

Under the foregoing modifications, the case of an assistant officiating as registrar or joint magistrate, or as magistrate or as Judge and magistrate, and of a registrar officiating as joint magistrate, or as a Judge and magistrate, will come within the provisions of section 22.

The following addition is to be made to the 7th article of the printed rules.—Individuals who may from "ill health, be unable to perform their duties, and who may "in consequence, be compelled to deliver over charge of their offices to another person, shall be subject to the specified deductions, although they may not "actually leave their stations."

The following revised scale of deductions to be made from the allowances of civil servants proceeding to sea, or beyond the limits of the presidency to which they belong, for the benefit of their health, under the prescribed certificates, is authorized by Government, and is to take effect from the 1st of May, 1822.

Civil servants proceeding to sea, or beyond the limits of the presidency to which they belong on certificate of ill-health, if absent for a period not exceeding two years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1-10th from their allowances. If necessarily absent for any longer period beyond two years, and not exceeding two and a half years, to be subjected to a deduction 1-15th for such additional period, and if the term of absence shall exceed two and a half years, the whole of the allowances of the absentee to cease from the expiration of that period.

FORT WILLIAM;  
Gen. Dept. March 29, 1822 }

In reference to the resolutions passed by Government, on the 1st March, 1817, and 29th March, 1822, relative to reductions to be made from the salaries of civil servants, when absent from their stations, whether on account of bad health or on account of their private affairs, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 21st May, 1823, be published for general information, and that the rules prescribed by the Honorable Court, applicable to the case of civil servants, absent from their stations on account of ill health, do take effect from the 1st proximo.

*Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 21st May, 1823.*

With the exception hereafter stated, a deduction of 1-8th to be made from salaries and allowances not exceeding 2,000 rupees per mensem, for one year, and of 1-6th for the next six months, after the expiration of which period the allowance only of a servant out of employ is to be granted,

On salaries and allowances exceeding 2,000 rupees per mensem, 1-6th for one year and 1-4th for the next six months. Thereafter the allowance of a servant out of employ is to be granted.

The exceptions above alluded to are those contained in the 8th and 9th clause of the regulations established in March 1817, with such modifications as may be required by the foregoing rules.

In the first of those clauses it is stated, that no deduction is to be made from allowances which do not exceed 500 rupees per mensem; and by the second it is provided, that in cases in which the salaries or authorized emoluments of civil servants exceed 500 rupees per mensem, only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the prescribed rate would reduce the remaining proportion below 500

rupees per mensem, the deduction shall be carried only so far as will leave to the individual the monthly sum of 500 rupees.

We direct, that these rules of exception have effect during one year only; that for the next six months, a deduction be made at the rate of 1-8th and that thereafter the individual if a factor or writer, receive not, as in other cases, merely the allowance of servant out of employ which, in that event, would amount only to 162 rupees per mensem, but the allowance of a junior merchant out of employ, viz. 224 rupees per mensem

FORT WILLIAM,  
Gen. Dept. September 25, 1833 }

The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, having taken into consideration the severity with which the operation of the rules relative to deductions from the allowance of absentees on account of ill health, passed on the 25th September last, will, as they now stand, affect the interests of many of the civil servants at present absent beyond sea for the benefit of their health, has been pleased to determine, that the former rules of the 29th March, 1822, shall remain in force, as applicable to such individuals actually absent at the Cape of Good Hope, or other places, within the limits of the Honorable Company's trade, for such a period as may afford them the opportunity of returning within a term not exceeding in any case six months from the time when the intimation may reach the place of residence of the persons in question, or be otherwise communicated to them.

FORT WILLIAM,  
Gen. Dept. Nov. 13, 1823. }

With reference to the orders of government, dated the 1st of March 1817, regarding absentees in the civil branch of the service, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to promulgate the following resolutions, passed this day, on the subject, which are to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month of October

Resolved, that the rule for a deduction of one-sixth from the allowances of civil servants, absent from their stations on account of their private affairs, which was prescribed in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of the resolutions passed on the 1st March, 1817 be rescinded, that the rule contained in the 7th paragraph of the same resolutions, for a deduction of one sixth from the allowances of civil servants, compelled to leave their stations on account of sickness "during the whole period of their absence," be modified, and that in future, any civil servant who may, with the sanction of Government (to be granted or not as may appear proper to the Governor-General in Council, in each case) be absent from his station or office whether on account of his private affairs or sickness for a period not exceeding one month in the year, shall not be subject to any deduction from his authorized allowances. If, however, the absence of such servants shall exceed the term of one month in the year, a deduction of 1 shall be made from his allowances for the period of such excess, except in cases of certified ill health, or provided for by the rules in force.

By command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM,  
Gen. Dept. Sept. 29, 1825. }

## CIVIL SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

The Resolution of Government, of the 17th February, 1829, reduced the allowances attached to the several offices held by covenanted civil servants; but the Court of Directors resolved, that the allowances of none of their civil servants, under the rank of Members of Council, (with the exceptions of the Political Residents at foreign Courts, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the Chief Secretary to the Government, and Senior Members of the Revenue Boards and the Board of Trade,) ought to exceed Rs. 50,000 per annum, and they directed, that this may, from and after the receipt of this letter, (viz. 20th October, 1829,) be regarded as the established maximum to which (excepting in the offices above enumerated,) the total personal allowances of civil servant, whether employed in the Territorial or Commercial departments, and whether paid by a fixed salary or by commission, shall, in all cases, be invariably restricted.

## SUBSISTANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY.

To Senior Merchant, per month.....	Sa. Rs. 325	9	0
— Junior ditto ditto.....	„ „ 244	2	0
— Factor or Writer.....	„ „ 162	12	7

The period of service of writers, appointed in Europe, is understood to commence from the date of their arrival at the presidency at which they are to serve; and that of writers residing in India at the time of their appointment, from the date of arrival at the presidency, of the first writer, appointed in Europe of the same season.

## TRAVELLING CHARGES ALLOWED TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

To a Resident, Collector, Agent, Judge, or Commissioner, per mile, whether by land or water .....Sa. Rs. 2 2

To an Assistant Registrar Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon.....1 1

Bills for travelling charges, agreeably to the following form, are to be transmitted to the Civil Auditor's office, where the precise distance, if left blank, will be filled up:

The Honorable Company.....Dr.

To my travelling charges from ——— to ——— as Judge. (Registrar, &c. &c.) of the latter station being a medium distance of ——— mile, at 1 1 (or 2 2) per mile.....Sicca rupees ——— Shahabad, the ——— of ——— 18 —

Errors Excepted.

## PASSAGE MONEY OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Commanders of the Honorable Company's chartered ships, are not permitted to receive more than the following sums, for their passage and accommodation at their table, viz.

## CIVIL SERVANTS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

Members of Council.....	£ 200
Senior or Junior Merchant, or Factor.....	150
Writer, (including charter party allowance,).....	150

## CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING FROM INDIA.

Factor, (certified by the Governor-General in Council, to be under the necessity of returning from India).....	} Sa Rs 2,000
Writers (ditto) .....	
„ „ .....	1,500

### PRECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY AFTER ABSENCE OF YEARS.

No persons, who shall have held any station whatever in India, in the service of the East India Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member in Council, who having departed from India by leave of the Governor-General in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India in the civil line of the Company's service, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts of four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court, especially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the *London Gazette*, 33, Geo. III. Chap. 52, Sec. 70.

### SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

#### POLITICAL, JUDICIAL AND FISCAL.

##### *Salaries per annum.*

	Rs.
Judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.....	52,200
Registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.....	36,000
Deputy Registrar of ditto.....	14,400
Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit.....	42,000
Judge of city or zillah Court 1st grade,.....	32,000
-----2d grade,.....	28,000
-----3d grade,.....	26,000
Magistrate of ditto.....	12,000
Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade,.....	12,000
-----2d grade,.....	8,400
Principal Assistant to the Agent of Governor-General, Sagar and Nur- buddih Territories, above 11 years.....	30,000
Ditto, above 8 years.....	25,200
Ditto, above 5 years.....	19,200
Ditto, above 3 years.....	13,200
Commissioner in Kemaon.....	30,000
Assistant to ditto.....	8,400
Collector and Magistrate of Calcutta.....	36,000
Collector and Magistrate.....	24,000
Assistant.....	4,800

#### FISCAL.

Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue.....	52,200
Secretary ditto.....	30,000
Second Assistant ditto.....	6,000
Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828.....	45,000
Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.....	52,200
Secretary ditto.....	25,080
Deputy Secretary.....	24,000
Opium Agent at Behar, } Opium Agent at Benares, }	42,000
Salt Agent at Fumlook.....	30,000
-----Hidgelee.....	50,000
-----Jessore.....	36,000

	<i>Salaries per annum.</i>
	St. Re.
Salt Agent and Collector.....	36,000
Collector, in charge of Customs and Salt chowkies, Deputy Opium Agent, and also Collector of Customs.....	28,000
Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate.....	12,000
Superintendent of Sulkeah Salt Golahs.....	36,000
Collector of Customs at Calcutta.....	36,000
Deputy ditto.....	20,400
First Assistant.....	12,400
Second ditto.....	8,400
Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of 1st grade.....	12,000
Second ditto ditto.....	8,400
Collector of Customs at Moorshedabad.....	21,000
Commissioner of Sunderbuns.....	12,000
Assistant in the Revenue and Salt Departments.....	4,800

## POLITICAL.

President at Hyderabad.....	66,000
——— Luckow.....	66,000
——— Nagpore.....	66,000
——— Indore.....	60,000
——— Gowahir.....	60,000
——— Katmandhoo.....	42,000
Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad.....	36,000
Commissioner of Sugar and Nurbudda Territories.....	50,000
Commissioner of Ajmere.....	66,000
Superintendent of ditto.....	36,000
Head Assistant and Deputy Agent, Indore.....	20,400
——— to Resident at Hyderabad.....	9,000
——— Nepal.....	9,000
Second Assistant to Resident at Hyderabad.....	7,200
Assistant to Commissioner at Delhi.....	4,800

## COMMERCIAL.

Commercial Resident, Bauleah.....	36,000
Export Ware-house-keeper.....	42,000

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary to Government.....	52,200
Deputy Secretary.....	18,000
Assistant Secretary.....	8,400
Accountant General.....	52,200
Deputy Accountant General and Accountant to the Military Department.....	37,200
* Accountant in the Judicial, Revenue, Commercial and Marine Departments, and Auditor of the Commercial, Salt and Opium Accounts..	31,200
Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.....	25,200
Head Assistant to Accountant General with Office of Secretary to the Civil Annuity Fund.....	12,000
Assistant to ditto.....	6,000
Civil Auditor.....	36,000
Sub-Treasurer.....	43,200
Head Assistant to ditto.....	8,400
Postmaster General.....	37,200
Mint Master including Superintendent of Stamps.....	37,200
Writer attached to the College.....	3,762

# THE APPENDIX.

## PART IV.

### King's Regulations, &c.

#### PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Full price of commissions.		Difference in value between the several commissions in succession.		Difference in value between full and half-pay.		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Life Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	7250	0	1900	0			
Major . . . . .	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain . . . . .	3500	0	1715	0			
Lieutenant.....	1785	0	525	0			
Cornet.....	1260	0					
<i>Royal Regiment of Horse Guards</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	7250	0	1900	0			
Major . . . . .	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1900	0			
Lieutenant.....	1600	0	400	0			
Cornet.....	1200	0					
<i>Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	6175	0	1600	0	1533	0	0
Major . . . . .	4775	0	1350	0	1352	0	0
Captain . . . . .	3225	0	2035	0	1034	3	4
Lieutenant.....	1190	0	350	0	632	13	4
Cornet.....	840	0			200	0	0
<i>Foot Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	9000	0	700	0			
Major, with rank of Colonel..	8300	0	3500	0			
Captain, with rank of Lieut. Col...	4800	0	2750	0			
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain...	2050	0	850	0			
Ensign, with rank of Lieutenant ...	1200	0					
<i>Regiments of the Line.</i>							
Lieutenant Colonel.....	4500	0	1300	0	1314	0	0
Major.....	3200	0	1400	0	949	0	0
Captain.....	1800	0	1100	0	511	0	0
Lieutenant.....	700	0	250	0	365	0	0
Ensign.....	450	0			150	0	0
<i>Fusileers and Rifle Corps.</i>							
1st Lieutenant...	700	0	200	0	365	0	0
2d Lieutenant .....	500	0			200	0	0





## COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commissary General.....	4	14	11
Deputy Commissary General.....	1	8	6
Assistant Commissary General.....	0	14	8
Deputy ditto.....	0	9	6

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director General, 2,000*l.* per Annum.Principal Inspector, 1,200*l.* per Annum.

Inspector of Hospitals.....	1	17	11
Deputy ditto.....	1	3	9
Physician.....	0	19	0
Surgeon.....	0	14	3
Ditto after 20 year's service.....	0	18	10
Surgeon of a Rec. Dist.....	0	10	0
Assistant Surgeon.....	0	7	6
Purveyor of Hospitals.....	0	19	0
Deputy ditto.....	0	9	6
Apothecary.....	0	9	6
Hospital Assistant.....	0	6	9
Ditto abroad.....	0	7	6
Dr-p. of Med. and Purv. Clerk, each.....	0	5	0
Ditto ditto abroad.....	0	6	0

## SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

<i>Ranks</i>	<i>Rates of Pensions.</i>	<i>Ranks.</i>	<i>Rates of Pensions.</i>
Field Marshal; General } To be spe-		*Sec. to Comm. of Forces....	
or Lt. Gen. command- } cially consi-		*Aide-de-camp.....	
ing in Chief at the time. } dered.		*Major of Brigade.....	
Lieutenant General.....	£ 400	Assistant Comm. Gen.....	
Major General; or Brigadier } 350		*Judge Advocate.....	100
General commanding a bri- } gade.....		Chaplain.....	
Colonel.....		Paymaster.....	
Lieutenant Colonel.....		Physician.....	
*Adjutant General.....		Surgeon, Staff or Regimental..	
*Quarter master General.....		Purveyor.....	70
*Dept. Adj. Gen. if Chief of } 300		Lieutenant.....	
the Department.....		Adjutant.....	
*Dep. Quarter-master General } if Ditto.....		Assistant Surgeon.....	
Inspector of Hospitals.....		Cornet.....	
Major Commanding.....	250	Ensign.....	
Major.....		Second Lieutenant.....	
*Dep. Adjutant General.....		Volunteer, classing as Cornet } 50	
*Dep. Qua. master General.. } 200		or Ensign.....	
Dep. Insp. of Hospitals.....		Regimental Quarter Master...	
Captain.....		Apothecary.....	
*Assistant Adj. General.....		Hospital Assistants.....	
*Dep. ditto.....		Veterinary Surgeon.....	
*Ass. Qua. master General... } 100		Deputy Purveyor.....	
*Deputy ditto.....		The Officers marked thus * to have the allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.	

(NOT BREVET.)

REGIMENTAL RANK.	OLD RATE.		NEW RATE.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Colonel.....	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 15 6	0 14 6
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 12 6	0 11 0
Major.....	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 9 6
Captain.....	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 0
Lieutenant of Foot Guards.....		0 3 11		
Lieutenant.....	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 4 0
Ditto, above seven years standing.....				0 4 6
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant or Ensign.....	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 3 6	0 3 0
Paymaster.....	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	
Adjutant.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	
Ditto, red. since 1802.....	0 4 0	0 4 0		
Quarter Master.....	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Surgeon, or staff Surgeon.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Ass. Surgeon, or Staff Asst. Surgeon....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Veterinary Surgeon.....	0 3 6		0 4 0	

N. B.—Lieut. and Capt. of the Foot Guards 7s.—Ensigns and Lieuts. 4s.

STAFF.—Commissary Gen. 29s. 3d. Dep. do. 14s. 8d. Assistant do. 7s. 4d. Dep. do. 4s. 11d. Inspector of Hospitals, 20s. Dep. do. 12s. 6d. Do. after 20 years' service, 15s. Physician 10s. Surgeon on the Staff or of a Regt. after 20 years' service, if ill health, 10s. after 30 years' service, 15s. Surg. of a Rec. Dis. 5s. Assistant Surgeon, 4s. Apothecary, 5s. after 20 years' service, 7s. 6d. Hospital Assistant 2s. Purvey, 10s. Deputy do. 5s. Vet. Surgeon, after 3 years' service, 4s. 6d.—ten, 5s. 6d.—twenty, 7s.—and thirty years' service, 12s., but liable to variation. Chaplain to the Forces 5s. (*liable to the variation.*)

The increased Rate of Half Pay is granted to all Officers placed upon Half Pay since the 25th June, 1814, and so those placed upon half pay from the year 1793, to the 25th June, 1814, in consequence of wounds or infirmities contracted on service.

Both Rates of half pay are paid Quarterly, without Deduction at the Pay Office at White-hall.

## FEES PAYABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

RANK	Army.	Lifo Gds.	Horse Gds.	Dragoon Guards & Dragoons	Foot Gds.	Foot, Staff J. & Wag. Tr.
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Field Marshal.....	37 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General.....	2 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. General.....	17 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major General.....	12 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.....	11 5 6	12 9 6	2 19 6	12 7 6	12 15 6	11 5 6
Lieut. Col. Comdt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 6 6
Lieutenant Colonel.....	10 6 6	11 6 6	11 3 6	10 13 6	11 1 6	9 18 6
Major Commandant.....	.....	.....	.....	10 13 6	.....	10 2 6
Major.....	10 2 6	10 16 6	0 18 6	10 5 6	10 13 6	9 14 6
Captain.....	.....	9 16 6	0 7 6	9 15 6	9 17 6	9 4 8
Lieutenant.....	.....	8 6 6	8 14 6	8 2 6	9 0 2	6 13 10
Second do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 11 10
Cornet or Ensign.....	.....	1 0 6	6 12 6	6 0 6	4 16 2	4 11 10
Paymaster.....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 6	.....	10 2 6
Adjutant.....	.....	8 6 6	5 14 6	1 14 6	4 12 6	4 12 6
Adj't. with Rank of Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	.....	9 9 4
Adj't. with Rank of Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.....	.....	.....	9 12 6	8 12 6	.....	7 8 0
Quarrier Master.....	.....	.....	6 1 6	5 0 6	4 13 10	4 13 10
Surgeon Major.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 4 6	.....
Surgeon.....	.....	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2
Assistant do.....	.....	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6
Veterinary do.....	.....	5 0 6	5 0 6	5 0 6	.....	.....
Steward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 6	.....
Commander of the Forces.....	29 19 6	.....	.....	Director of General Hospitals	21 9 6	.....
Adjutant General.....	11 17 6	.....	.....	Inspector of Hospitals.....	12 17 6	.....
Deputy do.....	9 12 6	.....	.....	Deputy Inspector of.....	11 7 6	.....
Quarter Master General.....	10 17 6	.....	.....	Deputy by Brevet.....	11 7 6	.....
Deputy do.....	9 12 6	.....	.....	Physician.....	10 17 6	.....
Ins-p. Field Officer of Militia.....	10 2 6	.....	.....	Surgeon to the Forces.....	10 2 6	.....
Commissary General.....	15 7 6	.....	.....	Assistant do.....	5 7 6	.....
Deputy do.....	11 17 6	.....	.....	Surg. of a Rec. District.....	9 12 6	.....
Assistant do.....	10 2 6	.....	.....	Purveyor.....	10 17 6	.....
Deputy do. do.....	5 12 6	.....	.....	Deputy do.....	9 12 6	.....
Paymaster of District.....	10 2 6	.....	.....	Apothecary.....	9 12 6	.....
Adj't. with rank of Lieut.....	7 9 6	.....	.....	Hospital Assistant.....	4 19 6	.....
Adj't. having already rank.....	5 6 6	.....	.....	Chaplain General.....	13 14 6	.....
Adj't. of Militia.....	6 0 6	.....	.....	Chaplain to the Forces.....	10 4 6	.....

"An Officer obtaining a commission in any corps of Cavalry or Infantry of the line, or fencible corps, is to be charged with the fees thereof by the regimental or district Paymaster, or by the Agent accordingly as he shall commence receiving the pay of his new appointment from the one or the other. Where the fees, or a proportion thereof, shall have been received by the Paymaster, he is immediately to remit the same to the Agent.

"Should the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay shall have been first issued, cease to issue the same previously to the payment of the full amount of the said fees, he is immediately to signify what proportion thereof shall have remained unpaid, to the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay is likely to be issued in future, who is to receive the same accordingly, and to remit it to the Agent, by whom the fees shall have been paid."—*Vide Collection of Regulations dated War Office 25th April, 1807, page 162.*

N. B.—This Regulation also applies to Brevet commissions.

## ANNUAL PENSION, ROYAL BOUNTY, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES,

Granted to the families of deceased officers of the Land Forces, under the rules and regulations established by the warrants of 1741 and 1758.

Rank of the officer.	Royal Bounty.		Compassionate Allowances		The Aggregate amount of allowances granted to the family of any one officer in no case to exceed.	
	To widow, in lieu of ordinary pension.	To mother or sister.	To an Officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.	To the legitimate children of an officer not killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.	To an Officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.	To an Officer killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months.
	£100	120/.	140/.	25 to 40 each	500/.	300/.
General Officers.	40	90	140/.	15 25	350	Not exceeding the annual amount of the half-pay attached to the rank of the Officer.
Colonels of Regiments not General Officers.	30	80	100	14 25	300	
Lieutenant Colonels.	20	60	80	12 25	250	
Major.	10	40	60	10 12	200	
Captains, Paymasters.	70	40	50	8 14	150	
Lieutenants, Adjutants.	50	30	40	6 14	100	
Second Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns.	40	30	35	5 10	80	
Quarter Masters.	30	20	30	4 14	65	
Veterinary Surgeons.	30	20	30	4 14	65	
Regimental Chaplains.	30	20	30	4 14	65	
Inspector of Hospitals.	70	70	90	16 20	250	
Dep. Insp. of Hospitals, Physicians.	60	50	60	12 16	150	
Surgeon Majors of Foot Guards.	70	55	55	12 16	125	
Surgeons, Purveyors.	65	50	45	10 14	100	
Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries.	40	30	35	8 14	65	
Hospital Assistants, Hospital Matrons.	30	20	30	8 14	65	
Deputy Purveyors.	30	20	30	8 14	65	
Staff and Garrison						
Chaplain General.	90	90	90	14 16	250	
Chaplains to Forces, District Paymasters, Post Marshals, if commissaries.	50	50	50	9 12	150	
Other Staff or Garrison Officers not attached to the Regimental Commissaries, which they held when placed on Half Pay.						
Commissariat Department.						
Commissary General.	100	100	100	16 20	350	
Deputy Commissary General.	60	50	60	12 14	200	
Staff, after having been three years on Full Pay.	70	60	70	14 16	250	
Assistant Commissary General.	50	40	50	10 12	150	
Dep. Asst. Commissary Gen.	40	30	40	8 14	100	

N. B.—The Payments are made quarterly at the Pay Office, Whitehall; and those of the Commissariat Department at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.



## STUDENTS AT THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

A candidate for admission to the senior department of the College must be a commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the *twenty-fifth* year of his age. He must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment for three years abroad, or four years at home, unless he should have been reduced to half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.

His application (addressed to the Governor of the College) must be supported by satisfactory testimonials as to character; and conduct; as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs.

These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving, or, if on half pay, from an officer of rank in the service.

Every candidate will have to undergo an examination previously to admission. The examination will be chiefly in the elements of geometry; but if deemed necessary, it will be extended to other elementary parts of education requisite to qualify him for making progress in the branches of instruction taught at the College.

All the students will have the free use, under such regulations as the Governor may deem necessary, of the books, maps, and plans in the College library.

The time allowed for the course of education at the senior department is one year from the date of the admission of each officer. The period may be prolonged, however, by special permission, obtained through the Governor, from the Commander-in-Chief, when such indulgence appears to be merited.

The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to fifteen.

Each student pays into the funds of the College such sum annually as has been previously determined by the Board of Commissioners.

The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas.

Lodging money is allowed to the officer of the senior department, to procure themselves lodgings in the vicinity of the College, if not provided with quarters. And forage money for the horse (under the authority of the College Band) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field.

Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his uniform with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment.

In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such manner as may appear to be all detrimental to the institution, or holding out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of application or in other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the institution.

## SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

No. 456, GENERAL ORDERS.—*Horse-Guards, 24th August, 1827.*

His Majesty being desirous of holding out further encouragements to officers on half pay, to become settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, has been pleased, in reference to the General Orders of the 8th June, 1826, and 16th, May, 1827, to command that the following additional inducements shall be promulgated to the army, for the information of those officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of this arrangement.

All officers on half pay, who purchased and were reduced, whatever may have been the period of their service, or officers on half pay who did not purchase, but who, after having served twenty years, half of which on full pay, have been reduced, or have retired to half pay on account of wounds or impaired health, shall be exempted from that part of the regulation contained in the General Order of

the 8th June, 1826, which requires the officer to relinquish one-third of the value of his commission to the Crown, and shall be allowed to receive the full value of such commission, in the same manner as officers on full pay, who having purchased the commissions, or having served twenty years, are desirous of selling out for the same object.

His Majesty has further been pleased to command, that this advantage shall be extended to officers of all ranks, whether on full pay, retired full pay or half pay, but that in the two latter classes, all sales shall be subjected to the conditions and restrictions established by the General Order of the 2d May, 1825, notwithstanding that a large portion of the officers on half pay would be excluded thereby from sale, and in order that the Government may have full security or the appropriation of the sums produced by the sale of commissions to the intended purpose, it is His Majesty's command that the agent to whom the purchase money be paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one-third of the amount in each case, to be paid to the officers who purpose to emigrate, and who shall have obtained permission to dispense of his commission, or his half pay, with that view, upon his producing to the agent a certificate, signed by the master of the vessel, that he has engaged his passage on board such vessel for the purpose of proceeding direct to the colony.

By His Majesty's command.

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant General.

No. 478, GENERAL ORDERS.—*Horse Guards, 18th July, 1829.*

His Majesty being desirous to encourage officers to become settlers in the British North American provinces, is pleased to command, that grants of land, in the proportions undermentioned, shall, on the recommendation of the General Commanding in Chief, be made to those officers who may be induced to avail themselves of the offer, viz.

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Acres	1200
Major.....		1000
Captain.....		800
Subaltern.....		500

Subject always to the conditions of actual residence, and cultivation of the land assigned, within a limited period.

Officers who shall purpose to settle in the British Provinces of North America will, if of a proper age, and if their service shall be considered as entitling them to the indulgence, be permitted to dispose of their commissions; and in order that His Majesty's Government may have full security for the appropriation to the intended purpose of the sums produced by such sale, it is His Majesty's command that the agent, to whom the purchase money is paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one-third of the amount in each case, until a certificate shall be transmitted by the Governor or officer commanding in the province, that the officer is actually settled;—the reserved money will then be paid to him.

By command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding in Chief,  
HERBERT TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDA.

*Horse Guards, 30th June, 1830.*

Subalterns upon half-pay who may be desirous of retiring, receiving a commuted allowance for the same, are requested to address themselves to the Military Secretary to the General commanding in chief, transmitting to him a certificate from a medical officer of the present state of their health, and informing him of their age, whether they are married and have children, and if they are actually in the receipt of half-pay at this moment.



*Horse-Guards, 30th April, 1830.*

Captains who volunteered from the Militia, and are now on half-pay with temporary rank, will be allowed to commute their half-pay on conditions which will be made known to them by the Military Secretary, as soon as they shall have reported to the General commanding in chief, their age and state of health, vouched by a proper medical certificate.

CIRCULAR, No. 647.

*War., Office, 21st November, 1828.*

SIR,—The King having been graciously pleased to direct that the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted, on account of wounds received in actions, should be consolidated and amended, and that certain additional regulations relative thereto shall be established, I have the honour to transmit for the information and guidance of the officers under your command, a copy of the amended regulations, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that His Majesty has directed, that in all cases in which officers now on the pension list shall, during periods of not less than five years, have been in receipt of pensions for wounds received in actions, they shall in future enjoy their pensions without being subject to the inconvenience of personally appearing from time to time before the Army Medical Board.

I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

Officers commanding

Regiment of

6244

1

*Warrant regulating the grant of pensions and allowances to officer of the land forces, for wounds received in action.*

GEORGE K.

Whereas we think it expedient to consolidate and amend the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted on account of wounds received in action, by officers of our land forces, and to establish certain additional regulations relative thereto; our will and pleasure is, that, from and after the date hereof, the regulation annexed to this our warrant, shall be the sole rule on this head; and that the cases in which pensions and allowances may be recommended to us to be granted to officers, shall be limited to wounds and injuries received in action and shall be established by the production of such certificates and reports of Medical Boards, as shall be required by our Secretary at War.

Given at our court at Windsor, this 14th day of November, in the tenth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command.

HENRY HARDINGE.

#### REGULATION.

1st.—If an officer shall receive a wound in action, which shall occasion the loss of an eye, or a limb, or the total use of a limb, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a limb, he may be eligible to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him at the time he was wounded.

2nd. If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by a Board of Army medical officers, assembled by order of

the secretary at War, that such officer has in consequence of his wound, lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that he has sustained a severe injury in action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of a limb, he may be recommended to His Majesty for a pension at the rate fixed in the annexed scale, for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received ; the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before the Military Medical Board,

3rd. If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be recommended for pension for each limb or eye so lost in action.

4th. If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe in its permanent effects as to be nearly equal but not fully equal to the loss of a limb, such officer may be recommended for a gratuity of eighteen months' full pay of his regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him when wounded ; in which case no pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this regulation.

5th. If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expence attending the cure thereof, receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, of from three to twelve months' full pay of the regimental rank, or staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

6th. If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined, twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension ; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered, that his wound or injury is not fully equal to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension, and shall have a gratuity of full pay according to the degree of his injury, as laid down in article 5.

7th. If within the period of five years after a wound has been received, an officer does not apply for the pension, or applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be fully and permanently equal to the loss of a limb, such officer's claim to a pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8th. No gratuity or allowance for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

9th. No pension for the loss of one eye, from a wound received in action, shall be granted, unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

10th. As a general rule, the pension shall be granted according to regimental rank ; but in cases in which officers with Brevet rank shall have been employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, the pensions shall be given according to the Brevet rank.

11th. These pensions being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other pay and allowance to which an officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

HENRY HARDINGE.

#### PAY OF GENERAL OFFICER WHO ARE NOT COLONELS OF REGIMENTS.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that the General Officers in our army who are not Colonels of regiments, have not been sufficiently provided for by our warrant of 22nd July, 1830 ; our will and pleasure is, that the pay of all General Officers in our army, who, under the fourth regulation of the warrant before

referred to, are entitled to receive the full pay of their last regimental commission, shall, from the 1st April last inclusive, be made up to the rate of four hundred pounds per annum.

Given at our court at St. James's this 28th day of May, 1835, in the fifth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,  
HOWICK.

### ORDER AGAINST DRAWING BAYONETS.

*General Order, Horse-Guards, 18th June, 1835, No. 520*

Some cases having lately occurred, in which soldiers have drawn their bayonets upon each other, and also upon other persons who happened to come in contact with them, whilst quarrelling in the streets and in public houses. The General-commanding-in-chief desires, that the soldiers of the army may be reminded, that they are armed for the protection of their King and country, and for the support and execution of the laws, when lawfully called out for these purposes; that they wear their side arms as an honourable distinction of the profession to which they belong; that they are not to use them in private broils, or even for their own personal defence upon such occasions; and, that it is the duty of the soldiers to avoid resorting to places in which such broils are likely to take place, more particularly when dressed as soldiers with their side arms.

The General commanding-in-chief is determined to put an effectual stop to so dangerous and disgraceful an offence, by the punishment and degradation of every soldier who shall, hereafter, be convicted of it.

To this end Lord Hill desires, that commanding officers of regiment depôts, will bring to summary trial, for unsoldier-like and disgraceful conduct, every man who shall be reported to have drawn, or attempted to draw, his bayonet for the purpose of using it against another person in any case of dispute, affray, or interference.

His Lordship further desires, that every soldier convicted before a court-martial of having used, or attempted to use, his side arms, in any of the cases herein contemplated, may, in addition to the punishment awarded by the court, be degraded on the public parade, in front of the regiment or depôt to which he belongs, by being there stripped of his bayonet, and bayonet belt, and proclaimed by the commanding officers as a man unworthy to be entrusted with the care of his bayonet except in the ranks, under the view and command of his officer.

In all such cases, the offender shall be stripped of his side arms by the pioneers, in order to enhance his degradation. He who is thus degraded, shall not be suffered to wear his bayonet or bayonet belt, except upon duty, for one year from that date of his degradation; during which time he shall be denied every indulgence to which the good soldier is entitled, and shall march to church, in the ranks, without side arms. His name shall, moreover, be posted up in some conspicuous place in the Barrack room of the company to which he belongs, on the Barrack gate, and on the doors of the Guard House, and Canteen.

The General Commanding-in-chief feels confident, that these measures will, with the zealous co-operation of all classes of officers, and the vigilance of the Non-commissioned officers, soon rescue the army from the stigma which a few unworthy individuals would attach to it, by resorting to a base and unmanly expedient, heretofore unknown amongst British soldiers.

By command of the Right Honourable the General commanding-in-chief,  
JOHN MACDONALD.

*Adjutant-General.*

# THE APPENDIX.

## Military Regulations.

---

### STANDING ORDERS.

#### FOR THE BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

#### I—DUTY OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND AND CHARGE OF COMPANIES.

1. It is on the officers holding the command and charge of companies, that the conduct, efficiency, and character of a native corps mainly depend; and it will be generally found, that in corps where there is a proper and high sense of duty in the officers of this rank, the men are well behaved, smart, and soldier-like, whether on or off duty. But to ensure this feeling, or to give rise to it, whether it is wanting, the officers commanding companies must be vested with sufficient authority, to encourage merit and check irregularities, without being under the necessity of referring on every trifling occasion, to the commanding officers.

2. Officers commanding companies, may grant indulgence to deserving men of their companies, to a certain extent; they may grant leave for one or two days excepting at muster; but this leave is on no account to extend to a later hour than tatoto-beating. All applications for the indulgence of leave to a greater extent, will require the sanction of the commanding officer, and must be made through the officers in charge of companies.

3. Officers in command of companies, are responsible for the general appearance and cleanliness of their companies; and to enable them to ascertain that their orders on this subject are attended to, there will be a private parade of companies once a week, at sun-set. This parade is solely for the inspection of the officer commanding companies. All deficiencies in the appointment, or clothing of the men, with the causes that led to them, be reported, for the commanding officer's information, through the quarter-master.

4. Companies are to be permanently divided into four sections, with a proper proportion of non-commissioned officers to each; and the European officers will endeavour to form a chain of responsibility throughout the whole, causing the commanders of sections constantly to bear in mind, that their credit as smart officers, worthy of further advancement, will depend on the soldier-like appearance of their section. To carry this into effect, in most native corps, will require time and much attention; but when once effected, it will be productive of the best results. An officer, however, must not rest satisfied that his orders are attended to, merely because he has given them; he will have many obstacles to overcome in introducing this regulation, and he should make it a point of seeing his sections paraded occasionally, under their non-commissioned officers, before falling in as a company. A roll of each section is to be kept by the non-commissioned officer, and no alteration to be made in it, without an order from the officer in command of the company.

5. The officers commanding companies, are responsible for the payment of their companies; for the clothing, arms, accoutrements and regimental appointments in use, and for the repair of arms.

6. They are authorized to enforce the execution of all orders and regulations, relating to the interior discipline and economy of their companies, by ordering those men, who neglect or disobey them, extra duty, or punishment drill not exceeding four days' guard, or ten days' drill.

7. They will occasionally visit the men of their companies, who may be in hospital, and ascertain, by personal inquiry, if they are furnished with every thing necessary for sick men, this essential part of an officer's duty, should be particularly attended to, in unhealthy situations; nothing being so gratifying to the native soldier, as to perceive that his officer is interested in his welfare.

8. The following books are to be kept in each company.

One for copies of muster rules and pay abstracts.

One book for family remittance bills.

A roll of native officers and men, with a list of their nearest relations in the order of succession, opposite each man's name.

One for the long roll of the company. This book is to be made out in strict conformity with orthography used in the general roll of the battalion.

A register of general leave. A register, containing distinct statements of the proceeds of estates of deceased non-commissioned officers and sepoys. These registers are to be made up on the 31st of December of each year, when copies are to be sent to the regimental office, for the purpose laid down in general orders of the 19th May, 1807.

A book for entering the date and subject of all orders, affecting their duty, as officers commanding companies.

A character book. This book will be confined to the naicks, drummers, and privates of the company, and it will be the duty of the officer commanding the company, to enter in it, every incident calculated to make known the general character of individuals belonging to his company.

9. The character of the native differs so materially from that of the European, that it requires time, and attentive observation of the most minute circumstances, connected with the behaviour of the men, on all occasions, and in all situations, to enable the European officers to form a correct opinion of their fitness for promotion; but by strict attention to every part of their conduct, and a careful entry of every particular of a favorable or unfavorable nature, in the behaviour of individuals in this book, it will become a public record of the greatest use in preventing the promotion of unworthy individuals, and in encouraging the exertions of the active, intelligent, and deserving soldier.

10. Without some record of this kind, an officer, who has not been long in command of a company, and who is called upon to recommend a naick, or a private for promotion, has seldom the means of ascertaining the character of his men; he is under the necessity of applying to the native officers, or pay havildar, a mode of obtaining the required information, which is considered calculated to produce pernicious consequences.

11. It will be the commanding officer's duty to pay and to exact attention to these records, and to have every particular of a man's conduct so fully inserted as to leave little room for doubt or dispute.

12. These books will be inspected by the commanding officers, on the 1st of May, August, November, and February.

13. Any injury that may occur to the arms, accoutrements, or appointments, of companies, or any deficiency in them, with all the information the officer may be able to obtain of the cause of loss or injury, is to be immediately reported to the quarter master, for the commanding officer's information; to enable him to comply with the directions contained in general orders.

14. Officers commanding companies will personally disburse the pay as soon as practicable after the receipt of it; and for this purpose, they will have their

companies marched to their quarters, in their uniform and side arms, and again taken back to the lines, by the senior native officer present.

15. The men on guard are to be paid by their officers when relieved; and excepting in cases of extreme urgency, the officers are expected to see every man in their companies receive his pay in their presence.

16. Whenever a casualty may occur, the coat and pantaloons in wear, are to be sent into store, to be again issued, under the orders of the commanding officer, to recruits.

## II.—GENERAL REMARKS FOR THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

1. A ready and cheerful obedience to all orders from superior officers is the first principle of military discipline; if, therefore, a subaltern should chance to command on any parade, or duty, all junior officers employed on the same duty, are expected to pay as much deference to his orders, as if they were acting under a Field Officer. Subaltern Officers commanding platoons at drill or exercise, may order extra drill not exceeding four days, to any man of their platoon, who is awkward or inattentive; and when inspecting guards, may order any man who is dirty, one day's extra guard; but if they think more than four days' extra drill, or one day's guard, necessary, they will report the circumstance, for the information and orders of the commanding officer.

2. In reprimanding men, for any irregularity, all passionate or abusive terms are to be avoided.

3. Every officer is expected to attend to the dress, appearance, and behaviour of the men of the corps on or off duty; and whether they belong to his own company or not.

4. Officers shall also take notice of all guards and sentries of the regiment, and report any neglect that comes under their observation; they should be equally ready to bring into notice any remarkable instance of attention; they should watch over the general character of the corps, and embrace every opportunity of evincing the interest they take in its reputation, by checking irregularity and neglect, and encouraging diligence and attention to duty, in the individuals belonging to it.

5. They should endeavour to become acquainted with the character and general behaviour on duty, of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps, but particularly of their own companies. The frequency of commands and escorts, under European officers, affords many opportunities of acquiring this information.

6. They should themselves, attend to the complaints of the men, and not allow this duty to devolve on a native officer, a havildar, or a servant. The officer, who permits this part of his duty to be performed by another, deprives himself of the best opportunity of securing the respect and attachment of the native soldier.

7. It should be impressed on the young officer, that grievances, which to him may appear frivolous, are of serious import, when connected with the religious prejudices of the men; and that, even when the redress of such grievances is impracticable, it is still in his power to listen with patience to the soldier's statement, and to convince him, that his feelings have not been disregarded.

8. All officers, on returning from detached duty, are to make a general report of the conduct of the native commissioned officers and havildars belonging to their detachment; and in case of having any neglect, or any unsoldier-like conduct to notice, a full detail of every particular, connected with the individual's behaviour, is to be entered into.

9. There are also many points in the performance of a non-commissioned officer's duty, which show attention and smartness; this will be noted, in a general way, in this report.

10. All young officers, on first joining a corps, are to attend the drill, until perfectly acquainted with the drill of the recruit and company, mounting guard, manual and platoon exercises, marching and standing salute with a sword. An

officer's fitness for joining the ranks of his regiment, is to be ascertained by his drilling and commanding a platoon in his commanding officer's presence.

11. They should be posted, at first, to the company of some old officer, who will take every occasion to point out to them, the manner in which the interior duty of a company is conducted, and explain to them the nature and use of the different books which are kept, and of the reports which are required. They will also, after they have been dismissed the drill, be sent on command, under another officer, to learn that part of their duty. For two years after they join they are to attend all Courts of enquiry, Courts martial, and Committees, which may be held in the regiment, to learn to the manner in which those duties are conducted.

12. No officer to have the command or charge of a company, until he shall have done regimental duty for two years, and not then, unless he has acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, without which, his intercourse with the native soldier will be carried on in a manner unsatisfactory to both; nor will the officer acquire over the soldier the influence which it is of importance he should possess.

13. Native commissioned or non-commissioned officers, attending to make their reports, are not to be detailed. The hours for making the common reports of a corps, are to be fixed, and all officers are to be ready to receive them at the proper hour.

14. Native officers attending at an European officer's quarters, on duty, which may require their being detained, are to be furnished with a chair, and treated with the courtesy due to their situations.

15. No officer should detain an orderly who may be sent to him; being on duty, he is immediately to be sent back to his post.

16. Officers allowed orderlies, are to use them on public duty only; whatever duty a soldier is on, he should be strictly confined to it, and the most scrupulous exactness demanded, particularly from an orderly.

17. Officers when sick, are to be reported sick by the surgeon; and while in the sick report, are not to appear in public places, or public parties.

18. Officers proceeding on leave, are to lodge a memorandum of their address in the Adjutant's office.

19. In closing these general remarks for officers, it may be necessary to impress on the minds of the young and inexperienced, how much depends in a native corps, on the conduct of the European officers. An attentive body of officers will ensure attention from the men; and indifference of the performance of duty, on the part of the European officers, will be followed by carelessness and negligence, on that of the native of all ranks.

20. Matters purely regimental, such as an admonition, or a reprimand given to an officer, or punishment inflicted on men of the corps, ought never to be made the subject of conversation among strangers, or out of the regiment; these conversations often give rise to exaggerated mis-statements, affecting the character of individuals, and the credit of the regiment.

### III.—THE ADJUTANT.

1. It ought to be the anxious wish of every commandant of a regiment, that no officer, who has not the requisite qualifications, should be recommended for the situation of adjutant. The officer holding this appointment, ought to possess considerable knowledge of the Hindoostanee language; to be well acquainted with the habits, customs and prejudices of the *sepoys*; to have great command of temper; to be completely master of the drill, in all its parts; and, above all, to feel pleasure in the performance of his duty.

2. He will regulate the details of all duties, that they may fall as equally as possible upon all.

3. The correspondence relative to the discipline and organization of the corps, and all standing orders and instructions, as to the proper mode of executing its various duties, will be kept in his office. He is responsible for the due circulation of orders of every description.

4. All official returns and reports, excepting such as appertain particularly to the Quarter Master's department, are to be made out under his inspection: he is also the channel of communication with the commanding officer, on all points of duty.

5. When the corps is ordered to be under arms is, he will have it properly told off, and ready at the hour specified: he is to examine all detachments previously to their being delivered over to the officer appointed to command them, and he is responsible for the general cleanliness and appearance of all guards marched off from the battalion parade.

6. He is to have the particular direction of the duties performed by the sergeant-major; he is to attend all drills, and be particularly careful that the recruits are trained in strict conformity with the regulations.

7. When recruits are posted, or sepoy transferred to companies, the Adjutant is to send a descriptive roll, carefully copied from the regimental register, to the officer commanding the company to which the men are posted.

8. The following books to be kept by the Adjutant:

One battalion register, or long roll.

One register of the estates of deceased native officers.

One general register of estates of deceased non-commissioned officers and privates. This register is to contain merely the name, rank and company, date of decease, balance of cash and appropriation of the balance; all other particulars being in the company registers.

One book for public letters.

One register of regimental Courts Martial.

One register of general leave.

One book for copies of monthly returns.

One book for copies of casualty lists.

One book for copies of present estates.

A character book for native commissioned officers, and for non-commissioned of the rank of havildar.

9. He is to submit to the commanding officer daily, a morning report of the corps; also a weekly report of the punishment drill, specifying the names of the men; the companies to which they belong, by whom they were sent, for what crime, and for what period. He will send all recruits, with a roll, for examination by the surgeon, previously to their being enlisted.

10. The greatest attention is requisite, in keeping the character book of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the corps. The nature of the entry, when unfavourable, is to be always explained to the individual concerned.

#### IV.—THE INTERPRETER AND QUARTER MASTER.

1. The Quarter Master is responsible for the stores belonging to the regiment, and for the correctness of the returns and reports he may submit for the signature of the commanding officer.

2. He will prepare indents, survey reports, and all papers connected with the stores of every description, in use with the regiment; and all correspondence on these subjects is to be addressed to him, for the commanding officer's information.

3. He will submit, every Monday, to the commanding officer, a report of the clothing, stores, and ammunition under his charge, accounting for the difference between the present and the last return.

4. He will go through the lines, at least twice a week, and see that they are kept clean, and that no encroachments are made on the streets by the erection of



tates, or screens of any kind; he will also prevent the *Goorghas* from digging pits or gutters in the streets. A place should be assigned to these men, in rear of each wing of the corps.

5. He will also direct his serjeant to go through the lines daily, and see that orders are strictly attended to.

6. The following books are to be kept by the interpreter and Quarter Master. A book for copies of all idents, returns and survey reports.

A book for copies of the muster rolls and pay abstracts of his establishment.

These books are to be submitted quarterly, with the other books of the regiment for the commanding officer's inspection.

7. Any deficiency in the arms, accoutrements, appointments, ammunition, or camp equipage of the corps; he is to report to the commanding officer, with such information as he may have been able to obtain, as to the cause of the loss or injury.

8. He is to furnish every officer proceeding on command, with a written statement of the public stores of every description, sent with his detachment.

9. Of the duties of interpreter, the explanation of all orders in plain language, is one of the most important. If this be done carelessly, or unintelligibly, the very object of publishing these orders will be defeated; for if they are not distinctly understood by the men, they cannot be attended to, or obeyed.

10. The interpreter will also consider it his duty, to make out petitions of all kinds for the men. Any native commissioned, non-commissioned officer, or sepoy, requiring a petition to be prepared, is to apply to the officer commanding his company, who shall give him a letter to the Interpreter, mentioning his request.

The Interpreter is to sign all petitions, as examined, and submit it then to the commanding officer, for signature.

12. All petitions are to be copied into a book, to be kept for the purpose, in which the date of their dispatch by hawk is to be marked.

#### V.—THE SURGEON.

1. This officer should bear in mind, that he is not less amenable to the orders of the officer commanding the corps, than any officer in it; and that, although any interference in his medical treatment of the sick would be improper, and is unauthorised, yet, all other points connected with the rules already laid down by the regulations of the service, for the management of the hospitals of native corps, are cognizable by the officer at the head of the regiment, who is responsible for their due observance by all placed under his orders.

2. The readiness of the men, when sick, to resort to a well-regulated hospital, will afford satisfactory proof of the attention paid to the patients. On the other hand, to an hospital badly managed, or indifferently attended to, the men will never willingly go. It is not to the use of Europe medicine that the sepoys have any objection; but they are shrewd and observant, and soon discover whether they are properly treated, and whether the surgeon is interested in their recovery.

3. Any private interference of the native doctors in the supply of bazar medicine, oil, bandages, or any thing used in the hospital, is to be strictly prohibited.

4. The establishments, which are ample, are to be confined to the hospital duties, and are not to be used for private purposes.

5. A portion of the regimental bearers is to be always in attendance at the hospital, to assist the sick.

6. An acquaintance with the Hindoostanee, so necessary for every officer employed with a native corps, is particularly so for the surgeon; without it, it is impossible for him to perform his duty in an efficient or satisfactory manner.

7. A full and ample supply of hospital cost, of the prescribed size, is to be always kept ready in cantonments; and when in camp, the sick are to be furnished with a proper quantity of good, dry straw.

8. Men discharged from hospital in a weak state, should be recommended to be excused duty, for as many days as the surgeon may deem advisable; and at the expiration of that time, if not sufficiently recovered, a further extension is to be granted, on the surgeon's recommendation. During the time a man may thus be excused duty, he is to be returned convalescent.

9. The Musulman or Brahmin cooks, allowed by the Government for the sick, are to be of a description of men approved of by the sepoy, and from whose hands they will eat. The Hindoo water carrier, should also be a person of the same description.

10. Men sent to the hospital, should be accompanied by the orderly havildar, and a note should be sent to the surgeon, by the officer commanding the company, in the following form:—

"Sir,—Be pleased to receive into the hospital, Annund Sing, sepoy of the — company, for the cure of his disorder.

[Date.]

A. B. Captain,  
Commanding — company."

And on the man's discharge, the surgeon is to furnish him with a certificate to the following effect:

"Annund Sing, sepoy of the — company, is discharged from the hospital, the — of —

C. D. Surgeon.

N. B. He should be excused from duty for — days.

#### VI.—THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The officer of the day has the general charge of the guard, mounted in the corps, and is the person to be applied to, in the first instance, on any occurrence in the lines requiring the presence of an European officer.

2. He will march off the battalion guards in the morning, and visit them in the evening, at or before sun-set; and pay particular attention to the dress and appearance of the men, and to their conduct while on duty.

3. He will order the native officer of the day, to visit them at noon and about midnight, and to be particularly careful to report any neglect.

4. He will visit the hospital, and see that the men are furnished with proper cots; that the hospital and its immediate vicinity are clean, and free from filth of any kind.

5. On visiting the hospital, he is to pass leisurely through it, and to ascertain by personal inquiry of the men, whether they have any cause for complaint or are in want of any thing. This is an important part of his duty in visiting the hospital, which is not limited to merely riding up to it, and ascertaining the number of sick from the non-commissioned officer on duty.

6. A memorandum is to be inserted at the foot of the officer's report, stating the hour at which the hospital was visited, and that the necessary questions were asked, with the complaints, if their be any.

This officer is on no account to quit the lines of his corps, but to be ready, at all times, to receive reports, and to proceed to the lines whenever his presence may be necessary. In all cases of fire, not only in his own lines but in those of any other corps, he will invariably proceed to the spot, and will be ready to afford all the assistance in his power, towards the preservation of public or private property.

#### VII.—THE SERJEANT MAJOR.

1. The Sergeant Major is under the immediate order of the Adjutant, whose principal assistant he is, and to whom alone he is responsible: he is charged, in a secondary degree, with the responsibility which rests upon that officer, in all that relates to the drill, the examination of men paraded for duty, and to the discipline, generally, of the native officers and sepoy; it is through him, that the

Adjutant generally conveys to the corps, the verbal and occasional order of the commanding officer.

2. All verbal orders given through the Serjeant Major of the regiment, are to be obeyed as promptly, as if they were circulated in the regimental order book. If any officers shall apprehend that there was a mistake in an order thus issued, he is to bring it under the commanding officer's or Adjutant's notice, that it may be corrected; but he is not himself to stop its execution. On service, it may be often necessary to convey to the men, orders of the greatest consequence in this manner.

3. As this non-commissioned officer lives in the lines with the men, he must necessarily be sooner informed of any irregularities they may commit, than any other European in the regiment; he should, therefore, be very attentive to their behaviour, and particularly so to that of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and he should not fail to report any occurrence that may come to his notice, calculated to effect the discipline of the corps.

4. He will parade all guards, and see that they are clean and dressed according to order. After guard mounting in the morning, he will attend the drill, and assist in its superintendence.

5. He will also attend drill in the evening, whenever 20 files, or upwards, of old sepoys are at drill.

6. He will instruct the young non-commissioned officers in their duty, and take opportunities of examining the older ones, to ascertain whether they are acquainted with theirs.

7. He will be careful that men ordered punishment drill, be not permitted by the orderly havildars to evade the order.

8. He should invariably wear the uniform furnished by Government; and if permitted to wear a rājgī, it should be perfectly plain, with a badge on the arm or shoulder similar to that furnished by Government.

9. He is to be strictly prohibited from receiving presents from the natives of the corps, at Christmas, or at any other holiday.

10. The Serjeant Major is never to be spoken to harshly before the men: if, after having been once or twice admonished, he should not reform, he is no longer fit for the situation.

#### VIII.—THE QUARTER MASTER SERJEANT.

1. The Quarter Master Serjeant is to assist the Quarter Master, in the care of the stores; he is to see that the parade is cleared and clean, and the flags for exercise are always ready, and pitched according to orders.

2. He will go through the lines, once every twenty-four hours, and see that the orders respecting them are duly attended to: he will, in the first instance, point out any deviation from the orders to the orderly havildar of the company, in which it may occur; and if not immediately remedied, he will report it to the Quarter Master.

3. As this non-commissioned officer acts, in some measure, as drill Serjeant, he must take an opportunity of performing these duties, at such hours as will not interfere with his attendance at drill.

4. The Quarter Master will never, but in cases of the most urgent necessity, employ him during drill hours; and whenever such necessity occurs, which can be but seldom, it is to be intimated to the Adjutant.

5. The orders respecting dress, laid down for the Serjeant Major, are equally applicable to the Quarter Master Serjeant as well as the prohibition of the use of harsh language to him in presence of the men.

#### IX.—NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. It is to this class of officers, that officers commanding companies must look for correct information, respecting the conduct of the men in the lines.

2. They are so often detached on duty, with small parties of the corps, that much of the efficiency of the regiment will depend on them.

3. They should be confined to the duty of their rank, in the performance of which, they should receive the most decided support, and their just authority should be upheld by the European officers as much as possible.

4. It is, however, to be clearly understood by all, that the native officers are as much subordinate to the European officer commanding their company, as any men in it; and that they are possessed of no distinct or separate authority, which in the slightest degree renders them independent of the officer commanding the company.

5. They should not be permitted to interfere with men, wishing to make any complaint or reference to their European officers; they may accompany the men, but should not enter into any previous investigation; and it should be fully explained to them, that any attempt, on their part, to suppress a complaint, or prevent a sepoy from going to his European officer, would be considered as disobedience of orders, and dealt with accordingly.

6. The privilege of communicating the wishes or request of the men to the commanding officer, is to be confined to matters connected with their religious prejudices and ceremonies.

7. The practice of making the native officers the medium of communicating orders of Government to the men, is to be strictly prohibited. Any thing to be explained to a company, is to be always done by the officer commanding the company, who is the channel of explanation on these occasions.

8. All meetings of native officers, and their instituting an investigation into alleged complaints, or sending for and examining individuals, is to be strictly prohibited. Those implicated in such proceedings, are to be brought immediately to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

9. The native officers are to suppress all disorderly conduct, and to report to the officers of their companies, any discontents or irregularities that may come to their knowledge.

---

#### X.—NATIVE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The native officer of the day is to visit the guards and hospital of the regiment, under the orders of the European officer of the day.

2. He is to go through the lines once during the day, and about half an hour after tattoo-beating, when he will repress all disorderly conduct, and disperse any assemblies of men; taking care to report particularly to the European officer, the most trifling occurrence, in any way affecting the regularity of the corps.

3. Should any meeting of native officers, or others, for the discussion of matters connected with their duty as soldiers, take place in, or near the lines, he will report it immediately to the European officer of the day, with such circumstances connected with the meeting, as he may be able to learn: any neglect of duty on this head, will be deemed a disobedience of orders, and dealt with accordingly.

---

#### XI.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. Non-commissioned officers rank according to the dates of their appointments.

2. Naicks appointed to act as ~~na~~ <sup>shavildars</sup>, are to be ranked above all other naicks; and sepoys appointed lance naicks in regimental orders, are to be obeyed as naicks.

3. It is desirable that a lance naick be appointed to every company, the duty being in general very heavy on the naicks; and this appointment would also be the means of discovering their fitness for promotion to the permanent rank.

4. Non-commissioned officers ought to show a good example; to be particular in the performance of every duty, smart and clean in their dress, always recollecting, that upon their conduct and soldier-like appearance, much of the credit of the corps will depend.

5. When on duty, they are not to permit any irregularity, neglect, or deviation from orders whatever.

6. They are to exact, when in the execution of their duty, the promptest obedience from inferiors, immediately confining, (when alone on guard or detached,) and in other situations, reporting, every man who disputes their orders, or who replies to them in a disrespectful manner.

7. A Non-commissioned officer who is found to have connived at any irregularity or neglect of duty, can never be considered as trust-worthy; his further promotion should, therefore, be stopped, and such other notice taken of the neglect, as the nature of the case may seem to require.

8. Non-commissioned officers, though not on duty, are to check irregularities and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and discipline, and to be particularly careful not to permit any assemblies of men, in or near the lines, at unreasonable hours, or for the discussion of any points connected with the service; and should any irregularity of this description, or discontent of any kind, come to their knowledge, they are to report it without loss of time, to the officer commanding their company.

9. In whatever company or portion of the corps, the discontent may show itself, on its coming to the knowledge of a non-commissioned officer, he is to report it immediately.\*

10. The havildars at the head of sections, have a very favourable opportunity of evincing their fitness for further advancement: no man, who may be found indifferent to his duty, in this, or in any other rank, should ever be promoted.

## XII.—PAY HAVILDARS.

1. The pay havildars are to assist the officers of companies, in keeping the pay accounts; to take charge of the spare arms and accoutrements, or other stores of the company, and to keep them in good order.

2. They are to take regimental duty, but not to be sent on general duties, or on command, unless it be with their companies.

3. They should not be put on guard a day or two before or after muster, or on pay day, or the day after.

4. The appointment of pay havildar is not confined to havildars or naicks, although they should be preferred, when perfectly competent. But the nomination rests with the officer commanding the company, who is responsible for the pay of the men, and for the correctness of the accounts; and whose interest, as well as duty, it will be to take care, that the office is held by an individual, who is in all respects qualified and trust-worthy.

5. The appointment of a pay havildar is to be notified in regimental orders, and he is not to be removed by an officer who has the occasional and temporary charge of a company, without the sanction of the commanding officer.

\* *Note.*—The greater number of non-commissioned officers have great aversion to making these reports, from an apprehension, that should they fall in proving the facts on which they are grounded, they would be punished. It should, therefore, be clearly understood, that if there appeared sufficient grounds for the suspicion of what was reported, that it was not entirely without foundation, nor the effect of malice or folly; the reporter would be considered to have done his duty, and to be entitled to commendation.

In native corps, from the frequency of detached commands and guards, non-commissioned officers are often removed for weeks, and even months from all controul, or from the inspection of any superior officer. In no service whatever does so much depend as on this class of officers.

It is consequently necessary, that in promoting them, the claim of seniority should not be exclusively attended to.

6. The pay havildar will take care that the arms are regularly marked, and he will keep a roll of the company, showing what number has been allotted to each man in it.

7. The arms and accoutrements of the different companies, are to be marked with a distinguishing letter : A, for the 1st grenadiers, B, for the 1st or light company, C, for the 2d company, and D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, for the other seven companies.

8. Every set of arms and accoutrements is to be marked with a number (1, 2, 3, &c.) in addition to the letter. The practice of marking the names of men upon their arms and appointments will thus be rendered unnecessary, and is to be prohibited.

---

### XIII.—ORDERLY HAVILDARS.

1. These men to be on duty for a week.

2. They will call the roll of their companies at the parades, and report the names of all absentees.

3. They will also tell off their companies, sub-divisions, sections, double files and threes, taking care that every man knows his place and duty ; they will then examine the dress of the men, with their arms and accoutrements, and see that every thing is according to order ; after which, the company is to be reported to the senior native officer present, who will immediately make his report to the European officer. Should the latter not be on the parade, the native officer will proceed to examine the men, and ascertain that they are properly told off. This is never to be omitted, whether the men parade for exercise or not.

4. The orderly havildars will parade all men furnished for guards or other duties by their respective companies, and march their details to the parade, delivering them over to the Sergeant Major, or the Havildar Major. They will be particularly careful that every man is clean, the flints properly fixed, and the ammunition according to order ; any deficiency in this respect, is to be reported at the time of delivering the men to the Sergeant Major.

5. They will prepare the daily reports of their companies for the Adjutant, and for their companies. They will keep the roster of the men and non-commissioned officers ; attend to the arms, accoutrements and stores, lodged in the bell of arms, and prevent the arms or accoutrements being kept in the huts of the men.

6. They will attend to the streets of their companies, and report any inattention to the orders in force, to their Captains.

7. They are to take all sick men to the hospital, and on their admission, report to the officer commanding their company : this they will also do, when a man is discharged.

---

### XIV.—THE HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

1. The hospital orderly is to be a havildar, and to be relieved weekly : negligence and irregularities of the worst description, will be the certain consequences of permitting a non-commissioned officer to be on this duty permanently.

2. It will be the duty of this non commissioned officer to attend generally to the sick ; and to see that none quits the hospital but such as have the surgeon's permission.

3. He will also take care that the hospital attendants are present and ready to afford their assistance to the men in hospital.

4. He will strictly attend to all orders he may receive from the surgeonery, report to the visiting officer the number of men in the hospital, and any circumstances connected with the condition of the sick, which may appear to require the notice of the commanding officer.

## XV.—DRUMMERS AND FIFERS.

The drummers and fifers, when on general duty, must necessarily be under the officer commanding; but when off duty, they are immediately under the orders and authority of the drum or fife major, whichever may be senior.

## XVI.—PROMOTIONS.

1. The numerous and important duties which fall to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, owing to the small number of European officers usually present with a native corps, render it indispensable to the efficiency of the native army, that none be advanced to these situations, but men who are in every respect qualified for them by superior intelligence, respectability of character, and uniform good conduct. Readiness in meeting the calls of the service, is to be considered as constituting, in itself, a strong claim to promotion; nor can it be too early impressed on the young and aspiring soldier, that he may with confidence, rely on his own exertions for the notice of his officer, and for advancement in the service.

2. In estimating the comparative merit of native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates, who may be candidates for advancement, reference is to be made to the character books.

3. When two men appear to be of equal merit, should one of them have distinguished himself in the field, and the other have had no opportunity of doing so, the one who has thus distinguished himself, is to be preferred.

4. When two men appear to be equal in point of merit and field service, the oldest soldier or senior officer, is to have the preference.

5. No non-commissioned officer, who is negligent in the execution of his duty, or who is found unequal to his situation, is to be recommended for promotion to higher rank.

6. A lance naick, who, during his period of trial, does not give satisfaction, should not be recommended for promotion to the rank of naick; and if guilty of any neglect of duty, he should be at once reduced.

7. Although the native soldiers are strangers to intoxication from fermented liquors, stupefaction from opium or bang, is not uncommon among them. Any man addicted to habits leading to this state of mental torpor or imbecility, is to be considered disqualified for promotion.

8. In some regiments, the recommendation of officers commanding companies for promotion to the rank of havildar and naick, is not sufficiently attended to. It is of importance, that the officer, who has the best means of knowing the merit of the men, should be entrusted with some means of rewarding it. The officer commanding the company, is to be considered responsible for the fitness of the individual recommended; his recommendation is to be registered, and is to be attended to. When the officer commanding the regiment on full enquiry, shall not approve of the man recommended, he will return the recommendatory roll to the officer commanding the company, with directions to make another selection.

9. When a vacancy occurs in the rank of havildar, the commanding officer will select a naick to replace him from the general list, referring, before he decides on the promotion, to the officers commanding companies, for the character of the individual.

10. Vacancies in the rank of naick, are to be filled up from the most deserving sepoys, at the recommendation of officers commanding the companies in which they respectively occur. But where two vacancies occur in the same company, within two months, the commanding officer will take the opportunity of calling for rolls from other companies, and will select some deserving man, who has been backward in his promotion, for one of the vacancies.

11. When any companies are detached from the regiment, and employed on actual service, all the vacancies which may occur while they are thus detached,

are to be filled up by promotions in the companies in which they occur; and they are at the same time, not to be overlooked in any promotions which may be made in the regiment.

#### XVII.—REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

1. When a non-commissioned officer or soldier, thinks he has cause of complaint, he will make his representation in a respectful manner, through the officer commanding his company; and although, on inquiry, the complaint may prove to be groundless, provided it be not also malicious, he is not to be rebuked for the mistake he has committed. Should the complaint be well founded, no delay is to take place in redressing the grievance complained of.

2. Soldiers who have any representation to make, are to take an opportunity of making it when they are not on duty; but any man who murmurs, or even speaks on parade, or at drill, unless it be in answer to a question put to him by a superior officer, shall be liable to punishment.

3. If any sepoy or drummer considering himself ill-treated by a non-commissioned officer, shall in return, make use of threatening or provoking words or actions, or abusive language, instead of taking the proper means of obtaining redress, he shall be liable to punishment for this breach of discipline, although on inquiry it may appear, that the non-commissioned officer's conduct was reprehensible, in the first instance. This rule is to apply in all disputes between any non-commissioned officer and another of higher rank.

#### XVIII.—DISCHARGES

1. Every nativesoldier, after three years of service, is entitled to his discharge in time of peace, if his company is not ten men short of its complement, on making application for it through the prescribed channel.

2. The greatest attention is to be paid to all applications for discharge; and no man, who shall have completed his contracted period of service, is ever to be refused, excepting while employed on service, or in the case of expected service, as hereafter specified.

3. Applications for discharges, are, in the first instance, to be made to the European officer commanding the company, to which the person applying belongs.

4. The application is to be reported to the commanding officer of the regiment, who, in the case of commissioned officers, will transmit it to the Adjutant-General; and in case of non-commissioned officers and privates, will either grant the discharge immediately, if the occasion appear to be urgent, or defer until the expiration of two months, from the date of the application.

5. If the corps be on service, or if there be the expectation of service, he will reject the application altogether.

6. The power of commanding officers to dismiss sepoys, unfit for the service, is confined to the cases of men, who from bodily defects, sickness, or accident, are incapable of performing the duties of a soldier, and who are not entitled to the benefit of the invalid establishment. In all such cases, the surgeon is to bear testimony, by his signature to the discharge, to the unfitness of the individual for performing the duty of a soldier. The commanding officer may also dismiss, without reference, recruits who, from awkwardness at the drill, are obviously unlikely to become smart soldiers.

7. In all other cases of unfitness for the service, or when the commanding officer is desirous to have a sepoy discharged, application must be made for the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. The application to the Adjutant General, is to be accompanied by the original proceedings of any Court Martial, or Court of Inquiry, which may have been held on the occasion, and by a minute discriptive roll of the sepoy.



8. All native soldiers convicted of the crime of theft before a Court Martial or a Magistrate, may be discharged the service without a reference to Head-Quarters, such persons being considered a disgrace to the military profession.

9. Native soldiers, to whom corporal punishment is awarded by the sentence of a regimental detachment or Brigade Court Martial, are to be discharged the service, if the General or officer commanding the division shall think proper to order the punishment to be inflicted.

10. When sepoys obtain their discharge, they are entitled to every article of dress, and the ornaments appertaining to it, except the coat and pantaloons, due for the two years preceding the 1st of January of the current year.\* Their caps, breast-plates, and great-coats, should be purchased by the Quarter Master, and served out to recruits.

11. Commanding Officers are authorized to discharge drummers and fifers received from the Orphan School, on their application, and without reference to any particular period of service, provided that they be satisfied, that the object of the application is likely to prove beneficial to the individual. They are not to be discharged as a punishment, except when they may appear incorrigible.

12. In all other respects, the rules for the discharge of drummers and fifers, are the same as those for sepoys.

### FORM OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

*To all Officers, Civil and Military, whom it may concern.*

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof——Sepoy, (*Havildar or other rank*), is discharged from the———company———regiment of native infantry, on the Bengal establishment, at his own request, (or in consequence of being convicted of theft before a Court Martial or other cause, who is to be particularly stated, having served in the said corps———years———months and———days, and having first received a just, full, and true account of all his pay, arrears of pay, and other demands from the Honorable Company, from the time of his first enlisting into their service to this present date,———also clothing for the year———(compensation in lieu of———clothing should any be due) as appears by his receipt on the other side.

A. B. Captain

Commanding the company———regiment.

*Station and date.]*

Exd. C D Lieutenant,

Adjutant———Regiment.

E. F.

Commanding the regiment.

N. B. The following certificate is to be inserted on the back of the discharge:

I acknowledge to have received from the Honorable Company, a full and true account of all my pay, arrears of pay, and all other demands from the said Company, from the time of my first enlisting into their service to this date; also clothing for the year———(or compensation in lieu of clothing, should any be due.)

X. The mark of.

———Sepoy.

In the presence of

Havildar. }

### XIX.—GUARD MOUNTING.

1. All guards are to parade with shouldered arms and unfixed bayonets, without any intervals between them, the rank open, and the havildars, with pikes carried. The officers with their swords drawn, and non-commissioned officers, commanding guards, are to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two

\* Vide G. G. O. 12th October, 1837.

ranks, facing the line, where they are to receive the old parole, and such orders as may be given to them.

The field officer or other officers commanding, will give the word of command,

*Officers, and non-commissioned officers,—outward face.*

*Take post in front of your respective guards.*

*Quick march.*

As soon as they have taken post fronting their respective guards, the word of command will be given:

*Officers, and non-commissioned officers—to your guards.*

*March.*

*Halt.*

*Front*

The commanding officer will then give orders to

*Order arms.*

*Fix bayonets.*

*Shoulder arms.*

*Officers, and non-commissioned officers,—inspect your guards.*

The several officers and non-commissioned officers will then inspect their guards as quickly as possible.

When there is a Captain's guard, each officer is to take a rank, followed by a havildar.

As soon as the inspection is over, the officers and non-commissioned officers return to their post, and the Adjutant will go down the line, and receive the report of each guard.

The commanding officer will then order

*The Troop,*

and the guards will be marched past by divisions.

2. Whenever an officer, senior to the officer on duty, may be on parade, the guards will march by, and salute him; the senior officer on duty taking post, and marching past at their head.

## XX.—CONDUCT OF GUARDS AND SENTRIES.

1. The conduct of the guards and sentries of a regiment, with their appearance in point of dress, will always indicate the state of the corps, as to discipline and interior economy.

2. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, when on guard must therefore pay the greatest attention to the conduct of their men, and carefully examine the dress of every relief, before marching it from the guard-room.

3. Guards relieved daily, should never take off their accoutrements, except for the purpose of cooking; and one-half of the guard only is to be permitted to be absent for this purpose, at the same time.

4. From the 22d of March to the 23d of October, all guards lodge their arms, between the hours of 8 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon; and from the 22d of October to the 22d of March, they lodge their arms between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Between these hours, they do not turn out to any person as a compliment, unless especially ordered.

5. The officer commanding the guard, and the next senior to him, are never to be absent together; every man is to be present when the arms are taken up in the afternoon; and no one is to quit the guard after sun-set, except on some very urgent occasion, when it is expected, the absence will be as short as possible.

6. All guards are to be ready to turn out and stand to their arms, during the night. Guards relieved daily, are expected to be ready to do this in the day time.

7. The reliefs of sentries are to be always marched off by a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible, that the orders are explained to every man and understood by him, before he is posted.

8. It is the duty of all guards to protect, as far as may be in their power, the stores and property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered to their charge.

9. Sentries are never to put down their arms; they are, on no account to enter into conversation with passengers or others, or to walk about in a sauntering, lounging manner; their pace should be the usual quick step.

10. When an officer approaches a sentinel, he is to stand steady, facing to his proper front; and will present arms to a field officer, or officer of superior rank, when he passes in front of him. If he pass in rear, the sentinel will neither face about, nor present arms.

11. After sun-set, guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment; but sentinels will stand steady, with carried arms, and facing to their proper front, when officers in uniform approach their post until the evening is so far advanced, that they begin to challenge.

12. They are to enforce firmly the orders given to them, without distinction of persons; the slightest deviation from this injunction, will subject them to severe punishment. If opposed or resisted, they will call the guard, or should the occasion be urgent, use their arms.

13. The orders for each particular guard, and the rules respecting the honors and compliments to be paid to officers of different ranks, and to parties, under arms, are to be written in the Debnagree and Persian characters, and hung up in the guard room. The duties of sentries are to be also fully detailed in the same manner; and although the commissioned or non-commissioned officers on guard, may be unable to read, they will, in most cases, find some men of the guard capable of doing it.

14. All guards are to be furnished with a lamp during the night, particularly guards entrusted with the charge of prisoners.

15. Sentries from guards or picquets are never to challenge, but when they see or hear some one approaching their post. The calling out, as is often practised, merely because they hear another sentry challenge, is unutilitary, and should be strictly prohibited.

16. When any one approaches their post at night, they are to face towards him, to stand firm in a state of preparation, with ported arms, till they have ascertained who is coming.

17. Guards and picquets are always to fall in, in the order in which they were marched off from the regimental parade.

18. The slightest neglect, on the part of a sentry, should be severely punished. It should be clearly understood, that negligence in the performance of this duty, would never be overlooked. All the guards and sentries of a regiment should be occasionally visited at night by an European officer, who will report in writing, whether he found them alert and vigilant.

19. All guards or escorts, from which more than one sentry will be required, and having but one non-commissioned officer, are to have a lance naick attached to them, who will take, in turn with the havildar, the duty of relieving the sentries.

20. Sentries are in the habit, particularly in the cold weather, of wrapping up their heads in cloth; this practice is to be strictly prohibited.

## XXI.—SKELETON DRILL INSTRUCTIONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. A regular system of instruction is to be established and persevered in.

2. As many of the non-commissioned officers of all ranks, as can be conveniently assembled, should be paraded two or three times a week, and instructed by the Serjeant Major, under the superintendence of the Adjutant, in taking up distances, covering, and giving alignments on distant points. At these drills it must be ascertained that the distance ordered, is correctly taken; if it be not, the error is to be clearly pointed out, and corrected.

3. The duties of the coverers, in the different changes of position for a battalion, as laid down in the regulations for the field exercise of the army, should also be carefully explained, and every non-commissioned officer occasionally examined, that it may be ascertained whether he is acquainted with the duty required of him.

## XXII.—CLOTHING.

1. It is desirable, that every man should have two coats, and this a little attention will effect.

2. The old coat is to be worn on fagging duties, such as commands, guards in the wet weather, and night guards; the second coat might always be dispensed with on marching at a relief, if the corps moved near the period when fresh clothing was due.

3. The extra coat should never be considered an incumbrance, as it enables a corps to parade smartly dressed, on occasions on which more than ordinary attention is paid to appearance; and it would never require more than hackeries to transport the coats of the whole, the expense of which, even if borne by the officers, would be trifling.

4. To ensure, as far as possible, the coats being made up to fit the men, every company should furnish the Quarter Master with an indent, detailing the number of coats, of the different sizes required, this can always be ascertained with the greatest exactness in a company. From the company indents, the Quarter Master will prepare a general one, for the regiment.

5. Officers commanding companies, will keep a roll of their men, with the size coats required for each man, specified opposite his name.

6. On the receipt of the clothing, the committee will carefully examine it and will ascertain whether it exactly corresponds with the indent; should it not correspond with the indent, or should it be, in other respects, objectionable, a copy of the survey report is to be transmitted to Head Quarters.

7. On the issue of clothing, a receipt for the number of coats, specifying the sizes required for each company, is to be sent to the Quarter Masters, who will serve out the coats in conformity with it; and the roll already referred to, will ensure their being given to the proper men.

8. The woollen trowsers are to be indented for and served out, in the manner above directed.

9. Many men are in the habit of sleeping in the cold weather, when off duty, in their coats and pantaloons, a practice which is to be strictly prohibited.

10. As soon as the white clothing is in use, the best coats and pantaloons in wear, are to be neatly packed and lodged in the bells of arms. This precaution will secure them from fire, and the pay havildar should see them opened and aired, at least once a month in the dry season, and every week in the wet season.

## XXIII.—HALF-MOUNTING.

1. Commanding officers will consider it their duty to see, that the sepoys and recruits are provided with the necessary articles of half-mounting, through the agency of the Quarter-Master of the regiment, at the cheapest possible rate, of good materials and workmanship, and that no more than the actual amount of the cost and charges be deducted from them.

2. Stoppages for half-mounting, are to be made under the authority of regimental orders, and the amount stopped, is to be inserted in the acquittance roll of companies.

3. Officers commanding companies will inform the Quarter Master, by letter, of the amount of monthly deposits with the pay master, on account of half-mounting.

4. When a regiment is recruiting, the Adjutant on the 1st of every month, will furnish the Quarter Master with a memorandum of the number of recruits

received, during the preceding month, to enable him to prepare the half-mounting required.

5. Whenever turbans, great coats, breast-plates, or knapsacks are required, the necessary application is to be made for the Commander-in-Chief's sanction through the General officer commanding the division.

6. All articles of half-mounting are to be surveyed by a regimental committee, previously to being served out; and proceedings of the committee are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

7. Any sepoy who shall neglect to keep up his half-mounting, is to be put under stoppages in regimental orders, not exceeding 2 rupees a month when stationary, and 1 rupee when marching, and will be supplied by the Quarter-Master with the articles required.

8. Officers commanding corps are held personally responsible for the due appropriation of advances on account of half-mounting, and they will also consider it their duty to ascertain, that attention is paid to the preservation of the surplus articles of half-mounting, remaining in store.

#### XIV.—PETTY STORES AND FORGE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The articles of this description furnished by the Government, for the be lodged in the store-room, and issued, when required, to repair or to re-place parts of the accoutrements worn out, or destroyed.

2. The forge is to be under the charge of the Adjutant.

#### XV.—BAGGAGE.

1. Every man on march is to carry the following articles neatly packed in his knapsack: an ungea, one pair of white trousers, the fatigue or cloth pan being in wear (according to the season,) a dotee, a tawa, a small durce or carpet, for sleeping or, about 6 feet long by 3 feet broad; and also, a piece of pipe-clay; this will leave room for a chudler, should the man wish to carry one. A lota, not larger than what will contain a seer, is to be strapped on the top of the knapsack, with the string for drawing water rolled up inside the lota: this is to be called light marching order.

2. Heavy marching order is to include a great coat or blanket, rolled up and strapped on the top of the knapsack, with a pair of shoes inside the knapsack. The knapsacks are to be neatly packed, and carried well upon the back, clear of the pouch.

Every corps should parade at all seasons once or twice a month, in light or heavy marching order; the companies should be inspected, and the corps, in the cold season, should be marched a few miles.

4. As it is of importance, that the men should, on all occasions of actual service, march as light as possible, the carriage for the great coats being provided for except in cases of emergency, the only articles they should be permitted to take, in excess to those in the knapsacks, are a dotee and an ungea, with 3 seers of pots, amounting altogether to 4 seers per man.

5. This will enable every company of 90 men, to march with 5 bullocks, or 3 camels. A few spare camels for the regiment, and one bullock per company, are to be allowed at starting, to re-place those that may be injured, or knocked up.

6. The officers are to be particularly carefully to prevent the cattle being overloaded; any man attempting to take more than the prescribed quantity of baggage should be punished. Without constant attention, on the part of an European officers, this order will be certainly evaded.

7. A sepoy is to be allowed with the baggage of each company, while marching, with a non-commissioned officer to superintend the whole: these men are to be relieved weekly.

8. The *General* is to be the signal for striking the tents, and loading the baggage; and full time should be allowed for this, before the men are ordered to fall in.

#### XXVI.—REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.

1. Every man is to be furnished, as directed in General Orders, with

- One pair of fatigue trowsers.
- Three pairs of white trowsers.
- Three unguas or jackets.
- A great coat.
- A set of beads, with clasp.

2. The unmentioned articles should also be produced at the inspection of necessities.

One pair of light shoes, sewed with thread, and not with thongs, to be reserved for parade duties, besides the pair in wear.

One dotee, besides that in wear.

One pouch cover, black.

One cap cover, ditto.

#### XXVII.—SERVANTS TO BE KEPT UP IN EVERY COMPANY.

Two washermen.

Two barbers.

One sweeper.

The pay of these servants is to be fixed by the men, when hiring them, and sanctioned by the officer commanding the company, who will take care that they are regularly paid, and certify that they are so, at the foot of his acquaintance roll.

#### XXVIII.—RELIEFS AND DETACHMENTS.

1. Corps ordered to move at relief, will expend their annual practice ammunition, or make it over to the relieving corps, as circumstances will admit.

2. Minute and particular surveys should be made of all public buildings, in every situation where troops are relieved.

3. Commanding officers of posts and detachments, will take the most effectual measures for the protection of all buildings, public and private, as well as the huts of the men, during the progress of the relief, so that the relieving corps may derive the full benefit of whatever huts and shelter may be left by the relieved troops.

4. Corps which are ordered to move, are furnished with routes from the Quarter Master General's department, or by the staff of the division; and smaller detachments should always, if possible, be furnished with a route, fixing the stages at which they are to encamp, and the huts they are to make. This route is not to be deviated from without some urgent cause.

5. Whenever a detachment of troops, or single corps, may be ordered to proceed by land through any part of the Company's territories, the commanding officer of such detachment of corps, is required to give the earliest practicable information to the Collectors of the Revenue of the Zillahs through which the troops are to pass, of the period of their arrival within such districts respectively, with a list of the places at which they will encamp each day, and the specification of the supplies which will be required. The number of manns of fire-wood, which will be required for the use of the whole detachment, including the officers and the camp followers, should be ascertained as exactly as possible, and noticed in this communication. When a detachment moves by water, information of the date, when it will enter a collector's district, and of the places where supplies will be required, should also be given to him as accurately as may be possible.

6. The commanding officer will likewise notify to the Collectors, the probable period of the arrival of the troops at the rivers or nullahs intersecting their march, where boats or temporary bridges may be necessary for crossing the troops, and the baggage attached to them.

7. The commanding officers will, at the same time, communicate to the Magistrates of the Zillahs, through which the troops are to pass, the probable time of arrival of the troops within their respective jurisdictions, and specify the places at which they will encamp daily.

8. Orders have been given by the Government, that on receiving the notification above mentioned, the Collector shall issue the necessary orders, to all persons throughout his district, for furnishing the troops with such supplies as they require, and for the providing of boats, for crossing nullahs, that no impediments may cause delay in the prosecution of the march. A respectable native officer will be deputed by the Collector, to accompany the troops through his district, for the purpose of aiding in the furnishing of supplies, and of facilitating the march of the troops, by furnishing them with such assistance in cattle and hackeries, as may be absolutely necessary, to enable them to prosecute their route.\*

9. It will generally be found to be attended with much convenience, if an intelligent non-commissioned officer, or an old sepoy, according to the strength of the detachment, is sent forward the day before, to see that the supplies are ready for the troops when they arrive.

10. All supplies furnished to the troops, including earthen pots and firewood, are to be paid for by the persons using them, and commanding officers are held responsible for the observance of this order, and are enjoined to make immediate inquiry into all complaints presented against any person under their command.

11. Whenever a detachment of troops, or a single corps, shall be provided with boats, or temporary bridges, under the orders of the Collector, for the purpose of crossing the troops and baggage, the person providing them is to be furnished with a certificate, specifying the number of boats and persons employed, the burden of each boat, and how long they were employed. When temporary bridges are constructed, their dimensions, and the materials of which they are made, are to be stated in the certificate.

12. The certificate above specified, will be forwarded by the person to whom it is granted, to the Collector, with his statement of the expense he has incurred, who has been directed to transmit it without delay to the officer commanding the detachment, on whose account the expense was incurred. The commanding officer will state generally thereon whether the services charged were performed, and offer any objections he may have to the charges.†

13. Pierhead and platforms being unnecessary for corps marching unencumbered with artillery or heavy carriages, no allowance will be granted for them: two platform boats only will be allowed for a battalion of sepoys, for crossing the bazar and officers' cattle.

14. All occupiers or proprietors of land, suffering injury from the encampment or march of troops, should furnish the commanding officer with a statement of the nature and extent of the injury, when he will certify generally whether the injury has been sustained, with his opinion as to the justice and extent of the claims.

15. Officers proceeding by water with detachments of troops, or in charge of stores, requiring assistance, will make the necessary application to the Magistrate or Collector of the district; or, in situations remote from the residence of the principal civil authority, to the subordinate native officers. All such applications for men, or supplies of any kind, are to be accompanied with the amount of the hire of the dandies or coolies, or the value of the articles required.

\* See regulation XI. of 1806—Henley's code, page 614.

† See regulation XI. of 1806—Henley's code, page 615.

16. Officers commanding detachments, are to consider themselves responsible for the conduct of all those under their command, and they must be careful, that the soldiers or followers do not straggle from the line.

17. They are expected to use all the means in their power, to prevent oppression or any just grounds of complaint, for the inhabitants of the districts through which their detachments may pass; and although it is the duty of every officer to preserve order and discipline among the troops in all situations, yet an attention to these essential points becomes more particularly necessary on a march, since any excesses committed by the men, must necessarily tend to excite alarm among the inhabitants, and consequently cause difficulty in procuring supplies.

18. Officers commanding detachments or corps, on march from one station to another, are to report to the Auditor General, the day they commence their march, and the date on which they arrive at the place of their destination.

19. A report of the march of all corps or detachments, is to be made to the Quarter Master General of the army.

20. Officers commanding detachments, who may experience delay or difficulty, from the state of the roads, or the want of boats or ferries, or the want of supplies, should report the circumstances to the officer, under whose orders they were detached, that he bring the subject under the notice of higher authority.

21. All officers commanding corps and detachments, are to report the date of commencing their march, and to continue to report their progress weekly to the officer commanding the division, district garrison, or field force, to which they are ordered to proceed.

22. Weekly reports of progress with present states, are also to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army.

23. In all these reports of progress, the officers should be careful to mark distinctly, the position of their detachments, at the time of making their report, and if they are encamped at some obscure village, they will add its distance from a well known town or city, in the neighbourhood.

24. Officers commanding corps or detachments, who have to pass through a cantonment on their march, are to apply in the regular manner, through the staff officer of the post for permission to enter it; and the officer commanding the detachments, is to await on the officer commanding the cantonment, (if his senior,) with a report of the present state of the detachment, as soon as practicable after his arrival.

25. All detachments at fixed stations, are to maintain the same system of discipline, with respect to parades, drills, guard mounting, and dress, as may be observed with their respective corps.

26. As the character of a corps depends greatly on the appearance and behaviour of its detachments, the officers should be particular in causing their men to appear clean, and properly dressed.

27. Parties marching under native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, are often permitted by them to move in an unsoldier-like manner, the men straggling along the road, improperly dressed. On this head, officers commanding regiments will give such directions, to every officer proceeding in charge of a detachment, as may appear suitable to the occasion, and calculated to prevent a practice at variance with good order and discipline.

---

#### XXIX.—TREASURE ESCORTS.

1. Officers proceeding in charge of treasure, cannot be too cautious and vigilant: they should see their sentries posted, and ascertain that every man understands the duty he is placed on, and the orders he has received.

2. Not more than a third of the party should ever be absent during the day, and every man should be present before sun-set.



3. The arms should be examined every evening to ascertain that the flints are properly fixed, and in good order, and all the loaded muskets should be fresh primed.

4. The sentries should always be posted within sight of each other; and at night, near enough clearly to distinguish any man who might attempt to pass between them.

5. The musket of the sentries, and those of not less than one-third of the party, should be loaded.

6. The arms should be grounded, not piled; and at night, the men should lie down in their ranks with their accoutrements on, and be ready to act at the shortest notice.

7. The European officers, or at least one of them, will be with the men.

8. The sentries should be visited every half hour by a native commissioned or non-commissioned officer, and two or three times during the night by an European officer.

9. In camping the party, care should be taken to occupy a clear spot, free from brushwood, cultivation, old buildings or ruined walls, which are calculated to afford cover to any party wishing to make an attempt on the treasure, and to enable to approach unobserved, there being little to apprehend on ordinary occasions, from an open attack. The choice the spot, on which the party encamp, the safer it may be considered. One is well to reflect, that the slightest neglect, or want of vigilance on the part of the escort, is likely to produce an attempt to carry off the whole, or part of the treasure.

#### XXX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. The men are to be brought to conduct themselves on all occasions, and in all situations, in an orderly soldier-like manner, to avoid riotous assemblages, and to be particularly careful not to offer violence to the inhabitants of the country.

2. Should any person, taken in the military service, steal, cheat, abuse, or commit a felony, the latter is not to take the law into his own hands, and chastise the individual himself; he will ascertain who the offender is and where he resides, and will then report the ill-treatment he has received to his officer, who, through the medium of the officer commanding the regiment, will endeavour to procure redress for the injury, by means of the civil authorities; should the redress solicited not be afforded, a report of the whole of the circumstances is to be made, for the information of the highest military authority.

3. Moneypays are in the habit of wearing their coats or turbans, with no other part of the dress of a soldier; this practice is to be prohibited, and the men should distinctly understand, that they are to wear the dress of a soldier, or to appear in their native dress. An exception may be permitted on a march, when the men resort to the regimental bazar, for the purchase of provisions.

4. When marching, they are in the habit of wrapping themselves up in cotton cloths, particularly about the ears and head; a practice so obviously unilitary, and so likely to be productive of serious consequences is to be strictly prohibited.

5. Men attending the reviews of the corps, are to appear in full uniform with their side arms.

6. No man is to be permitted to assume the appearance of a faqueer in his dress or person, on or off duty.

7. No man is to paint his face, or to wear any mark whatever on his face when on duty.

8. On arriving at new quarters notice is to be given in all the bazars, that the dealers are not to give credit to the men of the corps, beyond the amount of half their monthly pay, and not even to this extent, without the sanction of their accounts being settled and paid on the issue of pay for the month or months for which their debts have been contracted.

9. The roll is to be called in every company, by the orderly havildar, at sunrise, and at sun-set; and when there is no regular parade, the men will always fall in, for this purpose, at the bells of arms, in their undress.

10. Sepoys on duty as orderlies, or any other duty, are not to carry chattahs; the men are never to be exposed unnecessarily; but when exposure is unavoidable, they are to appear in every respect as soldiers, wearing their coats when it rains, but never while on duty using a chattah.

11. In order to bring the non-commissioned officers under the immediate observation of the commanding officers, a havildar or pick is to be attached to him as an orderly, and to be relieved weekly, and with the view of promoting that mutual regard which should subsist between officers commanding companies, and the sepoy, and to enable the former to acquire an intimate knowledge of the characters of their men, it is desirable that officers should be removed as seldom as possible, from one company to another.

12. An order book is to be kept in each company, and one in the battalion for the entry, in Hindoostanee, of all orders, which it is of importance the men should distinctly understand; and, on an order of this description being issued, it should be notified to the drill havildar, who will attend at the interpreter's and receive from him the order, entered in the battalion book, and written in the Deh-nagree character. The havildar, on receiving the book, will proceed to the lines, and cause the order to be copied in the company books, that it may be read at sun-set, roll call or before parade, should there be one; and in order that this duty may never be neglected, the Adjutant will always be at the lines at roll-call when orders are to be read, and the officers of companies will, at their private weekly parade, cause the orders of the preceding week to be read to the men, in their presence.

13. These books are to be made of good country paper. The battalion book, when filled up, is to be lodged in the Interpreter's office. The company books are to be furnished by the officers commanding companies; the regimental book by the Interpreter and Quarter Master.

14. All parts of the foregoing orders, which are of importance, the native officers and men should understand, are to be translated by the Interpreter, and a copy is to be taken by the pay havildars of each company.

15. They are to be read and explained to the men, in the presence of the officers of companies, once a month, at one of the private parades.

## Miscellaneous.

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of division and station orders, as well as all other documents transmitted to Head Quarters, shall be written in a clear, legible manner, and 3 lines shall not be comprised in a less space than one inch. Care is also to be taken, that the usual margin of about  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the breadth of the page be invariable preserved. *G. G. O. C. F. 25th April, 1834.*

All officers in their correspondence shall include under one cover all letters addressed to the same officer in one day, until the packet amount to 21 sicca weight. *Adjutant General's Circular, 15th December 1829.*

The enclosures in public letters are always to be numbered. When the originals are transmitted, they are to be marked on the back with the No. and date thus:

Letter from (name and designation.)

To (name and designation.)

Dated.

When the enclosures are copied out consecutively, the No., the name of the writer, and of the person to whom the letter is addressed, and the date, are to be prefixed to each, in the same form as above.

Each letter to be restricted to one subject. Abstracts of the subject and purport of letters to be annexed to them, on a separate half sheet when the letter exceeds one page, and otherwise on the upper part of the margin. Names of persons and places, are to be distinctly written. Public letters are to be written with black ink, and the margin to be on the inner side of each page. *Adjutant General's Circular Letter of the 25d July 1830.*

Officers signing official documents to add their designation at full length.

Letters to be dated at the beginning.

In reports or letters written on actual service, the hour at which they are written should be added to the date.

Officers on duty, or at leave at the presidency, corresponding with any public officer, are to date their letter from their place of residency and not merely "Calcutta" or "Fort William."

When more than one side of the paper is written on, a full sheet is to be sent.

All returns, rolls, or other public documents, should have the heading of the roll or return written on the back of it also. Separate letters are not to be sent with monthly returns. Weekly states, and other papers, in cases of mere detail where an explanation is not necessary; but where any explanation is required, and where papers are transmitted to be laid before the Commander-in-Chief as promoting rolls or report of Special Committees, they should be accompanied by a letter.

Periodical reports and returns should have the title as *cattle report, monthly return, weekly state*, written on the upper corner of the envelop.

All instructions received from Head Quarters, or from a superior officer, should be acknowledged by a letter, mentioning the date and the subject, in a summary manner.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

### LEAVE FOR THREE MONTHS

*G. G. O. No. 76, 28th February, 1823.*—An officer may be absent on urgent private affairs from his own presidency for any period not exceeding three months, without its being deducted from his service.

### LEAVE TO THE PRESIDENCY.

*G. O. C. C. 7th December, 1833*—Officers applying for leave to visit the presidency, are reminded of *G. O. C. C. 19th July, 1807*, requiring them to calculate the period of time necessary for performing the journey to and from their corps.

It is expected that officers will rejoin their corps by the expiration of the leave granted, and no extension will be allowed except for very urgent reasons, or on account of sickness duly certified.

### APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO SEA OR FURLOUGH.

*G. O. C. C. Dec. 12, 1818.* The most noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following regulations, in regard to the mode in which applications for leave of absence to proceed to sea, or on furlough, are to be submitted to Government, by staff officers, whether attached to the Civil or Military Departments of the service:—

1. Officers employed in public departments, and officers at the presidency shall transmit their applications for leave to proceed to sea, or on furlough, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being submitted to Government, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; and shall, at the same time,

make the necessary report of the circumstances to the head of the department, under which they may be employed.

2. Officers holding situations away from the presidency, and whose duties may be considered as purely civil, such as residents, civil surgeons, &c., shall, in the first instance, obtain leave to repair to the presidency, from the authority under which they are immediately acting: and on their arrival there, shall submit their applications for the ultimate leave, through the Adjutant General of the Army.

3. Officers serving on the staff, in the Military Department, away from the presidency shall, through the prescribed channel, transmit to the Adjutant General of the Army, their applications for permission to come to the presidency, preparatory to submitting their request to be allowed to proceed to sea, or on furlough.

---

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON PASSING STATIONS.

G. O. C. C. September 21, 1825.—The Commander-in-Chief is sorry to learn, that frequent instances have lately occurred, of officers passing military stations without reporting themselves; as the regulations of the army, and the common forms of the service require. His excellency desires, that all persons concerned, will attend to the existing orders on this subject, which require the military officers, (as well as surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons,) who may arrive at any station or post, where there are troops, should report themselves to the commanding officer, or public staff officer of the place.

2. Such officers as are prevented by indisposition from waiting upon the commanding officer, will report their arrival in writing, for his information, to the Major of Brigade or staff officer of the station, stating whether they are on leave of absence, on sick certificate, on duty, &c. the authority under which they are come to the station, and the period they intend to remain.

3. It is also the duty of officers passing a military station, to call at the Brigade Office, (or other public staff office of the post,) that they may learn, if any general orders have been issued which affect them; and if they remain any time on leave at a station, they ought to do this from time to time, to see the general orders which have been published.

4. When there is a General officer in command of the division, residing at any station, the immediate command of which is exercised by a Brigadier, (as at Barrackpore or Cawnpore,) officers are to report their arrival and departure to his staff, as well as to the station Brigade-Major, and to wait upon him as well as upon the Brigadier.

5. Medical officers will, likewise, always wait upon the Superintending Surgeons of divisions, on passing the stations where they reside.

6. Officers passing any of the principal stations on the river, or the forts of Monghyr, Buxar, or Cunar, where they do not mean to make any stay, are nevertheless to report to the station staff officer, (the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Brigade Major, or Fort Adjutant,) that they may receive any orders which may possibly be waiting their arrival.

7. Officers commanding stations and posts, will consider it their duty to ascertain how long any officers, who arrive within their command, intend to remain; and will take care, if they are proceeding to join a regiment, that they do not delay their journey without some sufficient cause, and if they are on leave, that they quit the station in sufficient time to re-join before the expiration of their leave, unless a renewed sick certificate, or other sufficient cause, be assigned for prolonging their stay.

8. All applications for leave, or extension of leave, from officers at another station, which are sent, either to their commanding officer, or, (in urgent cases,) direct to Head Quarters, are to be countersigned, and transmitted by the officer commanding the station where they are.

9. The officers commanding the principal stations of the army, will receive instructions to forward, on the 1st and 16th of each month, a list of the officers who have arrived at the station, who are remaining there on leave, or duty, and who have left it during the preceding fortnight. They are also hereby desired to bring to the Commander-in-Chief's notice, any instance where the preceding orders may be neglected.

10. All officers, surgeons, or assistant surgeons, who are directed to join any regiment or detachment, are to report their progress once a week, to the officer commanding the corps or detachment, to which they are proceeding, and their progress is to be noted from these reports, in the monthly returns.

#### REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON ARRIVING AT THE PRESIDENCY.

G. O. C. C. November 10, 1820. — Officers arriving at the presidency from furlough, from sea, or from leave, are to report their arrival at the Office of the Adjutant General, and of the Town Major, as well as to the officer commanding the presidency division (at Barrackpore). On leaving Calcutta, either to embark on board ship, or to rejoin their station, they are enjoined to report the circumstance to the same authorities. These reports may be made in writing, if a disposition should prevent an officer from making them in person. All officers coming to the presidency, are to report, in writing, their place of residence, or address to the Adjutant General, and to the Presidency Major of Brigade (now deputy Assistant General.)

In addition to the report above-mentioned, Medical Officers are to report to the Secretary of the Medical Board; officers in the Ordnance and Barrack Department to the Secretary to the Military Board; and other staff officers generally to the heads of their department.

All officers are directed, during their residence at the presidency, to attend occasionally at the Town Major's office, in Fort William, or at the Brigade office at Barrackpore, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the General Orders that have been issued from time to time.

G. O. C. C. June 22, 1830. — Officers arriving at the presidency from furlough from sea, or on leave, are, on reporting their arrival to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, to state, that they have communicated their arrival to the Town Major of Fort William, to the officer commanding the presidency division, and to the officer commanding the corps, or to the head of the department to which they belong. On leaving Calcutta to embark on board ship, or to rejoin their station, they are also to report to these authorities.

G. O. G. No. 46, 23d February, 1829. — All sick officers arriving at the presidency, will be accommodated with quarters in Fort William, and receive professional attendance from the Medical Staff of the Garrison.

#### ON RETURN TO DUTY.

G. O. C. C. 1st August, 1823. — Whenever an officer rejoins his corps or station, he is to be noticed in the returns and muster rolls, as "Rejoined from leave on that date," although the whole of the period for which he had permission to be absent may not be completed. The returns and muster rolls will thus convey sufficient notice of his return to his duty to the departments concerned; and the practice which has prevailed of formally cancelling in G. O. the unexpired portion of leave in such cases, will in future be discontinued.

G. O. C. C. 8th January 1828. — When officers exceed the leave granted them in G. O. by a few days, the officer commanding the station or post will exercise his discretion in granting them an extension.

#### APPLICATION FOR SICK LEAVE.

G. O. G. G. May 24, 1822. — The most noble the Governor-General in Council directs, that every officer in the Honorable Company's army, on the Bengal

establishment, quitting his corps or station, on sick leave, shall procure from the Medical Officer who has attended him, in addition to the certificates prescribed by General Orders of the 8th July, 1807, a stated statement of his case, with an account of its symptoms, past treatment, present state, and the opinion of the Medical Officer as to what change of air, whether the river, sea, Cape of Good Hope, or Europe, may be necessary for the restoration of health.

When the sick officer has occasion to apply to any other Medical Officer for assistance, after having left his station, he is to submit the before-mentioned statement to such Medical Officer, together with a copy of the medical certificate, and the Medical Officer will mark such observations on the statement, as the nature of the case may require.

On the arrival of a sick officer in Calcutta, he is to apply to a presidency Surgeon, submitting the statement and medical certificate before-mentioned, when the presidency Surgeon will either direct him to wait on the Medical Board furnished with a certificate from himself, or retain him under his own care, as may to him appear necessary.

The duty of examining sick officers at the presidency, is to be taken in rotation, monthly, by the Member of the Medical Board, the Secretary of which will acquaint the Adjutant General of the Army with the name of the examining member, on the 1st day of each month.

In case an officer falls ill when absent from his corps, he is to procure the prescribed statement and certificate from the first Surgeon he may apply to, following the directions above given, in his subsequent proceedings.

The Examining Member of the Medical Board, being satisfied on a perusal of the statement and personal examination of the sick officer, that a voyage to Europe, or to sea, is absolutely necessary towards recovery, he will countersign the certificate to that effect, which will have been previously granted by the presidency Surgeon.

G. O. G. December 9, 1824.—In continuation to General Orders, 24th May, 1824, it is hereby directed, that all sick officers, whose state will admit of it, shall appear before the Medical Board for final examination, those whose indisposition is of such a nature as to preclude their personal attendance on the Board, will be visited by the Examining Member of the month.

The following is the form of certificate to be observed henceforth by the presidency Surgeons, and which is to be countersigned by the Board, or the Examining Member, as the case may be.

"We do hereby certify, on honor, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful examination, that we consider the case of A. B. to be of such a nature as to render his return to Europe, (or a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, or New South Wales, &c. or to sea, for ——— months, as may be thought proper,) absolutely necessary towards the recovery of his health.

(signed)

C. D.

Presidency Surgeon

(Countersigned)

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

} Members Medical Board.

A strict conformity to the above is expected.

All applications for extension of leave of absence, should state distinctly the date of the General Order under which the parties may at the time, be absent from their corps. Officers commanding stations are directed not to transmit any application to Head Quarters in which this is omitted.—See G. O. 18th June, 1812, and G. O. 2d September, 1823.

#### ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

G. O. G. September 15, 1821.—Every officer, not being a staff officer, who shall obtain leave of absence on sick certificate, shall be permitted to draw,

whilst to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, his full regimental allowances, for the time during which such certificates shall testify that leave of absence is, or continues to be, absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period.

Every officer, not being a staff officer, absent from his regiment, on his private affairs, by leave from the Government, or the Commander-in-Chief, shall be permitted to draw his full regimental allowances for the period of six months, from the date of his quitting his corps, and to no later period.

Every officer holding a staff situation, who shall obtain leave of absence, on sick certificate, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, one-half of his staff salary, for the period during which such certificate or certificates shall testify that leave of absence is, or continues to be, absolutely necessary to the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period. The other moiety of his salary, and every allowance for office or establishment, shall be drawn by the officer doing the duty of such absent officer.

Every officer holding a staff situation, who shall obtain leave of absence on his private affairs, from the Government, or from the Commander-in-Chief, shall be permitted to draw one-half of his staff salary for the period of six months, from the commencement of his leave of absence, and for no later period. The other moiety of his salary, and every allowance for office or establishment, shall be drawn by the officer doing the duty of such absent staff officer.

In cases of the absence of a staff officer, when it is not found necessary to appoint an officer to perform the duties, or when a staff officer in the same department, (as in the Commissariat,) holding the same rank, and drawing the same allowances may be detached to perform the duties, then the absent staff officer to draw one-half of his personal allowances, under the provisions of the preceding regulations, and the remaining portion to be a saving to Government.

Military officers absent on their private affairs, from their regiments or stations, by leave of Government or of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be entitled to draw their full regimental allowances; and in case of staff officers, a moiety of their staff salary, when permitted, on urgent private business, to visit the presidency.

G. O. G. No. 28, 1821.—Within the line from Cuttack, Sambalpoor, Allahabad, Pertabgarh, Saltanpoor Oude, Gooackpoor, and along the frontier to Chittagong, the regulation of the 15th September is to continue in force, to the full extent of the period therein specified, or otherwise, agreeably to proximity with Calcutta, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

To officers proceeding from Cawnpore, Lucknow, Secroa, Seetapore, and the stations in Bundelcund, the period is extended to seven months.

From Etwah, Mynpoory, Futty Ghur, Shahjehanpoor, and Bareilly, to seven months and a half.

From Agra, Muttra, Ally-Gurh, and Saugor, to eight months.

From Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, Howalbag, Almorah, Lohoooghaut, Jubbulpoor, Gurwarah, Hussingabad, and Bhopalpoor, to eight months and a half.

From all the higher stations to Loodhianah, and from Butool, Nagpoor, Asseergurh, Mundlastr, Mhow, Nematn, and Nusseerabad, to nine months.

G. O. G. No. 48, 11th February, 1825.—No allowances are to be passed to any Officers, who may heretofore obtain leave of absence from this presidency on medical certificate, beyond a period of two years.

#### OFFICERS WHO OVERSLAY THEIR LEAVE TO THE CAPE, &c.

G. O. G. December 16, 1824.—Officers absent beyond the presidency of Bengal, and unable to procure a return passage within the time for which leave was granted, are invariably to provide themselves with a certificate from the commanding officer, resident, chief, town major, or other superior officer of the place at which they may be certifying to that effect, and without which their allowance will be forfeited from the expiration of the period of leave of absence.

All officers proceeding on leave of absence by sea, are directed to furnish themselves from the department of the adjutant general of the army, with an official copy of the General Order granting such leave.

G. O. C. No. 31, 20th February, 1832.—Any military officer proceeding hereafter beyond sea, or the limits of this presidency, for the recovery of his health, who shall remain absent for a period exceeding two years, shall be accounted on furlough, in like manner as if he had proceeded to Europe, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of Government that no opportunity offered for his returning, or embarking on his return, to Bengal, from the colony or settlement at which he was residing at any time within three months previous to the completion of an absence of two years.

#### APPLICATION FOR FURLOUGH, &c.

No officer to be allowed furlough with permission to draw his pay, until he has served 10 years in India, except on account of certificate sickness.—C. D's Letter 3d December, 1808.

All officers applying for leave to go to sea, or to proceed to Europe, or to resign the service, are required to send to the Adjutant General, with their applications, a certificate, signed by the presidency pay master, and countersigned by the accountant in the military department (and in case of medical officers, a certificate from the apothecary general, in addition,) "that there are no demands against them in the books of those officers. When they may have any unsettled accounts, they will furnish, in lieu of this certificate, an engagement from an established house of agency, to be responsible for any claims against them on the part of Government.

Officers applying for leave to go to Europe or to sea, for the benefit of their health, are to send, with their applications, the prescribed medical certificate, recommending their making a sea voyage (or proceeding to Europe), signed by a presidency surgeon, and countersigned by the Medical Board.

Officers who are not entitled to furlough from the period of their service, to transmit, with their application to return to Europe, a succinct detail, on honor, of the circumstances which induce them to make such application.

M. C. 11th Oct. 1785; G. O. 15th January, 1813; G. O. 18th July, 1807; G. O. 9th March, 1827; G. O. 21st January, 1828.—See *Henley's Code*, pages 138, 139, and 150.

#### APPLICATION FOR SHIPPING ORDERS.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 4, 1823.—In order to prevent an unnecessary multiplication of business, it is notified to the officers of the army, that in their application to the department of the adjutant general for shipping orders, whether they be about to embark on the ships of the Honorable Company, or on private vessels, they are invariably to state the names of the individuals composing their families, who are to embark with them, in addition to their own.

Officers not having families, are to insert the words *no family* in their applications for shipping orders.

Their shipping order for servants, natives of India, proceeding to sea with individuals, is procured on application direct to the secretary in general department, on the prescribed deposit being lodged in the general treasury.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is requested to direct, that all applications, not made in conformity with the above directions, shall be returned to the parties.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 16, 1824.—In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it is hereby notified, that officers obtaining leave of absence, do not require shipping orders to proceed merely from port to port in India on private ships, a copy of the general order, granting such leave, being considered sufficient authority for their reception. Certain regulations, however, peculiar to the regular and chartered



ships of the Hon'ble Company, require the issue of the shipping order, when an officer proceeds on one of those vessels.

For officers proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. and eventually to Europe, shipping orders are necessary.

### PILOTS' CERTIFICATES.

G. O. C. C. *Sept. 23, 1820.*—Much inconvenience having been occasioned to the public service, by the inattention of officers to the rules laid down in general orders of the 21st January, 1817, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the promulgation of the following additional regulation, on the subject therein referred to :

All officers of the Bengal army, obtaining leave to go beyond the limits of this presidency, who neglect, if proceeding by sea, to transmit to the secretary to Government, in the military department, and also to the adjutant general of the army, a certificate signed by the pilot, of the date of dispatch of the vessel on which they may proceed ; or, if travelling by land, to report to the same authorities, the date of their quitting the limits of this presidency, will have their leave calculated from the date of the Government General Order, granting the indulgence.

G. O. C. C. in *January 5, 1825.*—Officers applying for leave to proceed beyond the limits of this presidency by sea, are required to include in their applications, the name of the ship on which they purpose to embark.

G. O. C. C. *January 25, 1823.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify to the army, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have approved of a modification of their original order of 1796, as to leave of absence and furlough, and to permit the absence of an officer on urgent private affairs from his own Presidency, for any period, not exceeding three months, to be counted as part of his term of service.

### REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH, &c.

*Extract from a general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 3rd January, 1817.*

Para. 3. " A writing to the frequent application made to us by military officers for an extension of furlough, and being of opinion, that all such applications, prohibited on the ground of sickness, should be accompanied by the most satisfactory testimonials, to prove that the parties are unavoidably compelled to make the same, we have resolved, that it be required of all officers, whenever they shall find it necessary, on account of sickness, to solicit a further leave of absence to transmit with their letter of application, a certificate, signed by at least two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary ; also, that previously to an extension of furlough being granted, such further proof of the statement made by the party in support of his application, shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as we may deem satisfactory.

4. " We have further resolved, that all officers abroad, in any part of Europe, applying for permission to remain a further time absent from their duty, on account of sickness, be required to furnish a certificate, signed by at least two eminent physicians ; also the attestation of a magistrate, in support of the fact, that the persons who have signed the certificate are physicians.

4. Whenever any officer on your establishment shall receive permission to come to Europe, whether it be on account of ill health, or of private affairs, we desire you to furnish him with a copy of these orders.

G. O. C. G. Feb. 17, 1821.—In order fully to inform the officers upon this establishment, of the existing regulations, with respect to furlough to Europe as well as to check the practice, which, to a certain extent, has lately prevailed, of military officers postponing their return to their duty, for a period longer than is compatible with the good of the service, the following extracts of a general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 13th September, 1820, is published to the army; and the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council directs, that a printed copy of this order be furnished from an Adjutant General's office, to every officer who shall obtain the permission of Government, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

"Officers coming to England on furlough, are required, as soon as they arrive, to report their arrival and address, by letter, to our Secretary, forwarding at the same time, the certificates which they received in India.

"In all cases of furlough, whether it be granted for private affairs, or on sick certificate, officers are required to join the establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of three years, from the commencement of their furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from us, six months before the expiration of the said term of three years.

"Extensions of furlough will not, in future, be granted, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner prescribed in our dispatch of the 3d January, 1817, or in cases in which it shall be proved to us, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

"When under any such circumstances, an officer shall have obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, he must, at the expiration thereof, apply for and obtain permission either to return to his duty, or to reside a further time in Europe.

"The act of the 33d, Geo. Cap. 52, Sec. 70, as it respects military officers, applies only to cases of sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident, and no officer will be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service, after five years' absence, under that enactment, who has failed to obtain from us, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of furlough, under the circumstances referred to in the act.

"The plea of ignorance of the regulations will not hereafter be admitted, as any justification of the breach of them; but officers, who will come home on furlough, and who shall not, in due time, apply, so as to effect their return to the presidency to which they belong, within the period of three years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted by us to remain a further time in this country.

*Extract from a general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Military Department, under date the 16th December, 1807.—Para. 2.* "The frequent applications that have been made to us, by officers of our several military establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of money on loan under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances, the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties, to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and the practice has of late years increased.

3. "As under the Regulation of 1796 the military officers are allowed to come home on furlough and to receive their pay, and in regard to subalterns as further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence of the nature above-mentioned; to prevent, therefore, all expectations of the like in future, we direct, that you publish, in General Orders to the army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring that officers at home are not hereafter to expect that application for advances for money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the service, will be attended to."

## FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Officers, (of whatever rank,) must be ten years in India before they can be entitled, (except in cases of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant military surgeons.

Officers who have not served ten years in India, but whose presence in England is required by urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay, on furnishing an affidavit of the urgency of the case, in which the circumstances are to be briefly noticed.

Officers, after arrival at the presidency, are to address their applications, for furlough, to the Adjutant-General, enclosing therein a certificate from the presidency pay-master, and accountant to the military department, of there being no demands against them, (or in lieu thereof, an engagement on the part of some respectable agency house,) and also a medical certificate from a presidency surgeon, countersigned by the Examining Member of the Medical Board, if the application be grounded on ill health. A certificate signed by the pilot of the date of dispatch of vessels in which officers embark, to be sent to the Adjutant-General, and also to the Secretary to the Government, Military Department.

A Chaplain, after seven years' residence in India, is allowed to go home on furlough, and receive the pay of major. Should he go home from sickness, prior to this period of service, he is allowed the pay of Captain only.

A Conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay only in case of going home from sickness.

Officers going to England on furlough, are required immediately to report their arrival, by letter, to the Secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they arrived, and their address, forwarding at the same time, the certificate they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency.

Officers are required to join the establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of the three years' furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the Court of six months, before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter mentioned; or in cases, in which it shall be proved to the Court, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence, on account of sickness, must transmit, with their letter of application for such leave, a certificate, signed by at least two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint and stating it to be their opinion that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary. Also previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced, by personal examination, or by such other evidence, as shall be deemed satisfactory.

Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain a further time from their duty, on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians, with the attestation of a magistrate, that the persons who signed the certificate are physicians.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, must, at its expiration, apply for permission, either to return to their duty, or to reside a further time in England.

No officer, who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough, will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the act of the 33d Geo. III. chap. 62, sec. 70.

Every officer upon leaving India, will receive a printed copy of the General Order on this subject, published agreeably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of ignorance of the regulations will not be admitted, as any justification of the

breach of them ; officers, therefore, who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not, in due time, apply, so as to effect their return to the presidency to which they belong, within the period of 3 years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted, by the Court, to remain a further time in Europe.

None on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half, from the period of his quitting India, excepting Colonels of regiments, and those of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, regimentally, when promoted to that of Major-general ; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

### OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA.

#### *Regulations as to the charge of Recruits*

At a Court of Directors, held on the 23d December, 1829. — Resolved, that, whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, shall be embarked on any one ship, they shall be placed in charge of the senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within, at least, seven days of the period fixed for her leaving Gravesend. That the officer proceed with the men from the depot. That, as a remuneration for this service, he be granted the passage money of his rank ; and, that the commander of the ship be authorized to draw on the Company's paymaster for the same.

### PRECLUDING THE RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

#### OF MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICERS, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

" No officer, who shall have had any civil or military station whatever, in India, in the service of the E. I. Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor-General in Council or Governor in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or native corps of civil troops, or in the civil line of the Company's service ; unless, in the case of any servant of the Company, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the *London Gazette*, or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident, 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 70.

### OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE

*Regulations respecting military and other officers retiring from the Company's service.*

Every officer, after twenty-two years' actual service in India, is allowed to retire with the pay of the rank to which he has attained ; but such pay is to be the same only, as that allowed to officers of infantry.

A Member of the Medical Board, who has been in that station not less than two years and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £500 per annum.

A Surgeon of General Hospital, or Superintendent-surgeon, who has been in that station not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, as above, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £300 per annum.

All other Surgeons and Assistant-surgeons attached to the military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank, after having served seventeen years in India.

An Assistant-surgeon, after the said period of service, who shall not have attained the station of head Surgeon, is allowed to retire on a pension of £50 per annum.

A Chaplain after eighteen years' service in India, (ten of which at a military station,) including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire with the pay of Major.

A Chaplain, having served ten years in India, whose constitution will not admit of his continuing in the service, may retire on the half-pay of Major; after seven years, on the half-pay of Captain.

A Commissary or Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, not being a commissioned officer, is allowed to retire on full pay, if he has served twenty-seven years in India, of which twelve must have been in the ordnance department; twenty-five years, fourteen of which in that department; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the ordnance department.

A Conductor of Ordnance is allowed to retire on £60 per annum, after twenty-five years' actual service in India.

Every Lieutenant-colonel, Major, or Captain, is allowed to retire with the half pay of the rank to which he has attained, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India; but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

A Lieutenant having served thirteen, or an Ensign nine years in India, including three years for a furlough, may retire on the half pay of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

A Subaltern Officer, or Military Assistant-Surgeon, having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the half pay of Ensign; if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

Every officer returning on furlough, and wishing to retire from the service, must make a declaration to that effect, within twelve months after his arrival in England; and in case of his neglecting so to do, he must, at the expiration of his furlough, either return to India, or be held to have relinquished the service, and not be entitled to retire on pay, unless he has continued to serve in India, from his first arrival, for the space of twenty-two years; without having a furlough, in that case he is allowed two years before he shall be called upon to signify his intention of retiring, but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

Officers, in future, retiring from the service, shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application to that effect, or from the expiration of two years from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, whichever shall first happen; and all casualties, by death in Europe, after the expiration of the same period of 2 years from the date of landing, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period expired, notwithstanding, in both cases, the officers may have received an extension of furlough. G. G. O. No. 230, of 1824.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF RETIRING PENSIONS.

G. G. O. Fort William, May 23, 1836.—No. 114.—The Governor-General of India in Council, has much pleasure in publishing to the army, the following extract, paras. 5 and 6, of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 16, dated the 23d of December, 1835, announcing an enlargement of the retiring pension regulations. The boon thereby conferred upon the several ranks of the army, will, His Lordship has no doubt, be duly appreciated; and be received as a testimony of the warm interest felt by the Honorable the Court of Directors in the welfare of the old officers of their army in India.

"Para. 5. Adverting to the many obstacles which have hitherto prevented the establishment of a general retiring fund, and considering it hopeless to expect that any fund can be so framed as to meet on the one hand with the general exigencies of the army, and on the other with the sanction of the authorities at home, we have thought it right no longer to rely on the formation of such a fund; but, so far as we can feel justified in doing it ourselves, to provide for the object contemplated in schemes of that nature, without the aid of contributions from our officers, by an enlargement of the retiring regulations; and we have therefore resolved,

That every officer who shall have served 23 years (3 years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of Captain, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

That every officer who shall have served 28 years (3 years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Major, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

That every officer who shall have served 33 years (3 years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Lieutenant-colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not; and,

That every officer who shall have served 38 years (3 years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the full pay of a Colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

6. These arrangements are to have effect, without prejudice to any claims arising out of the present retiring regulation."

#### STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

*G. G. O. No. 163, of 17th August, 1827.*—Not more than five officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff employment from any one corps, whether cavalry or infantry. Of these not more than two are to be of the rank of Captain. And when a subaltern officer on staff employment shall be promoted to the rank of Captain in a corps having two Captains absent on permanent public employment, he shall be required to vacate his appointment.

*C D's Letter O. G. O. No. 105, of 15th May, 1829.*—When any regiment shall have 4 officers on staff employ and 4 on furlough, and an additional officer, shall require to proceed to England on medical certificate, one of the four absences on detached duty (the last withdrawn) shall be required to rejoin his corps.

*C D's Letter G. G. O. No. 105, of 15th May 1829.*—No officer to be withdrawn from his regiment for the purpose of being appointed an extra or supernumerary aid-de-camp. An officer's acting as such, not to receive any allowance for doing so. No regiment shall have three officers withdrawn for detached employment until all regiments have two; nor four till all have three.

*G. G. O. No. 18, 30th January, 1832.*—Whenever it shall become necessary to restore an officer to his regiment from detached employment, otherwise than by promotion, such officer shall be those last withdrawn for staff duty.

*G. G. O. No. 154, of 1833.*—With reference to the regulations now in force, for restricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employment, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (paragraph 3) of a letter, No. 47, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 8th May, 1833, be published in General Orders, and that the rule therein laid down, be made applicable to the three presidencies.

*G. G. O. No. 240, of 28th November, 1829.*—When an officer at the head of a department, or an officer holding the appointment of deputy in a depart-

ment, shall proceed on leave of absence, the individual nominated by Government to officiate in the superior grade, shall, if in the same department, be ~~allowed~~ to draw one-half of his own salary and the forfeited moiety of the salary of the absentee; and when under such circumstances, it may be deemed necessary by Government to bring an extra office into the department, the officer thus temporarily employed, shall be allowed the undrawn half salary of the deputy or assistant, as the case may be. If an extra officer should not be required, the undrawn half salary becomes a saving to the state.

*G. O. No. 115, 24th September, 1832.*—No officer transferred from one regiment to another, shall be eligible to a staff or civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the regiment to which he may have been so transferred.

*G. O. 21st May, 1832.*—Officers of the civil staff of the army, though exempted from attendance at all ordinary parades, are expected to attend to the requisition of a commanding officer, whenever he considers himself justified in demanding their presence, by the occasion for which the troops may be assembled.

Para. 3. "Although we attach a very high importance to the rules established for restricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Governor-General, in favor of officers selected for the personal staff to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Vice President in Council, and the *Aide-de-Camp* of General officers on the staff, but upon the condition, (suggested by the Governor-General), that "no officer shall be informally withdrawn from his corps to the obvious detriment of its efficiency; and that an officer taken out of order from a regiment, shall not be eligible for a transfer from a personal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment," unless, whilst so withdrawn, the staff absentees from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.

#### PERIOD OF SERVICE REQUIRED BEFORE AN OFFICER CAN HOLD A STAFF APPOINTMENT.

*G. O. G. G. January 31, 1823.*—No officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the general staff of the army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of regimental or staff duty with a corps.

An officer may hold the situation of *Aide-de-camp*, after having served one year with his regiment, but the period passed in that situation, except when employed on field service, is not to be counted in the regimental duty, as above prescribed.

*G. O. G. G. August 12, 1825.*—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of General Orders, under date the 31st January, 1823, prescribing the period of service necessary to entitle an officer to hold any situation on the general staff of the army, be extended to every civil situation to which a military officer is eligible.

#### BRIGADE COMMANDS.

##### WHEN TO BE VACATED.

*G. O. G. G. Fort William, July 31, 1837.*—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 29, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Government of Bengal, dated the 5th April, 1837, are published for the information of the army:—

"Para. 1. Having had under our consideration the regulations affecting the appointment of officers to established brigade commands, we have resolved, that

such Brigadiers of the 1st and 2d classes as are regimental Colonels, and who have succeeded to the benefit of the off-reckoning fund, shall be required to vacate their respective commands after having held the appointment of Brigadier for five years: this regulation, however, to be subject to the same modification as the appointment of general officers to the staff; viz that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion, that the continued service of any Brigadier is indispensable to the public interests, you may continue him in the command until our decision on his case shall be made made known to you. Upon every such occasion you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable delay.

2. This regulation is not to be applied retrospectively to the period which Brigadiers may have served as such, prior to its announcement in general orders; but we are of opinion, that for every two years which they may then have served as Brigadiers, they should be considered as having served one year towards the completion of their tour under the new regulation."

### STAFF APPOINTMENTS WHEN TO BE VACATED.

G. O. G. May 23, 1823 — It being desirable to fix, by one general rule, the limits under which officers holding staff appointments, or other public employments, under this presidency, may retain them, or otherwise, on promotion to superior rank, and to provide, generally, for all doubts or contingencies, so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from the date:—

#### PUBLIC OFFICES AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS TO BE VACATED ON PROMOTION TO NO LIMITATION.

Residents at Native Courts, or high diplomatic missions, command of divisions,

#### THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL.

Secretary to Government, military department; Adjutant General; Quarter Master General; Commissary General; Military Auditor General; Surveyor General; Judge Advocate General; Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, districts or garrisons.

#### MAJOR GENERAL, REGIMENTAL COLONEL.\*

Chief Commands in the armies of native allied powers; Town and Fort Major, Fort William; Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department; Deputy Adjutant General; Deputy Quarter Master General; Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Auditor General; Secretary to the Military Board; Principal Commissary of Ordnance; Superintendents of public Buildings, when engineer officers; Superintendents of the foundry ditto, ditto; personal staff of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief; Political Agents at Inferior Native Courts; Commandant of Sappers and Superintendent of trigonometrical survey.

#### LIEUTENANT COLONEL REGIMENTALLY.

1st Assistant to a Resident at a Native Court, of High Diplomatic Mission; Principal Assistant in civil charge of districts; Assistant Secretary to Government Military Department; 1st Assistant Adjutant General; 1st ditto Quarter Master General; 1st ditto Commissary General; 1st ditto Auditor General; Agents for gun carriage; Agents for gun powder; Agents for army clothing; Principal Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; Mode-Master and Tangent scale department, Joint Secretary Military Board; (now Secretary to the Military Board in the Commissary Department;) Superintendents of public buildings, if not engineers; Superintendents of foundry, if an artillery officer; Superintendents of the stud; Presidency Pay Master; Commandant body guard of the Governor-General; Commandant golandauz battalion; Commandants local

\* Not operating until they become entitled to the off-reckoning dividends of their respective corps.—See G. O. G. 6th May, 1824.



battalions; Commandant local horse; Commandant new levies; Commandant pioneer corps, Superintendent of canals and agent for the construction of iron bridges, if not an engineer.

MAJOR RESIDENTIALLY.

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, or Sub-Assistants, in staff offices or public departments, not included above, Deputy Judge Advocates General; Barrack-Masters; Deputy Pay Masters; Brigade Majors; Surveyors, land or river, if not engineer officers; Secretaries or Persian interpreters to General Officers or Brigadiers in command, &c.; Aides-de-Camp to General Officers; Secretary Clothing Board; Secretary Board of Superintendence, stud department; Superintendent Field Transports; Superintendent half-wrought materials; Superintendent family money; Superintendent Cadets; Superintendent roads or bunds; Superintendent timber agencies; Superintendent of telegraphs; Garrison store keeper; Commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto, ditto; Fort or Cantonment Adjutant; Pay Master and Adjutant of Invalids; all Officers attached to the College of Fort William, any Native College or institution, political or other civil situations inferior to first assistant to a Resident, or to a Civil Commissioner; appointments in the Mint; command of palace guards, or escorts with Native Princes; Command of Residents' Guards, or escorts.

No appointment or public employ whatever, not included in the above enumeration, to which a military officer is eligible, shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party to the rank of regimental Captain, excepting professional Officers in the corps of engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting Chief Engineer.

G. O. G. July 4, 1823.—In cases where officers unite a military command with a political situation, one of which would be vacated on the attainment of superior rank under the operation of the general orders 23d May last, but which the public service may require should remain united, the disqualification for either, is then only to take place on reaching the grade assigned, as a limit for the political situation.

TRANSFERS TO INVALID AND OTHER CORPS.

G. O. G. No. 85, 13th June, 1833.—No European officer will be hereafter transferred to the invalid establishment, whose application is not supported by certificates in the following forms:

*Medical Certificates.*

I \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby certify, that I have attended \_\_\_\_\_ during \_\_\_\_\_ and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has permanently disqualified for the performance of farther effective service, and that such disqualification has not been occasioned by intemperance or other irregular habits.

(Signed)

*Regimental or Station Surgeon.*

(Countersigned)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintending Surgeon of the division.

*Certificate of character.*

I do hereby declare, that I believe the conduct of \_\_\_\_\_ while with the regiment under my command, to have been at all times that of an officer and a gentleman.

(Signed)

*Officer Commanding the Corps.*

(Countersigned)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commanding officer of the division.

In cases where officers may have exchanged corps, they will be required to produce certificates of character in the above form from the officers commanding the several regiments to which they may have been attached.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF INTERPRETERS.

**G. O. C. C. 27th May, 1833.**—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify to subordinate officers of the army, the scale of qualification expected in the candidates for the office of interpreter in native corps, and of the test by which such qualifications are to be ascertained; viz.

- 1st. A full grounded knowledge of the general principles of grammar.
- 2d. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character, or the Oordoo, and the Davi Nagree of Kharree Boles.
- 3d. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindere, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any orders in those dialects, or to transcribe reports, letters, &c. from them into English.

The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried, are

- 1st. By well selected questions, not of the niceties, but of the general leading principles of grammar.

2d. By viva voce conversation with the examiners.

- 3d. By written translations into Hindoostanee in both characters, of selected orders, or rules and regulations.

4th. By reading and translating the Bage-Buher in Hindoostanee; the Prem Sagar in Kharree Boles; and the Gelistan, or Onward-i-Scholey in Persian.

It will be the duty of Committees of Examination, to ascertain the attainments of candidates by the foregoing rules, and their reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be further understood, that previous examination in the College of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualifications.

**G. O. C. C. December 28, 1827.**—The Commander-in-Chief, impressed with the necessity of obviating the inconvenience likely to rise to the public service, from the appointment of interpreters who are not qualified for the duties of the office, has determined not to appoint any officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination, and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment will be so far attended to, that the officer recommended will be appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have ascertained, from the report of the Committee of Examinations, what officer is best qualified for the situation.

When it shall happen, which the Commander-in-Chief trusts it seldom will, that there is no officer in the regiment possessed of the requisite qualifications, the Commander-in-Chief will consider it his duty to appoint an officer from another corps, to act as Interpreter, until the regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficiency, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of signifying to the army, that in his selection for situations on the staff, dependent on his recommendation, it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those causes, of which an army, constituted as this is, is so essentially in need; encouragement of merit, and remuneration of service.

### QUALIFICATION FOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

**G. G. O. 9th December, 1831.**—No officer deemed qualified for an appointment in the Commissariat Department, who cannot pass the examination in the native languages prescribed for a regimental interpreter.

**G. O. G. G. 30th April, 1835.**—The Honorable the Governor-General in India in Council, is pleased to lay down the following rules for the appointment and promotion of officers in the Commissariat Department.

1st. The Commissariat at the presidencies for Fort William and Agra together, and of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay severally, shall consist of

One Commissary General.

One Deputy Commissary General.

Assistant Commissaries General.

Deputy Assistant ditto ditto.

Sub-Assistant ditto ditto.

\* The number of each of the three latter grades, being regulated from time to time by the several governments respectively, according to the necessities of the service; and it shall be considered the imperative duty of the several Commissaries General, to report to Government, whenever they may find that the number of officers can be reduced consistently with the efficiency of their respective departments.

2nd. All appointments to the Commissariat, shall be made from the European commissioned ranks of the Honorable Company's army, but no officer shall be held eligible to be appointed, who has not passed an examination in the native language.

3rd. Every officer on his first appointment to the Commissariat, shall enter the Department at the bottom of the junior grade. The only exception to this rule, will be in the case of the Commissary General, who may be selected from the army at large, and be at once appointed head of the department, due attention and consideration being of course given to the services, claims, and fitness of the officers already serving, or who may have served in the department.

4th. No Sub-Assistant shall be promoted to the grade of deputy assistant who has not served three years in the former, and no deputy assistant to the grade of Assistant Commissary General, who has not served four years as a deputy assistant, or seven years in the department, nor shall any Assistant Commissary General be promoted to the Deputy Commissary General, who has not served five years as an assistant, or twelve years in the department.

5th. If there should be no officer in one grade of sufficient length of service in the Commissariat, qualified under these rules to be promoted to the next, an officer will be appointed, when a vacancy occurs, to the lowest grade, and the promotion will be made only when the obstacle here supposed, no longer exists. But seniority alone is not the only qualification for promotion from one grade to another, as superior claims founded on services performed and supported by the recommendation of the Commissary General, will have the preference, as laid down in General Orders by the Supreme Government, dated the 22d December, 1815, 27th March 1819, and 25th April 1822, provided the individual shall have served in the department the period necessary under these rules to qualify him for promotion.

6th. All officers of the commissariat are subject to the staff regulations, on being promoted from one rank to another in their respective regiments, but any officer in charge of a branch of the department on actual field service, or with a foreign expedition, who may become ineligible by regimental promotion, may be continued in charge until such time as the Commissary General can relieve him without inconvenience to the public service.

7th. Officers leaving the department on furlough to Europe, if re-appointed after their return, will have to enter at the bottom of the list of Sub-Assistants; but officers compelled by sickness to return to Europe on medical certificate, and officers removed from the department by promotion in their regiments, will be held eligible to be re-appointed to any grade which their previous length of service in the department may entitle them to hold under these rules and the general regulations of the service: provided that on re-appointment, they are not placed above any who were previously their seniors.

8th. Officers temporarily appointed to the Commissariat by Government, will receive, while so employed, an allowance of 150 rupees per mensem, but without any claims to be confirmed in the office, and the same rule will apply to temporary appointments made on emergency by commanding officers, on the application of officers of the Commissariat suddenly obliged to quit their charge or otherwise, provided such appointments be confirmed by Government.

### NATIVE LANGUAGES.

#### QUALIFICATIONS FOR INTERPRETERS AND COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

G. O. G. G. Fort William, Jun. 9 1837.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having, in a recent despatch, again expressed their anxious desire that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having, at the same time, deemed it necessary to prescribe, that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of those languages be in future considered an indispensable qualification for staff employ, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, with the view of giving effect to the wishes of the Honourable Court, without prejudice to the just claims of the many in other respects highly qualified officers now in the service, is pleased to publish the following rules for General information.

I. No military officer, who is now in the service, or who may enter it hereafter, will be deemed qualified for, or eligible to the commissariat department, or the appointment of regimental Interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages, prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.

II. No officer, who may enter the service hereafter, will be deemed eligible to any staff situation, (except a temporary one during actual service in the field,) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

III. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service are exempted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood, that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto, be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.

### DRESS OF THE ARMY.

#### THE STAFF.

G. O. C. C. Head Quarters Simla, 6th August, 1832.—The uniform prescribed for certain staff officers of the Bengal army, being "the same as that in His Majesty's army", General officers, Brigadiers, (as Colonels on the staff,) and the officers of the Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's Departments, Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutants General of divisions, Brigade Majors, and Aides de-Camp, will provide themselves, as soon as may be convenient, with the uniform of their respective ranks, agreeably to the alterations made by His Majesty in General Orders dated Horse Guards, 18th of May, 1831.

It is not at present intended, that any alteration should take place in the dress of other departments of the general staff.

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

#### DRESS.

Coat.—Scarlet, double-breasted two rows of buttons, nine in each row, placed by threes, the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, and two inches and a half at bottom, blue Prussian collar, embroidered all round; embroidered cuff, two inches deep; slashed flaps to the sleeves, five inches high and two inches broad, with three small buttons; and embroidered pointed cross

flaps to the skirts one inch wide ; skirts' ornaments embroidered ; white kersey-mere turnbacks and lining.

**Embroidery.**—Gold, oak-leaf pattern.

**Epaulettes.**—Gold, with solid crescent device, a sword and baton crossed, surmounted by a crown, embroidered on the strap ; the strap confined by a narrow gold lace binder ; dead and bright gold bullion.

**Buttons.**—Gilt convex, with sword and baton crossed, with laurel.

**Hat.**—Cocked, without binding ; the fan of back part eleven inches ; the front, or cock, nine inches ; each corner six inches ; black ribbons on the two front sides.

**Star Loop.**—Eleven inches ; long ground work of four ends of large dead gold wire gimp, ornamented with gold centre star, with round studs, diamond and horse-shoe ornaments in filigree work.

**Tassels.**—Gold and crimson, with worked hangers.

**Plume.**—Red and white swan feathers, drooping from an upright stem, feathered to the length of eight inches.

**Crayat or Stock.**—Black silk.

**Trowsers.**—Blue cloth with gold oak-leaf lace, two inches and a half wide down the outward seam ; or white linen, according to the season.

**Boots.**—Ankle.

**Spurs.**—Screw, yellow metal, neck two inches and a half long.

**Sword.**—Mameluke gilt hilt, with the device of sword and baton crossed, and encircled with oak leaves ; ivory gripe ; scymitar blade.

**Scabbard.**—Brass for the field ; black leather, with mountings to correspond with hilt, for levers, drawing rooms, and in the evening.

**Sword Knot.**—Crimson and gold cord, with acorn end.

**Sword Belt.**—Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery : the carriages to be embroidered on both sides ; the belt to be worn over the coat.

**Plate.**—Gilt, having the letters W. R., the crown, and a sprig of laurel on each side in silver.

**Sash.**—Gold and crimson silk net, with gold and crimson silk crape fringe tassels, seven inches and a half long.

**Gloves.**—White leather.

#### UNIFORM.

**Coat.**—As prescribed for dress, but with embroidery.

**Epaulettes,** (without device)

**Hat**.....

**Loop**.....

**Tassels**.....

**Plume**.....

**Cravat or Stock**.....

**Boots**.....

**Spurs**.....

**Sword**.....

**Scabbard**.....

**Sword-Knot**.....

**Belt**.....

**Plate**.....

**Sash**.....

**Gloves**.....

The same as in the dress uniform.

**Trowsers.**—Oxford mixture cloth, with scarlet stripe down the outward seam, two inches and a half wide, and welted at the edges ; or white linen, according to the season.

## MAJOR-GENERAL.

**DRESS AND UNIFORM.**—The same as for a Lieutenant-General, except that the Coat is to have ten buttons placed by twos in each row, a blue cuff, two inches deep, the upper inch embroidered all round; no embroidery on the sleeve above the cuff.

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

**DRESS AND UNIFORM.**—The same as for a Major-General, excepting that the cuff and sleeve of the Coat are to be without embroidery, and the straps of the epaulettes without device.

**Frock-Coat for General Officers.**—Blue cloth, two rows of regulation buttons placed according to rank, as on the scarlet coat; blue velvet Prussian collars and cuffs, gold and crimson cord on the shoulder, with small buttons.

**Cloak for General Officers.**—Blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

## HORSE FURNITURE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

**Housing for General Officers.**—Of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighths wide, the inner row two inches and a quarter, to be worn over the saddle; made full, so as to cover the horses' haunches and fore-hands, and to bear certain embroidered ornaments to denote the rank of the officer.

The housing of a Lieutenant-General is to be denoted by an embroidered crown, sword and baton, and two stars.

The housing of a Major-General by a crown, sword and baton, and one star.

The housing of a Brigadier-General by one star.

**Surcingle.**—Of blue web, to be attached to the housing.

**Bridle.**—Of black leather; bent branch bit, with gilt busses; the front and roses of garter blue.

**Collar.**—White.

**Holsters.**—Covered with black leather.

## COLONELS ON THE STAFF, (BRIGADIERS.)

## DRESS.

**Coat.**—Scarlet, single-breasted, with a row of nine buttons placed at equal distances; blue Prussian collar embroidered in the front; blue cuffs two inches deep; slashed flaps to the sleeves, five inches high and two inches broad, with three small buttons; embroidered pointed cross flaps to the skirts, one inch wide; skirt ornaments embroidered, white kerseymere turnbacks and lining.

**Embroidery.**—Oak leaf pattern.

**Epaulettes.**—Gold, with solid crescent; the strap without device, and confined by a narrow gold lace binder; dead and bright gold bullion, two inches and three quarters deep.

**Buttons.**—Gilt corner, frosted, the edge encircled with burnished laurel.

**Hat.**—Cocked, without binding; the fan, or back part, eleven inches, the front or cock, nine inches; each corner six inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

**Star Loop.**—Ground work three ends of dead gold gimp, eleven inches long; large dead gold star in centre, with studs diamond and horse-shoe ornaments.

**Tassels.**—Gold and crimson.

**Plume.**—Red and white upright swan plume, seventeen inches long, made of entire feathers, not joined or trimmed, and the whalebone quite stiff.

**Trowsers.**—Blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace, one inch and three quarters wide, of the pattern prescribed, down the outward seam; or white linen.

**Sword.**—Gilt three-quarter basket hilt, with device of sword and baton crossed; straight sabre-blade, with rounded back, thirty-four inches long.

**Scabbard.**—Steel, for the field; black leather with gilt mountings, for levees, drawing rooms, and in the evening.

**Sword-knot.**—Gold and crimson lace strap, with two plate worms and tassel, containing twelve gold, and seven crimson bullions two inches and one quarter deep; gold W. R. on one side, and a crown on the other side, on crimson velvet.

**Sword Belt.**—Russia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery; carriages embroidered one side only.

**Sash.**—Crimson silk, with cords and tassels.

**Cravat or stock,**.....

**Boots,**.....

**Spurs,**.....

**Plate,**.....

**Gloves,**.....

} The same as for General Officers.

UNDRESS.

**Coat.**—As prescribed for dress, but without embroidery.

**Trowsers.**—Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide; or white linen.

**Epaulettes,**.....

**Buttons,**.....

**Hat,**.....

**Star Loop,**.....

**Tassels,**.....

**Plume,**.....

**Cravat or Stock,**.....

**Boots,**.....

**Spurs,**.....

**Sword,**.....

**Scabbard,**.....

**Sword Knot,**.....

**Sword Belt,**.....

**Plate,**.....

**Sash,**.....

**Gloves,**.....

} The same as in the dress uniform.

**Horse Furniture.**..... The same as that of Staff Officers

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

DRESS.

**Coat.**—Scarlet, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, nine in each row, placed by threes in each row; the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, two inches and a half at bottom; blue Prussian collar; the front part only embroidered; the cuffs two inches deep; the skirt six embroidered loops and buttons; the sleeves six also, viz. one on the cuff, and five above it, the loops and buttons placed by threes; skirt ornaments embroidered; white kerseymere turnbacks and lining.

**Embroidery.**—Oak-leaf pattern.

**Epaulettes.**—Gold embroidered strap on blue cloth, acorn pattern, embroidered oval badge, with the King's cypher, dead and bright purl bullion crescent, bullion two inches and three quarters deep.

**Buttons.**—Gilt, convex, frosted, the edges encircled with burnished laurel.

**Hat.**—Cocked, without binding; the fan or back part eleven inches, the front or cock, nine inches, each corner six inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

**Star Loop.**—Ground work three ends of dead gold gimp, eleven inches long, large dead gold star in centre, with studs, diamond and horse-shoe ornaments.

**Tassels.**—Gold and crimson.

**Plume.**—Red and white upright swan plumes, seventeen inches long, made of entire feathers, not joined or trimmed, and the whale-bone quite stiff.

**Cravat or Stock.**—Black silk.

**Trowsers.**—Blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace one inch and three quarters wide of the pattern prescribed, down the outward seam ; or white linen.

**Boots.**—Ankle.

**Spurs.**—Screw, yellow metal, neck two inches and a half long.

**Sword.**—Gilt, three quarter basket hilt, with device of sword and baton crossed, straight sabre-blade, with rounded back, thirty four inches long.

**Scabbard.**—Steel, for the field, black leather, with gilt mountings, for levees, drawing rooms, and in the evening,

**Sword Knot.**—Gold and crimson lace strap, with two plate worms and tassel, containing twelve gold and crimson bullions two inches and a quarter long, gold W. R. on one side, and a crown on the other side, on crimson velvet.

**Sword Belt.**—Russia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery, carriages embroidered on one side only.

**Plate.**—Gilt, the letters W. R. on the crown, and a sprig of laurel on each side in silver.

**Sash.**—Crimson silk, with cords and tassels.

**Gloves.**—White leather.

#### UNDRESS.

**Coat.**—As prescribed for dress, but without embroidery.

**Trowsers.**—Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide ; or white linen.

**Epaulettes**,.....

**Hat**, ..... .

**Star-Loop**,.....

**Tassels**,.....

**Plume**,.....

**Cravat or Stock**,

**Boots**,.....

**Spurs**,..... } The same as in the dress uniform.

**Sword**, .....

**Scabbard**,...

**Sword Knot**,

**Sword Belt**,

**Plate**,

**Sash**,.....

**Gloves**,.....

#### DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL

**Coat.**—Corresponding with that of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master General, excepting that there are to be ten buttons on the breast of the coat in each row, placed by twos, the skirt, four embroidered loops and buttons, the sleeve four also, viz. one on the cuff, and three above it: the loops and buttons placed by twos.

In every other respect, their dress and undress are to be the same as those of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

#### ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

##### DRESS AND UNDRESS.

**Coat.**—Scarlet, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, placed at equal distances ; the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, and two inches and half at bottom ; blue Prussian collar, with gold embroidered frog loop and button on each side ; blue cuff, two inches deep, four embroidered loops and buttons on the skirt ; on the sleeve four also, viz. one on the cuff and three above it, placed at equal distances.



**Epaulettes.**—Gold embroidered strap on blue cloth ; embroidered oval badge with the king's cypher, dead and bright purfl bullion crescent ; bullion two inches, and three quarters deep.

In every other respect, the dress and undress are to be the same as for Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

### DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

#### DRESS AND UNDRESS.

**Coat.**—Scarlet, single-breasted ; ten buttons at equal distances ; blue cuffs ; blue Prussian collar, with gold embroidered loop and button at each end ; three embroidered loops and buttons on the skirt ; the sleeve is to have three also, viz., one on the cuff, and two above it ; the loops and buttons placed two and one on the skirt and sleeve ; the embroidered loops without drops.

In all other respects the dress and undress are to correspond with those of an Assistant Adjutant or Quarter-Master-General.

**N. B.** The officers of the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-Master-General's departments, at the head-quarters of the army, are to be distinguished by the collar of the coat being half red, and half blue, and by the embroidery of the epaulettes being on scarlet cloth instead of blue.

### MAJOR OF BRIGADE.

The dress and undress are to be precisely the same as for the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, except as far as respects the button,\* which is to be frosted with W. R. and a crown, and the epaulettes, which are to be gold embroidered straps on blue cloth ; dead and bright gold purfl bullion crescent ; bullion according to rank.

### AIDE-DE-CAMP TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

#### DRESS.

**Coat.**—The same as for the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, except that the embroidered loops are to have drops ; the buttons are to be plain gilt, and placed in pairs on the breast, and with the loops, two and one on the sleeve and skirt.

Epaulettes, ..... } The same as for Major of Brigade.

Hat, ..... .

Star-Loop, ..... .

Tassels, ..... .

Feather, ..... .

Cravat or stock, ..... .

The same as for the staff generally.

Trowsers, ..... .

Boots, ..... .

Spurs, ..... .

Sword, ..... .

Scabbard, ..... .

Sword-Knot, ..... .

Sword-Belt, ..... .

The same as for the staff generally.

Plate, ..... .

Snash, ..... .

Gloves, ..... .

#### UNDRESS

**Coat and epaulettes.**—The same as in dress.

**Trowsers.**—Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide ; or white linen.

\* If this button should not be procurable in Calcutta at present, Brigade Majors will substitute a plain gilt button, until the proper pattern can be obtained.

In all other respects as in dress.

Frock Coat.—Blue, single breasted, Prussian collar, plain gilt buttons.

The Aides-de-Camp of the General Commanding in Chief are to be distinguished from the Aides-de-Camp of other general officers by an edging of embroidery round the collar, and front of the red coat.

Frock coat for all Staff Officers under the rank of General Officers.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, with stand up cloth collar, cloth cuffs, and regulation buttons, without epaulettes, or shoulder straps.

Cloak for Staff Officers.—Blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

### HORSE FURNITURE.

FOR ALL STAFF OFFICERS UNDER THE RANK OF A GENERAL OFFICER.

Saddle cloth for Staff Officers.—Dark blue, of two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace; the width of the lace one inch; to be worn under the saddle.

Surcingle.—Of blue web.

Bridle.—Of black leather, but branch bit, with gilt bosses; the front and reins of garter blue.

Collar.—White.

Holsters.—Covered with black leather.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

PERMANENT COMMANDANTS OF GARRISONS.—Coats scarlet, double breasted with blue facing, and plain gold-embroidery, the lappels buttoned back, slashed sleeves and skirts. Garrison staffs gilt buttons, set on the breast by twos, and on sleeves and skirts one and two, viz. one on the cuff, and two on the sleeves. one button hole on the collar. Two plain gold epaulettes, with the distinctions of Field Officers and Colonels upon them. Cocked hat with gold scaled loop, and infantry feathers. Regulation sword, steel scabbard, when mounted: on all other duty, black leather, crimson and gold staff sword belts. The undress coat to have no embroidery; in all other respects to be the same as the dress.—G. O. 3d September 1819.

FORT MAJORS.—The same as that of a Major of Brigade, G. O. 1st July 1787.

FORT ADJUTANTS.—To wear the same cuffs, collar, and embroidery as Fort Majors, but not facings, and the holes to be embroidered on the breast of the coat.—G. O. 11th July, 1787.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.—Coat the same as that worn by the Quarter Master General; epaulettes embroidered on a blue ground, buttons plain white; hat regulation cocked; plain white button; white leather, sword, regulation, cut and thrust.—G. G. 15th April, 1810.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL.—Coat, epaulettes, buttons, hat and sword, the same as the Commissary General.—G. O. 15th April, 1810.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.—Coat without lappels, epaulettes and buttons, as above, hat and sword as above.—G. O. 15th April, 1810.

SUB ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.—(Being an officer in the service.) Coat with lappels, epaulettes and buttons as above; hat and sword as above, (not officers in the service) coat plain blue, red cuffs, collar, and buttons as above, hat plain cocked, no feather; sword as above. Assistants and Sub-Assistants to wear frog embroidery. G. O. 15th April, 1810.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.—A double-breasted coat, with blue cuffs and collar, slashed sleeves and skirts, general staff buttons by threes, silver epaulettes, with plain embroidery on a blue ground; sword and hat the same as those of the general staff.—G. O. 18th September 1813.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—A single breasted coat, blue cuffs, and collar, slashed sleeves and skirts, white buttons, one on the cuff and collar, and

two on the sleeves; two plain silver epaulettes without embroidery.—G. O. 30th December, 1812.

**DEPUTY PAY-MASTER.**—To wear in silver the same with Fort Adjutants.—G. O. 30th December, 1812.

**BARRACK MASTER.**—The same as Fort Adjutants, with one basket embroidery, gold epaulette on a blue ground.—G. O. 13th December, 1812.

**SECRETARY TO MILITARY BOARD.**—A double breasted frock coat, with blue cuffs and collar without embroidery, slashed sleeves and skirts; regulation gilt buttons by twos; plain gold epaulettes; regulation sword and cocked hat.—G. O. 9th February, 1814.

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY.**—The same as the Secretary, with one epaulette.—G. O. 9th February 1814.

**AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The same as worn by corresponding ranks in His Majesty's service.—G. O. 11th July, 1787.

**SUPERINTENDING SURGEON.**—Scarlet coat, single breasted; black velvet collar and cuffs; slashed sleeves and skirts; lion buttons, (yellow): two epaulettes, embroidered with gold on black velvet with two gold embroidered button-holes on the collar; two on each sleeve and two plain on the sleeves, cocked hat with black feather, black button, and black silk loop; regulation sword and black sword belt (waist). G. O. 20th July 1810.

**GARRISON SURGEONS.**—The same as Surgeon of Infantry, with blue cuffs and collar.

**GARRISON ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.**—The same as Assistant Surgeons of Infantry, with blue cuffs and collar.

**ASSISTANT-SURGEONS ATTACHED TO HOSPITALS.**—Plain coat, single breasted, yellow lion buttons, plain yellow cuffs and collar; plain round hat.

**CADETS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.**—Plain undress jacket and plain regimental appointments, according to the uniform of that branch of the service to which they belong. Cadets never to wear the full uniform of commissioned officer, until promoted to that rank.—G. O. 30th December, 1812.

**SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IN THE FIELD, LOWER PROVINCES.**—A double breasted coat with lappels, cuffs, and entire collar of blue; slashed sleeve and skirt; plain raised yellow lion buttons by twos, in the manner of the Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter Master Generals; two basket re-embroidered gold epaulettes, on blue ground, with one basket-embroidered button hole on the cuffs and collar; sword and hat, the same as those worn by the General staff.

**ASSISTANT-SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**—The same uniform as above, with the exception of the coat being single breasted, and having only one epaulette; the buttons by twos, in the manner of an Aide-de-Camp and Major of Brigade.—G. O., 10th April, 1817.

**AGENTS FOR GUN AND CARRIAGES FOR GUNPOWDER.**—The same as Commissaries of Ordnance, excepting that the buttons are to be plain gilt. ~~Field officers holding these situations to wear epaulettes.~~

**CLOTHING AGENTS.**—A single breasted coat with blue cuffs and collar without embroidery; slashed sleeves and skirts; regulation gilt buttons by twos; plain gold epaulettes, ~~(like field officers to wear two epaulettes)~~ cocked hat with gold lace loop; regulation sword, tassel and belt. ~~Field officers.~~

**PRINCIPAL COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.**—Coat blue, facings red, epaulettes embroidered on a red ground, buttons ordnance, embroidery gold, to match the coat embroidery and placing the buttons the same as the Commissary General's.

**PRINCIPAL DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.**—Coat, epaulettes, buttons, hat, sword, &c. same as the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, excepting the buttons, which are to be placed two and two.

**COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.**—Coat without lappels, one epaulette on the right shoulder, 10 buttons at equal distance, embroidery plain, slashed sleeves,

4 buttons on the cuff and sleeve and on the skirts at equal distances. Cocked hat, scale loop, and sword as above.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, BEING A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—The same as Commissary's with exception to the buttons on the sleeves, which are to be one on the cuff and two on the sleeve, and three on the skirts, set on as brigade-major's.

### HORSE ARTILLERY.

HEAD QUARTER, SIMLA, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1828.

**Jacket.**—Regulation jacket of blue with scarlet cuffs and collar; edged all round with cloth, the colour of the facings: Prussian collar, 3 inches deep, ornamented with an edging of narrow French braid, and a border of small Russia figuring; pointed cuff, 4 inches deep at the point, ornamented with French braid, to correspond with the collar. The jacket to be single-breasted; to fasten with hooks, and to have three rows of buttons: to be trimmed with flat gold lace set on in waiving lines, and leaving a small interval between every double row of lace, extending the full width across the breast, and about three inches at the bottom. Pockets, backseams, and bottom of jacket to correspond with collar.

**Trowsers.**—Dark blue trowsers, with two stripes of gold lace, three quarters of an inch wide, up each seam; leaving light between them  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

**Boots.**—Ankle boots.

**Spurs.**—Fixed brass spurs, with two inches and a quarter necks, including rowels.

**Head Dress.**—Cocked hat, as now worn.

**Sabre.**—The Regulation steel mounted sword, half basket hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish-skin gripe, bound with gold wire, the blade very little curved, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, with a round back, terminating within 11 inches of the point.

**Scabbard.**—Regulation scabbard, with horse shoe at the bottom; solid bands and rings, trumpet-formed mouth.

**Sword-knot.**—Crimson and gold cord sword-knot, with bullion tassel.

**Girdle.**—Girdle of crimson and gold, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide as at present.

**Waist-belt.**—Waist-belt of gold lace  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch silk stripe, of the colour of the facings, up the centre; red morocco lining and edging, fastening in front with sphynx ornament, having two large and one smaller gilt rings through which hang three slings of each silk and good velvete lace, with buckles and straps by which the sabre tache is suspended; and two gold velvete and silk slings of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide lace of the rings of the scabbard, with a silk stripe in the centre, the colour of the facings, and morocco lining and edging.

**Sabre Tache.**—The sabre tache of blue cloth, 13 inches deep; 8 inches wide at top and 10 in the bottom; edged round with 2 inch lace, leaving a blue edge; in the centre the letters H. A. embroidered, with a scroll below them, bearing the regimental badges the corps may be entitled to.

**Pouch-belt.**—The pouch-belt of gold lace 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch silk stripe, the colour of the facings; lining and edging to correspond with the waist-belt; buckle, tip, and side attached to pouch box, with gilt buckles and rings.

**Pouch-box.**—Pouch-box of black leather, with a gilt embroidered edging round the top; gilt flap 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  deep embossed round the edges, having H. A. and regimental badges plated, raised in the centre; on each side gilt staple ornaments for the rings of the belt.

**Cravat.**—Black silk stock.

**Gloves.**—White leather gloves.

### UNDRESS.

**Jacket.**—Dark blue rounded shell jacket, agreeable to a sketch approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and lodged in the staff office of the Horse Artillery.

**Shoulder Straps.**—Pair of scaled gilt shoulder straps, solid crescent, without bullions.

**Trowsers.**—Dark blue trowsers, with two stripes, each three quarters wide, of the colour of the facings of the regiment on the outward seam, having a light  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch between them.

**Boots and Spurs.**—Boots and spurs the same as dress.

**Head Dress.**—Helmet as at present. Roman helmet with glazed skull and peak, and a red horse hair mane; gilt scales; leopard-skin turban, fastening with gilt chains.

**Sabre and Scabbard.** The same as dress.

**Sword-knot.**—Of brown leather.

**Waist-belt.**—Of brown leather; fastening in front as in full dress.

**Sabre-tache.**—Of plain black patent leather.

**Foraging Cap.**—Of dark blue cloth, welts and plants the colour of facing; gold band 2 inches wide, with gilt button at top; black patent peak, edged with gold braid.

**Great-coat.**—Dark blue, to fasten with braided loops and stand up collar.

**Cloak.**—Cloth, dark blue.

#### HORSE APPOINTMENT.

**Saddlery.**—Hussar saddle complete; crupper and breast plate of brown leather, ornamented with leather rosettes.—Hussar bridle with plain curb bit; ornamented head stall; plain field collar, to correspond with crupper and breast plate.

**Dress Shabraque** of dark blue cloth; 3 feet 10 inches in length; 3 feet 4 inches in width across the centre; 5 feet across the rear; 3 feet 6 inches across the front, the corners rounded, with figured lace 2 inches wide and lined with serge; the four corners of the shabraque embroidered with the letters H. A.

**Undress Shabraque**—Undress shabraque of plain blue cloth, of the same dimensions, and edged with black worsted lace, one inch wide.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The dress belt and pouch are to be worn at all reviews, levees, and balls, and upon all occasions of particular ceremony. The dress jacket with the appropriate parts of dress, before-mentioned, to be worn at reviews, duties of honor, dress parades, balls, levees, and all occasions of public ceremony.

White trowsers are sanctioned instead of cloth, in the hot weather; but the periods of these indulgence are to be fixed by the officer commanding the corps, when not prescribed by higher authority.

A waist-coat of cloth, the colour of the facings of the corps, with a small edging of lace  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch broad, and in the hot season a waist-coat, is also permitted to be worn with the undress jacket, when off parades; but on all occasions, the dress jacket is to be closed. For hot-weather the undress jacket may be made of the lightest suitable materials, as dark blue cambric or silk; but exactly resembling the cloth jacket.

Officer commanding brigades who may desire more detailed directions or an explanation of any part of these regulations, are to apply to the Adjutant General, through the officers commanding the horse artillery.

#### INFANTRY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 30TH JULY, 1834.

The Major-General in command of the forces having been pleased to direct the existing orders on the subject of the dress of officers of Infantry to be collected and transmitted, in a condensed form, to officers commanding regiments, I have the honor to forward a copy for your guidance.

You will observe, that the articles of equipment sent out as patterns by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and advertised in Government General Orders of the 12th July 1831, are now fully described; and it will not escape your notice that several of the rules laid down in the orders quoted in the margin\*, are not applicable to the present dress. These orders are accordingly to be considered as

\* G. O. 25th Jan. 1829  
G. O. 9th Sept. 1829  
G. O. 24th Sept. 1829  
G. O. 15th Oct. 1829  
G. O. 18th Oct. 1833  
G. O. 14th April 1831  
G. O. 30th Nov. 1832  
Circular Letter 28th January 1832.

annulled, and in their stead, you will have the goodness to adopt the regulation which is now enclosed, together with the following additional rules:—

The red coat will be worn at divine service, at levees, on guards, public field days, general inspections, funeral parties, general, district and garrison courts-martial, and visits of ceremony.

The sash is to be worn on all occasions with the red coat, except at evening parties, when the coat may be worn open, with a waistcoat of white linen, with small regimental buttons.

At levees, the buff leather sword-belt is invariably to be worn.

The frock coat is never to be worn when the regiment is paraded for exercise, nor when there is a prospect of the troops being obliged to use their arms; on these occasions the shell jacket is the appropriate dress. The frock coat is only intended as a common morning dress, and to be used on certain duties off parade, inspection of barracks and hospitals, on courts of inquiry and committees, inspections of articles of necessaries, working parties not before an enemy, and fatigue duties, and on the march in the course of a relief, or other ordinary occasion, with the sash and belt over it.

The black waist belt is the belt to be worn when required with the frock coat; and when the officer is engaged on duty of any description admitting the use of the frock, the sash also is to be worn.

The shell jacket is always to be hooked or buttoned when worn on duty. When used as an undress, on occasions not connected with duty, it may be left open.

A white linen uniform jacket, with ten small regimental buttons, set on by twos in front and two on the collar, may be worn when the men are permitted by proper authority to wear their white dress, but this indulgence is restricted to ordinary duties and parades, and to private parties.

Ensigns, until finally posted, are only to be required to provide themselves with the undress uniform of the regiment with which they may be doing duty.

At the presidency, officers are expected to wear the undress red jacket, or blue frock coat, and military cap, whenever they appear abroad or go out for a morning or evening's ride.

In military cantonments, during the months in which officers are allowed to wear white linen jackets, at their regimental parades, they are also permitted to wear them in their morning or evening rides, or at visits not of ceremony.

These regulations are not to apply to officers when engaged in any active exercise, such as fives, or cricket, or in field sports.

**Coat.**—Scarlet, with two rows of uniform buttons, ten in each row, in pairs; the distance between the rows three inches at top, and two inches and a half at bottom. Prussian collar, with two loops and small uniform buttons at each end; plain round cuff, two inches and three-quarters deep; scarlet slashed flap on the sleeve, with four loops and small buttons; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large buttons; two large buttons and four short twist loops at the waist; white kerseymeré turn backs and skirt linings, with a welting of the same round the cuffs, collar and outward seams of the front regimental skirt ornaments, the collar and cuffs are to be of the colour established for the facing of each regiment; the loops on the collar and flaps are to be of gold lace, and the entire loop is not to exceed one inch and a quarter in breadth.

**Epulettes.**—Field officers—plain gold lace strap; solid crescent, embroidered badge of the King's cypher. The bullion of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel is to be three inches and a half deep; that of Major three inches.

**Captains.**—Gold lace strap with narrow silk stripes, of the colour of the regimentals; facing solid crescent, bullion smaller than that of a Major, and two inches and a half deep.

**Subalterns.**—The same as a Captain except that the bullion is smaller.

Officers of flank companies are to wear wings. The grenadiers are to have a grenade on the centre plate. The light infantry, a bugle.

Cap.—Black beaver, six inches deep, with lacquered sunk tops eleven inches in diameter, communicating by black leather stitched side straps, with a band of the same, which is to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak, a gilt star plate with regimental ornaments in front of the cap and gilt scales on the sides.

Feather.—White, upright hackle, eight inches long with a gilt socket. The light infantry officers to wear a green tuft.

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture cloth, with a scarlet stripe down the outward seam, one inch and a half wide; or white linen, according to season of the year.

Boots.—Ankle boots.

Spurs.—For mounted officers, yellow metal, with necks two inches and a half long including towels.

Sword.—Gilt half basket hilt, with the King's cypher inserted in the outward bars, and lined with black patent leather, the gripe of black fish skin; bound with three gilt wires; the blade thirty-two inches and a half in length, one inch wide at the shoulder, with round back, terminating off to a shampré within nine inches of the point, and very little curved.

Scabbard.—Black leather, with gilt mountings. Brass scabbard for field officers.

Sword-knot.—Crimson and gold striped, with bullion tassel.

Belt.—White buffalo leather, with a frog worn diagonally over the shoulder. Field officers to wear a waist belt of the same material, two inches wide with slings.

Plate.—According to regimental pattern.

Sash.—Of crimson silk patent net with fringed ends, to go twice round, and tie on the left hip.

The pendent part to be one foot in length.

Cravat.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Shell Jacket.—Scarlet, with collar and cuffs of regimental facing; a row of small regimental buttons down the front, in pairs and two on each cuff; gold plated cord shoulder straps.

Frock-coat.—Blue single breasted, with eight regimental buttons down the front, and two small ones on the cuff. Plain Prussian collar; shoulder straps formed of loops of small gold cord, with a small regimental button.

Waist-belt.—Black patent leather, with a sliding frog and snake clasp.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, with a band and welt the colour of the facing of the regiment; black leather peak.

Light infantry officers to wear a cap of green cloth, with a band and welt the same as the other officers of the corps.

An oil skin cover may be worn over it in wet weather.

Cloak.—Blue, lined with scarlet shalloon, walking length; clasp ornaments at the bottom of the collar and ball buttons. It is optional with officers to provide themselves with a cloak.

#### MEDICAL STAFF.

Coat.—Agreeably to the uniform of their respective regiments, with the epaulettes of their corresponding ranks.

Hat.—Cocked, with black silk buttons and loop, and without any feather.

Waist Belt.—Of a pattern similar to that of the other officers, but of black leather to be worn under the coat.

Appointments and other articles of dress the same as those worn by the other officers of their respective regiments, except the sash, which is not worn.

In undress, and on all occasions not connected with parade or ceremony, the regimental forage cap may be worn.

## HORSE FURNITURE FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

**Saddle.**—Plain cavalry saddle, with holsters; the cantle mounted with brass, the holsters covered with black patent leather.

**Saddle Cloth.**—Of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, two feet ten-inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with gold lace five-eighths of an inch wide, and scarlet edging.

**Bridle.**—Of black leather, bent branch bit with gilt bosses; front and roses to correspond in colour with the facings of the regimentals.

**Collar.**—White.

## BOAT ALLOWANCE.

*G. G. O. 16th December, 1816*—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize Officers of His Majesty's service, who become supernumerary to the complement attached to regiments, to draw the half-batta and the house rent, (if not furnished with quarters) of their regimental rank, during the time they may be detained in India; also boat allowance from the station at which their corps is stationed, to the presidency, when directed by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed by water.

*G. G. O. 19th September, 1818.*—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following resolutions of Government, on the subject of boat allowance to Officers, viz.

1. Whenever a regiment or any number of troops or companies of a corps move by water, the proportion of officers of all ranks, regularly belonging to, and on the establishment of such regiment, or companies of a regiment, as the case may be, will naturally move with their men, and draw, of course, the boat allowance of their ranks, in addition to their tentage.

2. If from a deficiency of officers, or other cause, the Commander-in-Chief shall consider it necessary to order any additional officers, of whatever rank, to join and do duty with such regiment, or companies of a regiment, His Excellency will be pleased to represent the case to Government, when boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted to the requisite number of extra officers.

3. In the case of drafts, detachments or recruits proceeding to join corps by water or of invalids, supernumeraries, or time-expired men, returning to Fort William, boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted, on the representation of the Commander-in-Chief, to the following proportion of officers:

To any detachment under 30 men, one subaltern. If above 30 and under 60 men, two subalterns; and so on in the same proportion; with the addition of one Captain for every detachment, consisting of not less than three, or more than five such Subalterns' parties. Two Captains for six, and not more than eight such parties and so on; also with the further addition of one field officer for every detachment, consisting of not less than three Captains' parties, as above detailed.

4. The names of all officers appointed to do duty with the detachment, as extra officers with regiments, or companies of regiments, proceeding by water, are to be specified in General Orders, or division, or station orders, (as the case may be,) for the convenience of more readily auditing their bills.

5. The Governor-General in Council extends the indulgence of boat allowance to all Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, and Subaltern officers on their arrival for the first time in Bengal, and being ordered to join a regiment; the same indulgence is extended to gentlemen, appointed in India to commissions in His Majesty's army or the local corps; to ordnance and warrant officers, and generally to persons newly appointed, and for the first time, proceeding to join their corps or stations; but officers and others profiting by this indulgence, are to cease drawing their tentage from the day of their being ordered to embark and join, until the expiration of the period for which they received boat allowance.



6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will be pleased, in all possible cases, to employ individuals of this last description on duty with detachments, where extra officers, drawing boat and tent allowances, shall be required, under the provisions of the 2d and 3d clause of the order. This preference will reduce, as much as possible, the charge which must be incurred by indulgence now granted to all young officers on their first arrival.

7. One medical officer will always be permitted to proceed on duty with every detachment of Europeans; and such officer will be permitted to draw boat allowance in addition to tentage.

8. Whenever the Commander-in-Chief may be of opinion, that the presence of a person conversant in the languages is essentially necessary with an European detachment, and that none of the officers attached to it, or proceeding to join corps on boat allowance, under the 5th clause of this order, are competent to the duty in question. His Excellency will be pleased to recommend any officer qualified to officiate in the capacity of a linguist; such officer will be permitted to draw boat allowance in addition to tentage.

9. In all other cases, except those above specified, officers drawing tentage, are invariably to proceed at their own expense on any duty on which they may be sent, unless ordered specially by water in charge of troops, stores, or treasure, by the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of Government, previously obtained. When any particular occasion appears to His Excellency to call for special indulgence, such case is to be referred for the decision of the Governor-General in Council, in the first instance, agreeably to the practice in regard to all matters creative of expense, unless when the Commander-in-Chief may be in the field, or when a pressing emergency shall appear to a general or other officer in command, and to be such as shall justify him in ordering boat allowance on his own responsibility. In such cases, the general or other order shall be considered by the Pay Master as a sufficient warrant for immediate payment of a boat allowance bill, and the necessary sanction to the Audit Department for adjusting the same, will be issued by Government, on the representation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

10. The regulations now laid down, are not to be considered as affecting, in any way, half-pay or cashiered officers, whose cases are provided for by general orders of 16th December, 1816.

G. O. 27th MARCH, 1819.—With reference to General Orders of the 19th of September last, defining the situations in which officers would be permitted to draw boat allowance, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following additional rules:—

Whenever a Lieutenant, Cornet, Ensign or Cadet, is for the first time, permanently posted to a corps, he will be permitted to draw the boat allowance of his rank from the cantonment in which he may be doing duty, to the one where his regiment may happen to be stationed, although he may have been previously receiving tent allowance with the corps to which he had been temporarily attached, provided, that prior to his being finally posted, he shall not have been in the receipt of full regimental allowances for the term of eight months.

It is to be clearly understood, however, that officers drawing boat allowance under this regulation, shall forfeit their claim to tentage during the period for which boat allowance may be drawn.

G. O. G. G. AUGUST 20, 1830.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to revise the periods, for which boat allowance has heretofore been granted to officers, authorized to travel by water, at the public expense, and to direct, that the following scale be substituted from this date:—

The Military Auditor General, in conjunction with the Surveyor General, will prepare, for approval and publication, a similar table, applicable to stations or out-posts accessible by water, but not included herein, to be computed with reference to the time and distances laid down for the routes of the Ganges and Jumna,

The practice of passing ~~boatage~~ beyond Gurmukteser on the Ganges, and Delhi on the Jumna, will cease, and in future the boat allowance will be limited to the river station nearest to the destination of the individual ordered to join by water.

Young officers, or others, who now forfeit their tentage until they join their corps, will, in future, be entitled to draw that allowance from their arrival at the station to which they may have drawn boat allowance.

TABLE OF TIME ALLOWED.

	Months.	Days.
From Calcutta to Allahabad.....	2	15
" " to Agra.....	4	10
" " to Berhampore or Moorshedabad.....	0	20
" " to Buxar or Ghazepore.....	2	0
" " to Bareilly.....	4	0
" " to Chittagong.....	1	22
" " to Chunar, Benares, or Sultanpore.....	2	5
" " to Cawnpore.....	3	0
" " to Dacca.....	1	0
" " to Dinapore, Patna or Hudgepore.....	1	22
" " to Delhi.....	5	5
" " to Fatty Ghur.....	3	15
" " to Gurmukteser Ghaut.....	4	8
" " to Lucknow.....	3	0
" " to Muzapore, Jaunpore, and Gortuckpore.....	2	8
" " to Monghyr.....	1	8
" " to Muttra.....	4	15
" " to Pertaul Ghur.....	2	15
" " to Sultanpore, (Oude).....	2	15

The following revised monthly rates of boat allowance are published for general information:—

	Sonat Rs.
For Colonels Regimentally.....	600
" Lieut.-Colonels, ditto.....	450
" Majors ditto.....	360
" Captains ditto.....	180
" Subalterns ditto.....	100
" Cadets ditto.....	80
" Conductors, Apothecaries, and Stewards.....	70
" Sub-Conductor, Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards.....	50

When ordinance officers, proceeding in charge of magazine stores, unavoidably exceed the periods allowed in the table of time, boat allowance for the excess will be passed, on the production of the requisite certificates, by the Military Auditor General.

### COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CHARGERS.

G. O. G. G. August 27, 1838.—The Governor General in Council is pleased Minutes of Council, March 3, 1795, to notify for general information, that the following revised rates of compensation for the loss of chargers killed, or disabled in action, or shot in consequence of being infectiouslly diseased, will hereafter be passed to the several descriptions of mounted officers, entitled to such indulgence, under the provisions of the orders quoted in the margin.

2. To Horse Artillery and Cavalry officers for the loss of a charger, selected from the ranks, or remount of their respective corps, a compensation equal to the price they would have been entitled to receive on returning such charger to the ranks, viz., the residue of the original price, after a deduction of 10 per

cent. per annum, for the period that may have elapsed since the date of selection.

3. To all mounted officers for the loss of a charger, under the provisions of the orders before quoted, not selected from the ranks, and purchased at a price not exceeding 800 rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of the price actually paid, after a similar deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, for the period elapsed since the date of purchase.

4. For the loss of a charger, purchased at any price above 800 rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of such price, after the deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, provided such residue do not exceed the sum of 800 rupees, which is the maximum of compensation to be allowed in any case.

5. Bills for compensation for the loss of a selected charger, are to be accompanied by a copy of the certificate specified in the 21st clause of G. O. V. P. of the 7th October, 1817, and those for compensation for a charger not selected from the ranks, by a declaration on honor, specifying the price paid and the date of purchase.

### SELECTION OF CHARGERS.

*G. O. G. Fort William, June 28, 1837.*—The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council having taken into consideration the rules according to which the European officers of mounted corps are at present permitted to select chargers from horses the property of the state, is pleased to rescind the general orders by the Vice President of the 7th of October 1817, and to publish for general information the following regulation, which is to have effect from this date.

1. The objectionable privilege of taking horses from the ranks, whether by officers of mounted corps or by any other individuals whosoever, is no longer allowed, and in future officers' chargers are to be selected from remount horses only, or by purchase in the market.

2. Every regimental officer of the Horse Artillery or Cavalry, on first joining his corps, or on rejoining from furlough or from staff employ, will be permitted to select two horses for charges from the remounts of the regiment then available, or those that may be next received, and the medical officers, Veterinary Surgeon, and Riding Master of such corps, when permanently attached, may each select one horse of the same description, on the terms hereinafter specified.

3. When two or more regimental officers are to select at the same time, the senior is to have the first choice, but must not be permitted to choose a second horse, till his junior or juniors shall each have chosen one.

4. Horses selected as charges are always to be branded with the mark of the regiment, and entered on the descriptive roll of the corps, when they are delivered over to the selecting officer.

5. The price to be paid by officers for a horse selected from the remounts of their corps is rupees, 600.

6. When the selected charge of an officer shall die, be killed in action, captured, stolen, lost, shot at the recommendation of a station or detachment committee, or be reported by such a committee unfit for further service, from age, vice, disease, or permanent unsoundness, his owner will be permitted to replace him, by a selection from the regimental remounts that may be then or thereafter available, and in cases where the charger has been reported unfit for further service without being infectious or diseased, may dispose of him at his discretion.

7. Selected chargers may be exchanged between officers of the same corps, with the sanction of the commanding officer, or when their full price has been recovered by the pay master, may be sold to any officer of the same corps entitled to a choice; the same in that case to stand in the place of such choice, and the seller to be allowed to select another charger.

8. An officer who finds on trial that he has made an unsuitable selection, may return the horse, and select another from the regimental remounts, provided

his desire to do so be made known to the commanding officer of the corps within one month from the date of selection, and provided the horse to be returned be reported by a regimental committee as sound and fit for the service as when selected.

9. At any time after the lapse of six months and within twelve from the date of selection, a selected charger may, with the permission of the commanding officer of the corps, be returned for the purpose of being placed in the ranks, if reported by a regimental committee to be perfectly fit for the service; but in such case the officer returning a charger will not be permitted to choose another horse in his room, and will merely be entitled to receive back from the pay master the full price, or such portion of the price, as may have been deducted from his pay and allowances.

10. In all cases where an officer wishes to select a charge, or to sell, exchange, or place in the ranks, a selected charger, he is to make written application to the commanding officer of his corps, who, when necessary, will assemble a regimental committee, composed of a president not under the rank of Captain, and two subalterns as members, the report or proceedings of which are not to be considered complete without his, the commanding officer's, countersignature.

11. When officers are removed from one brigade of horse artillery, or one regiment of cavalry, to another, they may take their selected chargers with them, and the horses so transferred are to be erased from the register of the one corps and entered in that of the other.

12. The selected charges of officers who may retire from the service, proceed on furlough to Europe, be nominated to the general staff or any other detached permanent employ, or be removed from a mounted to a dismounted corps, are not to be sold or taken out of the regiment to which their owners belonged, unless purchasers cannot be found in the corps, and the horses be pronounced by a regimental committee unfit for admission to the ranks, in which cases they may be disposed of at the discretion of their owners, or when officers die, their selected charges may be disposed of under the above restrictions, by order of the committee of adjustment assembled on occasion of the death of such officers.

13. The terms on which chargers, the property of the several classes of officers specified in the foregoing paragraph, are, in the first instance, to be offered for sale to such officers of the corps as require chargers, and in default of purchasers, to be tendered for admission to the ranks, are as follows:

If 6 years old, full price, and if above six but not exceeding 12 years, a deduction is to be made at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the period elapsed since the horse attained the age of 6 years.

6	full price, .....	600
7	.....	510
8	.....	480
9	.....	420
10	full price, .....	360
11	.....	310
12	.....	240

Horses whose age exceeds 12 years, are not to be admitted to the ranks, but may be disposed of at the discretion of the owners or representatives.

14. In future, as soon as the annual casting committees have concluded their duties, returns are to be made by the several brigades of horse artillery and regiments of cavalry, showing the number of horses wanting to complete, as well as the number likely to be subsequently brought forward for the purpose of being cast, and containing a column "for officers' charges required." A number of colts selected at the several studs as fit for that purpose, will be sent to each regiment, and such of them as may not be taken by officers, are to be placed in the ranks of the corps.

15. The price of chargers selected by officers, is to be realized from their pay and allowances by deputy pay-masters, in four equal monthly deductions from

field officers, Captains and Surgeons; and in eight similar deductions from Subalterns, Assistant Surgeons; Riding Masters and Veterinary Surgeons. When an officer has occasion to select two horses, double time will be allowed for payment, and in all cases the deductions are to commence with the first issue of pay after the date of selection.

16. Should an officer die before the full price of his selected charger has been recovered, the horse, if reported by a committee fit in all respects for the service, is to be received into the ranks, and the amount deducted will be refunded by the Deputy Pay Master, to the legal representative of the deceased; but, if reported unfit for the service, the horse is to be sold under the orders of the commanding officer of the regiment, who, from the proceeds of the sale, will remit to the Deputy Pay Master the sum remaining due to Government, and pay the balance, if any, to the person entitled to receive it.

17. When an officer has selected, and been put in possession of a charger, he will immediately transmit, in duplicate, a descriptive roll of, and receipt for, the horse selected, to the commanding officer of the regiment, who having countersigned them, and caused a transcript of them to be entered in a regimental book to be kept for the purpose, will transmit one copy to the Deputy Pay Master within whose payment the corps may be, and the other to the Military Auditor General.

18. The commanding officer of the regiment will then direct the officer, in whose abstract the pay and allowance of the individual who has selected the charger are drawn, to insert at the foot of each abstract, until the necessary deductions shall be completed, a notification to the following effect:—

Deduct from———A. B.'s pay and allowances——— rupees, being the first (or as the case may be, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. &c.) monthly deduction on account of a charger selected by him from the remount horses which joined the——regiment on the——day of———

19. At the close of each year, the Military Auditor General will compare the certificate with the amount received on account of selected chargers, and will take immediate steps for recovering any sums due on their account, which would have been previously realized.

#### HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE.

Officers who cannot be supplied with quarters, where their corps are stationed, are to be allowed house rent, in lieu of quarters, to be drawn in arrears.

A field officer of any rank, Member of the Medical Board, or Head

Surgeon of General Hospital, per month,..... Rs. 120

A Captain, Regimental Surgeon, Chaplain, Pay-masters or Commissary, 90

A Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, or Deputy Commissary, 60

A Cadet, Conductor, or Apothecary, 30

Staff officers, not specified herein, are to draw their house-rent, according to the rank for which they receive pay.

Officers in the receipt of full batta are not to draw house rent, except in particular cases, as specified hereafter, in lieu of quarters.

The following general staff and commissioned officers not having house rent consolidated in their staff allowances, and the nature of their employments and appointments rendering residence in Calcutta necessary, are to draw house rent according to their respective service; viz.

Surveyor General of India,	Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief,
Judge Advocate General,	Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief,
Secretary to the Governor General,	Commandant of the Calcutta Militia,
——— to the Commander-in-Chief,	Assistants in military offices,

#### PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWANCE TO ALL OFFICERS.

Commander of the H. C. ships are prohibited from demanding more than the sum specified below, on account of the passage and accommodation at their tables

of the undermentioned officers, under pain of forfeiting treble the amount, so over-charged, for the benefit of the Populur Hospital. Any additional accommodation above, be (the ely titled and the -  
 lations of the Company, may, however, be agreed for, and paid separately.

## OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

General officers,.....	£ 250	Subalterns,.....	£ 110
Colonels,.....	200	Assistant Surgeons and Cadets, (ex-	
Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, ..	150	clusive of charter-party allow-	
Captains and Surgeons,.....	125	ance ).....	95
		Ditto at Third Mate's Table, ..	55

If any third mate shall, directly or indirectly, either demand or receive from any Assistant Surgeon or Cadet, accommodated at his mess, a larger sum than the rate fixed by these regulations, he shall be fined treble the amount of the excess, for the use of the Populur Hospital, and such will be deducted from his wages, or his account of private trade, as the Court may direct.

N. B. The above sums must be paid to the Pay-Master of seamen's wages, whose receipt must be produced, before an order will be issued for the reception of the person on board any of the Company's ships.

## OFFICERS RETURNING FROM INDIA, ON SERVICE CERTIFICATE FOR MILITARY DUTY.

Captain and Surgeons, .. Rs. 2000.—Subalterns, Asst. Surgeons and Cadets, 1500

N. B. The commander of each of the said ship is required to receive at least, two officers, and to allow to each of them, for the passage, one third part of the cabin, with the passage to the quarter gallery taken off, for their accommodation. The commander of each extra ship, is required to receive at least one, and to accommodate him with a cabin, on the starboard side, abait the chief mate's, and abaft of the spout-room, not less than 7 feet long by 6 feet wide.

In the event of any of H. M.'s regiments returning to Europe, Government will allot the whole, or such part of the great cabin as they may think fit for their accommodation, the same sums being allowed for the passage of such officer, as for that of an officer of the same rank proceeding to Europe on military duty.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWED TO THE COMMANDERS OF H. M. SHIPS.

During the months of October, November, December, January, and February.			
To Madras,.....	Sa. Rs. 100	To Ceylon,.....	150
To Prince of Wales' Island, ..	100	To China,.....	250
To Fort Marlborough,.....	150	To Nagap,.....	125
To Bombay,.....	200	From Trincomalee to P. W. I.,	100

During the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September.			
To Madras,.....	Sa. Rs. 125	To China,.....	130
To Prince of Wales' Island,....	125	To Ceylon,.....	150
To Fort Marlborough, ..	160	To Nagapatan,.....	170
To Bombay, ..	250	From Trincomalee to P. W. I.—Inad	105

Every officer, from whom more than the above rates shall have been required, is to report the same to Government, through the Adjutant General, specifying the sum paid, the name of the owner or commander, who shall have received it, and the name of the vessel.

Passage money to all officers of H. M.'s regiments, ordered home under the operation of general or partial reductions, such as exchange with officers in this country, who happen to have been placed on half-pay or from other causes, "beyond their control."

Lieut.-Col. batta 4 months, St. Rs. 2400	Lieutenant, batta and gratuity
Major ditto ditto, .. .. . 1800	7 months, St. Rs. .... 1004
Captain, batta and gratuity 7 months 1512	Ensign, ditto ditto,..... 714

## CONDUCT OF OFFICERS ON BOARD SHIP.

It having come to the knowledge of the Court of Directors, that the good order and wholesome practices, formerly observed in the Company's have, have been

laid aside, and late hours, and the consequent mischief introduced, by which the ship has been endangered, and the decorum and propriety which should be maintained destroyed; they have thought proper to frame the following regulations on these points, to which the readiest acquiescence is expected; and any person offending against them, will incur the Court's high displeasure, viz.

*Resolved*,—Therefore, that, in order to prevent any accident from the fire and lights being kept up beyond those hours, usually observed in all proper disciplined ships, it is strictly enjoined, that no fire kept up beyond eight at night, unless for the use of the sick, and then only in a stove, and that candles be extinguished by nine between decks, and ten, at latest, in the cabins; and that the utmost precautions be observed to prevent their being visible to any vessel passing in the night.

That the hour for dinner be not later than two o'clock, and when the commander of the ship retires from table, either after dinner or supper, the passengers and officers of the ship retire also.

That the Captain be strictly enjoined to pay due attention to the comfortable accommodation and liberal treatment of his passengers, at the same time, setting them the example of sobriety and decorum, as he values the pleasure of the Court.

That any excess or disorderly behaviour below, being equally repugnant to the good order and discipline of the ship, will, on representation, be noticed by the Court of Directors, and not fail to incur their displeasure.

That any improper conduct of the officers of the ship, towards the passengers, or each other, shall be quickly made known to the commander, who shall weight the circumstances with impartiality, and if condonation be ineffectual, decide, according to the best of his judgment, and every person concerned, is expected quietly to conform thereto; but should any one think himself aggrieved thereby, he may appeal to the Governor and Council of the first settlement the ship arrives at, or of homeward bound, to the Court of Directors.

The diversity of characters and dispositions which must meet on ship board, make some restraint upon all necessary, and any one offending against good manners, or known usages and customs, will, on representation to the Court, be severely noticed.

#### BREVET PROMOTION.

G. O. G. G. 14th November, 1835.—The following paragraphs (1 and 2) of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 8, dated the 6th July, 1836, and published for general information.—

"Para 1. We have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that in compliance with our request, the General Commanding in Chief has expressed his concurrence in the suggestion made in your letter of the 29th May, 1835, No. 59,) that on every occasion requiring it, the brevet conferring the rank of Colonel on all Lieutenant-Colonels of the same presidency-senior to those who obtain that rank regimentally, shall be made to extend throughout India, instead of being limited as at present, to a particular presidency.

2. You will accordingly take immediate measures for granting the commission to Colonel to all Lieutenant-Colonels of whatever presidency who may be senior, as such to any Lieutenant-Colonel attaining the rank of Colonel-Regimentally, with such dates of rank as shall maintain their relative seniority with each other as Lieutenant-Colonels."

The following paras. (1 to 5) of a military letter, No. 19, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 27th July 1836, are published for general information and future guidance in regard to the promotion of the Lieut. Cols. of the India-army to the rank of Colonel.

" Para. 1. Having had under our consideration, the present system of promotion to supply regimental vacancies in the rank of Colonel, we have resolved, that promotions shall hereafter be made in the following manner, viz.

2. The senior Lieut.-Col. of the Infantry on the Bengal establishment, shall, immediately on the occurrence of a vacancy as Col. of a Regt. in that arm of the service in Bengal, be promoted to the rank of Colonel, and all Lieut. Cols. of the armies of the three presidencies, who are senior to him as such, shall be promoted in consequence to be Brevet-Cols.

3. A Lieut. Col. of the Infantry on the Madras or Bombay establishments, or of the Cavalry, Artillery or Engineers, at any one of the three presidencies, for whom there may be regimental vacancy as Colonel, shall succeed immediately to that rank, provided he is the senior Lieut. Col. of the three establishments; but not otherwise.

4. Lieut.-Cols. of Infantry of the Madras and Bombay armies, and Lieut.-Cols. of Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers of the three presidencies, not being seniors as Lieut.-Cols. in India, who may succeed by seniority to the command of regiments, to be nominated Lieut.-Cols. Commandants, their promotion to the rank of Colonel being suspended until their seniors of the Bengal Infantry shall have been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

5. Such officers will, nevertheless, succeed to all the advantages and emoluments to which they would have been entitled, if promoted to the rank of Colonel."

#### GRANTING HALF-PAY AFTER THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

G. O. G. 5th October, 1836.—The Governor-General of India in Council, has great pleasure in publishing to the army, the following extract (paragraph 3) of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 3, of 11th May, 1836, permitting officers to retire on half pay, who may be compelled by wounds received in action, or by ill health, contracted on duty, to return finally to Europe after three years' service in India.

" Para. 3. Having taken into our consideration the distressed situation to which our officers are sometimes reduced, by bad health, at an early period of their service, we have resolved, that officers who shall be compelled to quit the service, by wounds received in action, or by ill health contracted on duty, after three years' service in India, shall be permitted to retire on the half-pay of their rank, on the production of the usual certificates that their health will not permit them to serve in India."

#### SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR STAFF EMPLOY.

G. O. G. 5th October, 1836.—The following extract (paras. 3 and 4) of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 31, of the 11th May, 1836, is published for general information —

Letter dated 15th June, 1835, (No. 61.) { " Para. 3. The General Order No.

Forward copy of a General Order 133 of 1835, dated 25th of May, 1835, modifying the 2d and 4th clauses of the Government Orders of 7th August, 1827, (No. 163) and strongly

recommend the discontinuance of the regulation which compels Government to select officers for staff employ from the regiment from which fewest are absent; a restriction which is in the opinion of Government both embarrassing and injurious to the public interests.

4. In compliance with your earnest recommendation, we also authorize you to abolish the other restrictive regulations relating to the withdrawal of European officers from regimental duties, with exception to the original order restricting the number of officers to be taken from any regiment or battalion of five, and that no more than two of those

withdrawn should be Captains, and three Subalterns."



## SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

*G. O. G. G., 5th October 1836.*—The following paras. of a military letter, No. 4, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 1st June 1836, addressed to the Governor-General of India in Council, together with a copy of the papers from the Colonial Office, specifying the advantages which are given to naval and military officers, settling in the colonies of New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land and the new settlement of Western Australia, are published in General Orders :

" Para. 1. We have been apprized that His Majesty's Government are willing to extend to the retired officers of our army the advantages which are enjoyed by His Majesty's officers on their settlement in the Colonies of Western Australia, New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

2. We have gladly availed ourselves of this offered advantage, and we desire that you will take the necessary measures for making it known to those officers of the army on your establishment, who may from time to time retire from the army under the regulations of the service.

3. A copy of the papers from the colonial office, specifying the advantages which are given to naval and military officers, is herewith forwarded."

INFORMATION FOR THE USE OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS PROPOSING TO SETTLE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

*Colonial Office, 15th August, 1834.*

1. Annexed is a statement of the regulations according to which, with such modifications as local circumstances may render necessary, lands belonging to the Crown are disposed of in the several British colonies in North America, as well as statement of the regulations in force in the Australian Colonies.

2. Under these regulations, military and naval officers cannot receive free grants of land; but in buying land they allowed a remission of the purchase money according to the undermentioned scale.

Field officers of 25 years service and upwards in the whole,	300
Ditto 20 ditto ditto .....	250
Ditto 15 ditto ditto, .....	200
Captains of 20 years service and upwards in the whole, ..	200
Ditto 15 ditto ditto, .....	150
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole,	150
Ditto 7 ditto ditto, .....	100

Regimental staff officers and medical officers of the army and navy will be deemed to come within the benefit of this rule.

3. Officers of the army and navy who propose to proceed to the Colonies, in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificates from the office of the General Commanding in Chief, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, shewing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank, and length of services; no document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

4. Officers on half pay residing in the Colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the Governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of service is accurate, and provided, if they belong to the navy, that they produce their letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

5. Military chaplains, commissariat officers and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the army, cannot be allowed any privileges on the subject of land. Purser, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the navy, must also be considered as not qualified for those privileges. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly and under a different state of circumstances, they must now be excluded.

6. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to His Majesty's service, cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or navy. It is not, however, proposed to affect by this rule officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies, it is only required that when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the General commanding in chief or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that they do so, with the view of emigrating; and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any colony within one year from its date, but not otherwise, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers still in His Majesty's service.

Officers who have sold out within the last twelve months preceding the date of this memorandum, will be allowed the usual privileges, notwithstanding their want of the certificate required by these regulations, if they present themselves to the Governor of the colony within a year from the present date. And all officers who have already been recommended by the General commanding in chief, will be entitled to these privileges without regard to any obstruction which might otherwise be offered by the regulations now established.

7. Officers cannot be allowed, this advantage in the acquisition of land in any colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that colony. In order to ensure the observance of this rule, it has been determined, that the titles to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the peculiar regulations existing in their favor, shall be withholden for a period sufficient to the colony, for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land, and then departing. Two years is the period for which it has been decided, that the titles shall be kept back: this delay will be sufficient for the salutary object in view, and will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the bona fide settler.

8. By the annexed regulations for the disposal of crown lands, it will be observed, that the general sales will take place periodically. But in order to prevent inconvenience to officers who may arrive in the intervals between those sales and be desirous at once to obtain an allotment, the Governors of the colonies are authorized to allow officers to acquire at any time, on payment of the upset price, lands which have previously been offered for sale at some general sale, and not been bought.

Officers will thus be relieved from delay at the time of establishing themselves in the colony. They will also be enabled by this arrangement, which will permit them to obtain their land at a fixed price, to choose such a quantity as shall be exactly equivalent to the amount of the remission to which they are entitled, instead of being liable to be called upon to pay a balance, which must be the case if they bid for lands at a sale by auction.

TERMS UPON WHICH THE CROWN LANDS WILL BE DISPOSED OF IN NEW SOUTH WALES,  
VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, AND THE NEW SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

It has been determined by His Majesty's Government, that no land shall in future, be disposed of in New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, otherwise than by public sale, and it has, therefore, been deemed expedient to prepare, for the information of settlers, the following summary of the rules which it has been thought fit to lay down for regulating the sales of land in those colonies.

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprize an area of about twenty-five square miles.

2. All the lands in the Colony, not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation, but no land will be sold below the rate of 5s. per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase land not advertized for sale, must transmit a written application to the Governor in a certain prescribed form,

which will be delivered at the Surveyor General's office to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2s. 6d.

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertized for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by article 2.

5. A deposit of £ 10 per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase, must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee-simple, to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a pepper corn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of forty shillings will be payable to the Colonial Secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of five shillings to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres; but smaller lots than 640 acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the Governor, in writing, with full explanations of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigeneous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals."

With reference to the foregoing regulations, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that officers who, on retiring from the military service of the East India Company, may wish to avail themselves of the advantages now extended to them by their Gracious Sovereign, will, on signifying their intention to proceed as settlers to any of His Majesty's Australian Colonies, be furnished by the Military Secretary to Government, at the presidency to which they belong, with a certificate of the following form and tenor :—

I do hereby certify, that A. B., late a \_\_\_\_\_ in the military service of the East India Company, on the \_\_\_\_\_ Establishment, obtained, on the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, the permission of the Governor \_\_\_\_\_ in Council, to retire from the service, for the purpose of proceeding as a settler, to His Majesty's Colony of \_\_\_\_\_; and that the length of service of the said A. B. at the period of his retirement was \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_

Given under my hand, at \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Sd.)

Secy. to the Govt. of—  
Mily. Dept.

### GOOD-CONDUCT REGULATIONS.

G. O. G. G. Fort William, April 10, 1837.—The following paras. of a military letter No. 12, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Governor-General of India in Council, under date the 19th October. 1806, and His Majesty's warrant therein referred to, are published for general information :—  
Military Department.

No. 12 of 1836.

Para. I. We have received from the Secretary at War, a copy of His Majesty's warrant "regulating a system of rewards by a distinctive mark of merit

and by "additions to the rates of pay and of pension on discharge, to be obtained by the well-conducted soldier."

*Dated 18th Aug. 1836.* 2. We forward a copy of this warrant, and desire that you will take immediate measures for bringing it into operation in His Majesty's forces serving in India.

3. We also desire that such of its provisions as may be applicable to the European soldiers of our service; viz, those specified in clauses 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, & 15, may be introduced without delay into our service.

4. We shall give directions that all soldiers hereafter to be enlisted into our service, whether for the artillery or the infantry, shall, from the 1st of November, 1836, be enlisted on the terms specified in the above-named warrant, and all soldiers now in our service, who may be willing to relinquish the additional pay to which they are entitled by length of service, shall likewise be allowed the benefit of the above-named regulation.

We are, &c.

*London, the 19th October, 1836.*

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that it would materially tend to the encouragement of good conduct in the army, if a reward, to be attained only by the well conducted soldier, were substituted for the additional pay now granted to soldiers who have completed certain periods of service; our will and pleasure is, that all soldiers who shall enlist into our service on or after the 1st day of September, 1836, shall have no claim to additional pay after any periods of service, but that a reward of additional pay for good conduct, shall be granted to such soldiers, under the following rules:—

1. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years' service, shall be entitled to claim 1d. a day, and to wear a ring of lace round the right arm, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulters' book for at least two years immediately preceding such claim.

2. Soldiers who shall have completed 14 years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d. a day, and to wear two rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 1d. a day for at least two years' immediately preceding such further claim.

3. Soldiers who shall have completed 21 years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d. a day, and to wear three rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 2d. a day for two years immediately preceding their claim to the third penny.

4. Soldiers who by their good conduct shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, shall be entitled to have the full rate of that good-conduct pay of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for five years immediately preceding their discharge, added to the rate of pension, whether temporary or permanent, to which they may have a right under the provisions of our warrant of the 7th February, 1833.

5. Soldiers who have been in the possession of some one or other of the rates of good-conduct pay for five years uninterruptedly, but who have only been in possession of either of the higher rates for some period not less than two years immediately preceding their discharge, shall be entitled, if discharged with two rings, to an addition of 1½d., and if discharged with three rings, to an addition of 2½d. as an augmentation of the pension to which their services will entitle them.

6. Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good-conduct pay for at least three years immediately preceding their discharge for disability or by reduction, and who shall not have acquired claims to pension, or who shall be entitled only to temporary or conditional pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospital; and upon their attaining 60 years of age, shall receive, as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension of 4d. a day, if discharged with one ring, and of 6d. a day, if discharged after having been twelve months in possession of two rings; and this reward for former good

conduct shall also be extended to soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge, at their own request, as an indulgence, after certain periods of service, as described in the 10th article of this warrant.

7. All soldiers now in our service, who enlisted since the 1st March, 1833, shall have the option of relinquishing all right to the additional pay of 2d. a day, to which they are now entitled after the completion of 14 years' infantry, or of 17 years' cavalry service, and shall then be entitled, by their good conduct, to claim the 1d. a day after seven years' service, and shall be, in all respects, entitled to all the advantages both of good-conduct pay while serving, of pension on discharge, and of deferred pension, which are hereby granted to soldiers hence forward enlisting.

8. All soldiers now serving, who enlisted on or before the 1st March, 1833, shall, by relinquishing their right to additional pay for length of service, be entitled to claim all the advantages of good conduct pay while serving, which are hereby granted, but as the warrants which were in force at the time of their original enlistment give them a right to higher rates of pension on discharge than those which are to be granted to men enlisted after the 1st March, 1833, they will not be entitled to give their good conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.

9. In special cases, however, of men enlisted on or before the 1st March, 1833, who, by their good conduct, have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who, after short service, may be discharged for disabilities or by reduction, either without pension, or with temporary, or conditional, or permanent pensions, (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services under our warrant of the 7th February, 1833,) the good-conduct pay may, by the consent of our Secretary at War, be added to their pension; and such men, if not placed upon permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea for the deferred pension, under the same rules as the men enlisted after the 1st March, 1833.

10. Soldiers who shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharge, at their own request, shall be allowed free discharges upon the following terms, instead of those prescribed by the warrant of our late royal brother of the 14th November, 1829, and by our warrant of the 7th February 1833; but the conditions, limitations, and regulations for granting discharges by indulgence, laid down in the said warrants, shall, in the cases of all other soldiers, remain in full force:

	<i>Cavalry.</i>	<i>Infantry.</i>
Under 5 years' service,.....	£ 30	£ 20
After 5 years' service, and with 2 years' } absence from the defaulters' book.... }	25	18
After 7 years, with one ring.....	20	15
After 10 „ ditto, .....	15	13
After 12 „ ditto, .....	10	5
After 14 „ ditto, .....	6	free.
After 16 „ ditto, .....	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 4l. a day.	
After 16 years, with two rings, having } possessed the second at least 12 months... }	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 6d. a day.	

11. Soldiers enlisted since the 1st March, 1833, who are in the enjoyment of two or three rings, and of the good conduct pay, may obtain permanent pension as an indulgence, at the rate fixed in the warrant of 7th February, 1833, two years earlier than other men who have not earned this distinction, and may further receive the same amount of good conduct pay which would have been added to their ordinary pension, under the rules laid down in this warrant, if they had been discharged as unfit for further service or by reduction.

12. As it is our will and pleasure that this reward shall be strictly an honorable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the

commanding officers of regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the regimental defaulters' book the name of every soldier, who, in consequence of any misconduct whatever, shall have been confined in the guard house, or subjected to any punishment; and the commission of every offence which shall impose upon the commanding officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the regimental defaulters' book, shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from that date, and if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of his ring and good-conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years of uninterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward.

13. The soldier having two or three rings shall, in like manner, for the first and second recorded offences, forfeit one ring and the good-conduct pay allowed with it for one year for each offence; and if a third offence be recorded against him in the regimental defaulters' book within twelve months, he shall forfeit all claim in consequence of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honourable distinctions by subsequently serving with uninterrupted good conduct for two years to obtain one ring, for four years to obtain two rings, and for six years to obtain three rings.

14. Any soldier who, by having been recorded in the regimental defaulters' book, shall have been adjudged to have been guilty of an offence by which he is to forfeit the whole or a part of his reward for previous good conduct, shall, if he denies the commission of such offence, have the right of appeal to a court-martial.

15. A soldier may, for the first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged, by the sentence of a court-martial, to forfeit all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct, either absolutely, or for a longer or shorter period, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

16. The distinction and the rewards granted by this warrant, will be extended to corporals and drummers, both as regards pay and pension, but sergeants and other non-commissioned officers will not be allowed, while serving, any addition to their established pay, but, on their discharge they may, for peculiarly good conduct, on the special recommendation of our General commanding in chief, and by the consent of our Secretary at War, communicated to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, be allowed additions of 1d. 2d., or 3d. a day, to their pensions; provided that the aggregate pension shall in no case exceed, for a sergeant 1s. 10d., for a quarter master sergeant 1s. 2d., and for a sergeant major 2s. 4d. a day.

Given at our Court, at Windsor, this 18th day of August, 1836, in the seventh year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

(Signed)

HOWICK.

*G. O. G. G. Fort William, April 17, 1837.*—Recommendations, submitted by His Excellency the late Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, for improving the condition of the native soldiery, having received the consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors; the Governor-General of India in Council has high gratification in announcing to the army, that the following resolutions have been passed by the Honorable Court, and they are hereby published for information in General Orders:—

1st. For the reasons urged by you in support of the measure, we authorize you to grant an extra allowance of one rupee a month to every native private in the army, after 16 years' service, and an additional rupee after 20 years' service; such increase of pay must however be dependent on good conduct.

2d. For the reasons given in support of it, we also sanction the proposed institution of the two orders of honorary distinction for the native soldiery, with the titles and personal distinctions recommended.

The "Order of British India," (to be given to subadars and jemadars, for long and honorable service,) is to consist:

The first class, of 100 subadars, with an allowance of two rupees a day each, in addition to their regimental allowances or retiring pensions; and,

The second class of 100 native commissioned officers, with an allowance of one rupee a day each, in addition to their usual allowances and pensions.

Three-sixths of these appointments are to be allotted to the Bengal native officers, two-sixths of those of Madras, and one-sixth to those of Bombay.

The "Order of Merit," for distinguished service in action, is to be prospective only, as recommended, and divided into three classes.

Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier of the native army, who obtains admission into the "Order of Merit," will receive.

In the 3d class,  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his full pay, over and above the pay or pension he may otherwise by the rules of the service be entitled to.

In the 2d class,  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of his full pay, in addition to his ordinary pay or pension and,

In the 1st class, double pay, or full pay, in addition to his ordinary pension.

His Lordship in Council directs, that the additional pay for length of service, authorized in the first of the foregoing resolutions, shall have effect from the 1st proximo, and muster rolls of troops and companies are to exhibit the dates of enlistment opposite the names of such men as are entitled to the increase.

As the reward of additional pay is only to be conferred on well-conducted native privates of the line, commanding officers of corps are strictly enjoined to exclude the undeserving from the benefits thereof, and such men as may not in the first instance merit the distinction, or who may hereafter forfeit it by misconduct, are to have a remark to that effect inserted against their names in the muster roll, and a report of the circumstance made to head quarters, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, whose concurrence in the propriety of the exclusion will be final.

The details of the rules and regulations established for the "Order of British India," and "Order of Merit," and the measures to be taken for the immediate nomination to the former class of deserving native officers, will be published hereafter.

His Lordship in Council desires, that the increase of pay, the reward of prolonged service, and good conduct, as well as the institution of the honorary distinction specified above, with their pecuniary advantages, may be particularly explained to every native corps of the line at the three presidencies paraded for that purpose.

#### GRANT OF ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES.

No. 258 of 1837.—The Hon'ble the President in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the army the following extract (paragraphs 2 to 5) of the letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, No. 5, dated 20th September, 1837, announcing the grant of additional advantages to the senior officers of the army in respect of Retiring Pension.

"Para. 2. In our letter of the 23d December, 1835, we announced to you, that as we considered it hopeless to expect that any Military Retiring Fund could be successfully formed, we had thought it right, so far as we could feel justified in doing so, to provide for the object contemplated in schemes of that nature by an enlargement of the Retiring Regulations, and that we had in consequence resolved to grant the full pay of Captain to every officer who should have served in India 23 years, (3 years furlough included) whether he has attained that rank regimentally or not, and the full pay of each of the superior ranks of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, after the completion of an additional period of 5 years' service for each of those in succession, viz.

For Major's pay, 28 years service, including 3 years for a furlough.

For Lieut-Colonel's pay, 35 ditto ditto.

For Colonel's pay 38 ditto ditto.

5. 'Being now of opinion, that some additional advantage in respect to the periods of retirement may properly be granted to the senior officers who would have been more especially the immediate objects of benefit from a Retiring Fund had such a fund been established, we have resolved, that the period of service to qualify an officer for the pay of each advanced rank after that of Captain, shall be reduced from five to four years, the periods of service in India required for each rank being consequently hereafter as follows, viz.

Every officer who shall have served 23 years, (3 years' furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Major, whether he shall have attained that rank regimentally or not.

Every officer who shall have served 27 years, (3 years' furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Captain, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

Every officer who shall have served 31 years, (3 years' furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

Every officer who shall have served 35 years, (3 years' furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the full-pay of a Colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

4. These arrangements to have effect without prejudice to any claims arising out of the Retiring Regulations, as established in the year 1796.

5. We desire that it may be distinctly understood, that the present is a final measure. You will accordingly decline to forward to us any application which may have in view a further extension of the regulations now established with regard to the retirement of our military servants."

G. O., No. 535. *Horse Guards*, 16th April, 1838.—HER MAJESTY having been graciously pleased, by Her Order in Council of the 1st of February last, to direct that the instructions relating to salutes, of which a Copy is transmitted herewith, be in future observed, the General Commanding in Chief enjoins the strictest attention thereupon the part of all Military Officers concerned.

By Command of the Right Honorable

GENERAL LORD HILL, *Commanding in Chief*,

(Signed)

JOHN MACDONALD. *Adjutant General*.

#### INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING SALUTES.

*Established by her Majesty's Order in Council of 1st February 1838.*

#### AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1838.

#### THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report of the Right Hon. the Lords of a Committee of Council, dated the 31st ultimo, in the words following, viz—



His late Majesty having been pleased, by an Order in Council of the 10th of May last, to refer unto this Committee a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, one of His said late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with General Instructions for the regulation of salutes from his said late Majesty's ships and Forts, Their Lordships this day took the said General Instructions into consideration, and agreed to report as their opinion to her Majesty that it may be advisable that Her Majesty should approve thereof. Her Majesty having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said General Instructions for the regulations of salutes (copies whereof are heretofore annexed) be strictly observed.

Whereof the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg; Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Constable of the Tower; the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the; Secretary-at-War, the Master-General of the Board of Ordnance, and the President of the Board of Control, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions therein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed)

C. GREVILLE.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

SECTION I.—*Royal Salutes*All Royal Salutes consist of *Twenty-one guns*

Scale.

The King, or the Queen.....	Guns 21
The several Members of the Royal Family.....	„ 21
Foreign Crowned Heads, Sovereign Princes and their Consorts, Presidents of Republican States.....	„ 21
Days appointed for firing salutes as celebrations of Anniversaries....	„ 21
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.....	„ 21

## REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SECTION I.

ARTICLE 1. Whenever the King or the Queen shall arrive at any place in Her Majesty's dominions where there is a fort or battery from which salutes are usually fired, a Royal salute shall be fired from such fort or battery, and from all her Majesty's ships and vessels present; and similar salutes shall be fired upon His or Her Majesty's final departure, and on such other occasions as shall be directed.

Also, whenever the King or the Queen shall go on board any one of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, the Royal standard shall be hoisted at the main-top-gallant mast head, the flag of the Lord High Admiral at the fore-top-gallant mast head, and the Union Jack at the mizen-top-gallant-mast-head of such ship or, if on board of a smaller vessel, in the most conspicuous parts of her; and a Royal salute shall be fired from such ship or vessel, on His or Her Majesty's going on board, and again on leaving her: and every ship and vessel of war present shall likewise fire a Royal salute on the hoisting of those flags: and such further Royal salutes shall be fired on His or Her Majesty quitting the ship or vessel, or passing in boats, or on such other occasions, as may be directed.

Also, whenever the King or Queen shall be embarked in any ship or vessel at sea, and the before mentioned flags shall be hoisted in her, every ship or vessel of war meeting her shall fire a Royal salute.

And, whenever any ship or other vessel, in which the flags before mentioned are flying, shall pass any fort or other place from which salutes are usually fired, a Royal salute is to be fired from such fort or other place, but, whenever any ship or vessel passes, bearing the Royal standard only (without the other flags), such fort or other place is not to salute such ship or vessel.

ART. 2 Whenever any other members of the Royal Family shall arrive at, or quit any place where there is a fort or battery, from which salutes are usually fired, they shall receive a Royal salute on their first arrival at, and final departure from, such fort or battery, and from all Her Majesty's ships and vessels present.

Also, whenever any member of the Royal Family shall go on board any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, the Royal standard shall be hoisted at the main-top-gallant-mast-head of such ship or vessel, and a Royal salute shall be fired from her, on His or Her going on board, and again upon leaving her.

Also, whenever any member of the Royal Family shall be embarked in any ship or vessel at sea, and the Royal standard shall be hoisted in her, every ship and vessel of war meeting her shall fire a Royal salute.

ART. 3 The Royal Standard does not return Salutes, and no other flag is to be saluted in presence of the Royal standard.

ART. 4. Whenever any Foreign Crowned Head, Sovereign Prince or his consort, or President of a Republican State, shall arrive at or quit any place in her Majesty's dominions, where there is a fort or battery from which salutes are usually fired, they shall receive a Royal salute on their first arrival at, and final departure from, such fort or battery, and from all Her Majesty's ships and vessels present, and upon their going on board, and on leaving any of the said ships or vessels, a similar salute shall be fired, and on each occasion during the salute the senior Officer's ship shall display at her mast head the flag of such Foreign Nation.

Whenever such visits to her Majesty's ships or vessels shall take place in a Foreign port, corresponding salutes shall be fired, and the flag of the Nation of the Royal Visitors shall be hoisted, as already explained.

Upon occasion of the celebration of the birth-day of the King or the Queen of a Foreign Nation, or on other important festivals and ceremonies of such nation, by any ships of war or batteries of such Nation, Her Majesty's ships or vessels present may fire such salutes, in compliment thereto, as the senior officer of Her Majesty's ships may direct, not, however, exceeding twenty-one guns, and the flag of such Nation shall be displayed on these occasions at the mast-head of the senior Officer's ship.

ART. 5. The fixed days for firing salutes as celebrations, of anniversaries, shall be as follows *viz.*—

The anniversaries of the Birth, the Accession, and the Coronation of the reigning Sovereign,

The King or Queen Consort's birth-day;

on which days a Royal salute shall be fired at noon from all the forts and batteries from which triumph salutes are usually fired, as may be regulated by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, and from Her Majesty's ships in port.

Excepted from this regulation are the salutes usually fired at the Tower and at St. James's on the above occasions, as also are the salutes on the opening, proroguing, or dissolving of Parliament by Her Majesty; or on Her Majesty going anywhere in procession; which salutes are to continue as heretofore, or as Her Majesty may please to command.

ART. 6. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland shall be entitled to receive from the forts and batteries within His Vice-Royalty, a Royal salute; and on being fallen in with afloat, within three leagues of any part of the coast of Ireland, the vessel in which he is embarked, having the Irish standard flying, or on His

Excellency's visiting any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels within the said limits, he is to be saluted with a Royal salute.

## SECTION. II.—Salutes to Diplomatic Authorities.

	<i>Scale.</i>
Ambassadors, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.....	Guns 19
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.....	" 15
Diplomatic Authorities, below the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and above that of Charged' Affairs	" 13
Chargés d' Affaires, or Subordinate Diplomatic Agents left in charge of Missions.....	" 11
Consuls General of British Factories.....	" 9
Consuls.....	" 7

## REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SECTION II.

ARTICLE 1. Whenever any Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary shall arrive at, or depart from, any place in Her Majesty's dominions, where there are forts or batteries from which salutes are usually fired, he shall be saluted with the number of guns specified against his rank in the scale, Section II., and, if an Ambassador shall embark on board of one of Her Majesty's ships in an official capacity, he shall also be saluted by such ship according to the said scale, on his going on board, and (should he proceed to sea in her) also on his finally leaving her; and the same may be observed in a foreign port or colony.

ART. 2. An Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, shall be entitled to be saluted with the number of guns specified against his rank in the scale, Section II.; but he shall be entitled only to the compliment when within the precincts of the nation to which he is accredited; and consequently when he proceeds in a ship of war he is only to be saluted, by such ship, on his quitting her, after her arrival at his destination; and, whenever he shall visit in his official capacity any of Her Majesty's ships within the precincts of the territories to which he is accredited, he is to be saluted by such ships with the number of guns specified against his rank in the scale; but if he visits several of her Majesty's ships at the same port on the same day, he shall be saluted only by one of them, and, although his visit to any of her Majesty's ships or vessels may be repeated, he shall be saluted by the same ship, in the same port, only once in twelve months; but, when he shall embark on the final termination of his mission, he shall be entitled to the same number of guns from any of her Majesty's ships which may be ordered to receive him.

The foregoing regulations are to be applicable also to the other Diplomatic Authorities of lower rank than that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, differing, only in the number of guns with which they are to be saluted, as stated against their ranks in the scale.

ART. 3. It is to be understood, that salutes, in conformity to the foregoing regulations, shall be fired in compliment (for either forts or ships) to those Foreign Diplomatic Authorities only whose Nations pay the same compliments to Her Majesty's Diplomatic Ministers in their Territories.

ART. 4. Her Majesty's Consuls General, or consuls, or the Members of a British Factory, shall be saluted with the number of guns mentioned against their rank in scale, Section II., on their going on board, or on their leaving any one of Her Majesty's ships or vessels; but this is to be done only in the foreign ports to which they respectively belong, and only once in twelve months from the same ship or vessel and to the same person.

**SECTION III.—Salutes to Authorities placed in charge and command of the Army, or the Navy, of the United Kingdom.**

*Scale.*

The Lord High Admiral or the Lords Commissioners for executing the duty of Lord High Admiral, or the Commander-in-Chief, or the officer commanding in chief the whole Army of the United Kingdom.....	Guns 19
The First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.....	" 15
The Master-General of the ordnance.....	" 15

**REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SECTION III.**

**ARTICLE 1.** Whenever the Lord High Admiral, or the Lord Commissioners for executing the duty of the Lord High Admiral, or the Commander-in-Chief, or the Officer Commanding in Chief the whole of the Army of the United Kingdom, or the Master-General of the Ordnance, shall arrive in their official capacities at any places in Her Majesty's dominions where there are forts or batteries from which salutes are usually fired, they are to be saluted with the number of guns specified against their respective ranks in the scale, Section III., and such further salutes shall be fired from the fort or battery at their departure, as may be directed; and the said authorities, on going on board any one of Her Majesty's ships, in their official capacities, shall be saluted by the said ship only with the number of guns mentioned in the scale, and, on their leaving her, such further salutes shall be fired as may be directed; but, if they visit several ships at the same port, on the same day, they are to be saluted on going on board by only one.

In the event of the flag of the Lord High Admiral being hoisted on board one of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, it is to be saluted by the ship of the senior officer present, according to the scale, also by any ship or vessel, or by the ship of the senior officer of any squadron of Her Majesty's ships or vessels arriving at the port where the said flag shall be so flying; likewise on any ship or vessel carrying the said flag, being met at sea by any of Her Majesty's ships, similar salutes are to be fired by them; and, on the arrival of a ship or vessel carrying the said flag, at any port in Her Majesty's dominions, the ship of the senior Officers present shall fire a similar salute.

No flag of a flag officer is to be saluted in the presence of the flag of the Lord High Admiral.

**ART. 2.** Whenever the First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty shall arrive in his official capacity at any place in her Majesty's dominions, where there is a fort or battery from which salutes are usually fired, or, on going on board any of Her Majesty's ships, he shall be entitled to be saluted by such fort or ship within the number of guns specified against his rank in the scale, Section III.; and if he should embark in one of Her Majesty's ships for the purpose of proceeding on a voyage in performance of public service, he shall be entitled to receive a salute of the same number of guns, both on his going on board and on his finally quitting the said ship.

**SECTION IV.—Salutes to Officers of Army and Navy.**

	<i>Scale.</i>
Field-M Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet.....	Guns 17
Admirals or Generals.....	" 15
Lieutenant-Generals or vice Admirals.....	" 13
Rear-Admirals or Major-Generals.....	" 11
Brigadier-Generals or Commodores of the first class.....	" 9
Return salutes to Commodores of second class, Captains of the Navy, and officers of inferior rank.....	" 7

N. B. While any officers mentioned in the sections held commissions as Commanders-in-Chief, or Commanders of the Forces of a station, they shall be entitled to be saluted with two guns more than specified in the above scale, against respective ranks.

### REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SECTION IV.

ARTICLE 1. Whenever any of the Naval officers specified in scale, Section IV., in actual employment, land, for the first time, in any place of Her Majesty's dominions where there are forts or batteries from which salutes are usually fired, the said naval officers are to be saluted with the number of guns specified against their ranks in the scale; and when any officer of the army, specified in the same scale, being in actual employment, shall officially visit or embark in one of Her Majesty's ships, he shall likewise be saluted by that ship with the number of guns specified against his rank in the scale, either on going on board or on quitting the said ship, but, if he should go on board more than one ship in the same port, he shall be saluted only by one of them; but these salutes are not to be repeated to the same officer, military or naval, oftener than once in twelve months abroad, and in the United Kingdom once in three years, unless the officer in question shall in the mean time have received advancement of rank, in which case he may be again saluted by the fort or ship, as the case may be, according to the scale prescribed for his new rank.

These salutes, being personal, are not to be returned.

ART. 2. Whenever the flag of an Admiral of the fleet shall be hoisted, it shall be saluted, by the ship or vessel present bearing the flag or pendant of the officer next in seniority to him, with the number of guns specified in scale, Section IV.

ART. 3. Whenever an Admiral, a Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, or a Commodore of the first class, shall hoist his flag or his broad pendant, on his appointment, or shall change his flag on broad pendant on his promotion (he being the senior officer present), the ship bearing the flag or the pendant of the officer next in seniority to him only, shall salute with the number of guns to which his flag or his broad pendant may be entitled, according to scale, Section IV., or, being a junior officer, he shall salute the senior present; but no interchange of salutes shall take place, on the re-hoisting of a flag or a broad pendant, between officers who shall have already exchanged salutes within twelve months, and no other ships or vessels, whether bearing flags or broad pendants, or as private ships present on any occasion of such salutes being fired, shall salute, except under the circumstances hereinafter explained.

ART. 4. Whenever a Flag officer, or a Commodore of the first class, shall join or meet a senior officer, for the first time (except a Commodore meeting a senior Captain who may not be a Commodore), he shall salute such senior officer with the number of guns to which he may be entitled, according to scale, Section IV.

ART. 5. If there be more than one Flag officer, or one Commodore of the first class in squadrons, joining or meeting, the ship only of the senior Flag officer, or of the senior Commodore of each squadron, shall salute the Flag officer, or the Commodore who may be the senior officer to all present.

ART. 6. Whenever any ship or vessel of war shall join or meet a Flag officer, or a Commodore of the first class, for the first time, she shall salute such Flag officer or Commodore (if the latter be a senior officer) with the number of guns to which he may be entitled; but if more than one ship or vessel shall, at the same time, join or meet a Flag officer, or a Commodore of the first class, and the said ships or vessel shall be under the orders of a senior officer, in command of one of them, such senior officer, only, shall salute the flag or the broad pendant (if the Commodore be his superior), but if the said ships or vessel, shall be under separate and distinct orders, then a salute shall be fired by each of them.

ART. 7. Whenever a junior officer shall salute the flag of the Lord High Admiral, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty or of any Flag officer, or the broad pendant of a Commodore of the first class, a salute shall be fired in return, of the number of guns to which the rank of the officer who saluted shall be (if a Flag officer or a Commodore of the first class) entitled, according to the scale, Section IV. If the officer saluting be of the rank of Commodore of the second class, Captain, or of inferior rank, the return salute shall be of seven guns, as specified in the scale. When more than one Flag officer, Commodore, Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant commanding, shall salute, one salute shall be fired in return, as an answer to the whole, consisting of the same number of guns as the officer receiving the salute is entitled to, but no Flag officer, nor Commodore shall, be saluted more than once during the period of his command, by the same Flag officer, Commodore, Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant commanding any one of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, except on the occasion of a change of flags or of broad pendants on a promotion.

ART. 8. No Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant, nor any other inferior officer, commanding one of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, shall salute an officer under the rank of a Commodore of the first class, or Brigadier-General, in Her Majesty's navy or army, in any part of the world.

ART. 9. When flag officers, Commodores, Captains, or other officers commanding, shall be saluted by merchants' ships (either British or foreign), they shall return five guns to a single merchant ship, and seven to several ships.

This Article to apply to all private ships saluting, not being in Her Majesty's Navy.

ART. 10. Having in view to assimilate, in practice, salutes in all Her Majesty's dominions, and the exchange of salutes between Her Majesty's forts and ships having been forbidden in the United Kingdom, in future Her Majesty's ships and vessels, and Her Majesty's forts and castles, are not, on any account, to exchange salutes in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

ART. 11. At the funeral of General and Flag officers, of Commodores of the first class, and Brigadier-Generals, dying upon service, minute guns are to be fired whilst the body is proceeding to the place of interment, but these minute guns are not to exceed the number to which the officers's rank entitled him when living.

There shall, moreover, be fired, after the body is deposited in the grave, or in the sea, a salute of cannon, amounting to the same number of guns as the deceased officer was entitled to when living, and in the event of a General or Flag officer dying afloat, and who is to be buried on shore, where there is a fort, minute-guns are to be fired from the ship whilst the body is conveying to the shore, and after the body is landed, minute-guns are to be fired by the fort whilst the funeral procession is moving from the landing place to the place of interment. The minute-guns, both from the ship and the fort, shall not exceed twice of the number of guns the officer was entitled to when living.

Cannon are not to be fired at the funerals of officers subordinate to the above ranks, it being left to the two services to regulate the salutes of the small arms, and other ceremonies to be observed at their funerals.

#### SECTION V. Salutes to Governors &c. of Her Majesty's Possessions and Fortresses.

Scale.

The Governor-General of India (within the Indian seas).....	Guns 19
The Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports.....	" 19
The Governor of Madras or Bombay (within the Indian seas), Governors of Her Majesty's colonies, Foreign Possessions, Castles, or Fortresses (within the precincts of their Governments).....	" 17

Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's colonies, Foreign Possessions, Castles, or Fortresses, (within the precincts of the said Governments, if administering the Government)..... „ 13

### REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SECTION V.

ARTICLE 1. Governor-General of India, and the Governors of Madras and Bombay, are to be saluted by Her Majesty's ships and forts in India with the number of guns specified in scale, Section V.; but these salutes are not to take place anywhere but in the Indian seas, and in forts and batteries at, and to the eastward of, the Cape of Good Hope.

ART. 2. The Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports is to be saluted by the forts within his jurisdiction with the number of guns specified in scale, Section V., and as heretofore has been the practice.

ART. 3. All other Governors, or Lords High Commissioners of Her Majesty's colonies, foreign possessions, castles or fortresses (including Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner of the Indian Islands), shall be entitled to a salute of the number of guns specified against their rank in scale, Section V., but they shall be entitled to this compliment only within the precincts of their Governments; consequently, when they proceed in a ship of war from the United Kingdom, they are only to be saluted by such ship on their quitting her, after arrival at their several destinations. A Governor, on his first landing in his Government, shall be entitled to be saluted from the fort or battery, with the number of guns before specified, and again, on his final departure, at the expiration of his Government; and he shall be further entitled to be saluted by such other forts or dependencies of his Government, as he may visit in his official capacity, but these latter salutes shall be repeated at each place only once in twelve months.

If he shall visit, within the precincts of his Government, any one of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, he shall be saluted by the said ship, with the same number of guns, either on his going on board or his leaving her; but if he shall visit on the same day several ships in the same port, he shall be saluted by only one of them; and although his visits to the same ship may be repeated, he shall be saluted by her only once in twelve months at each port or colony within the precincts of his Government; but, when he shall embark on the final termination of his Government, he shall be entitled to be saluted with the same number of guns from any of Her Majesty's ships which may be ordered to receive him.

When Governors, or Lieutenant-Governors, quit their Governments on leave of absence, they shall be entitled to the same salutes on their departure and on their return to their Governments, as they would have been entitled to on their first assuming them, or on their final departure from them.

ART. 4. All Lieutenant-Governors administering the Government shall be entitled to the salutes specified opposite to their rank in the scale, Section V., under the foregoing regulations and restrictions laid down for Governors.

ART. 5. Lieutenant-Governors not administering the Government are to be entitled to be saluted with the number of guns specified against their rank in the scale, Section V., but they are only to receive this compliment on their arrival at the seat of Government, and on their finally quitting it, and only from the forts or batteries at the seat of Government.

He is to be saluted also by the ship of war from which he disembarked, and by such ship of war, also, as he may embark in on his final departure.

ART. 6. The Union Flag or Jack being the distinctive flag or mark of an Admiral of the Fleet, when displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast head, and ordered by these instructions to be saluted accordingly, being likewise one of the flags which is to designate the presence of the King or the Queen on board of a ship, when it may be displayed at another mast-head, and all ships or vessels, other than Her Majesty's ships or vessels, being interdicted from displaying the

said flag by the Act of 3 and 4 of William IV., cap 53, art. 9, the said Union Flag or Jack is not, on any account, to be displayed at either mast-head of any ship or vessel, in consequence of any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of Her Majesty's possessions or fortresses being on board such ship or vessel; but it is submitted that a flag having a Crown on it, or having the Arms of the Colony on it, may be substituted, to denote the presence of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor on board any vessel in the precincts of his Government.

ART. 7. Civil Functionaries shall have at their funerals the same number of guns fired as minute-guns, while the procession is going to the burial-ground, as they were entitled to as salutes when living.

Civil Functionaries, not entitled to salutes of cannon when living, are to have no guns fired at their funeral.

#### SECTION VI.—*Salutes to Foreigners of Distinction.*

Foreigners of Distinction,

Foreign Flag officers.

Foreign General officers.

Captain of Foreign Ships of War.

#### REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SECTION VI.

ART. 1. If a foreigner of high distinction, or a foreign flag officer, or a general officer, shall visit any one of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, he may be saluted on his going on board, or on leaving the ship or vessel, with such number of guns as, from rank, may be deemed proper, not, however, exceeding fifteen, unless a British officer of corresponding rank shall have been saluted by a ship or vessel of the nation of such foreigner with a greater number, in which case an equal number may be fired, but never exceeding nineteen guns.

The Captain of a foreign ship of war may also be saluted with nine guns, on his visiting one of Her Majesty's ships, if such compliment shall have been paid to the Captain of one of Her Majesty's ships on his visiting a ship of the nation to which such foreign ship may belong, but if he never had an opportunity of visiting such foreign ship of war, he is nevertheless at liberty to pay the compliment to the foreign Captain, and to return the personal salute from any foreign ship.

In either of the above mentioned cases the flag of the nation of such foreigner shall be hoisted during the salute at the masthead.

ART. 2. Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships or vessels on visiting foreign ports, are to ascertain the number of guns with which such places have usually been saluted, and they are to salute with that number of guns, on receiving assurance that the salute will be returned gun for gun; but such salutes are not to exceed twenty-one guns. In the event of there being already in the port of a senior officer of Her Majesty's ships, his directions on the subject are to be followed, but if several ships or vessels shall arrive together, the senior officer only of them shall salute.

ART. 3. All salutes from ships of war of other nations, either to Her Majesty's forts or ships, are to be returned gun for gun.

ART. 4. A British ship or vessel of war meeting at sea a foreign ship of war bearing the flag of a flag officer, or the board pendant of a commodore, commanding a station or squadron, and superior in rank to the officer of the British ship or vessel, she shall salute such foreign flag officer or commodore with the number of guns to which a British officer of corresponding rank is entitled, upon being assured of receiving in return gun for gun.

ART. 5. Her Majesty's ships or vessels shall not on any account, lower their top gallant-sails, nor their flags, to any foreign ships or vessels whatsoever, unless the foreign ships or vessels shall first, or at the same time, lower their top gallant sails or their flags to them.



SECTION VII.—*Miscellaneous.*

## REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SECTION VII.

ART. 1. None of the salutes authorised by these instructions, shall be fired from ships of war, without due communication, by signal or otherwise, being made to the Naval Commanding officer present, except in cases of salutes in compliment to such commanding officer himself.

ART. 2. Such of the authorities mentioned in the foregoing instructions as may, from their rank and appointments, be entitled to be saluted in more than one capacity, shall be saluted under that rank which shall entitle them to the greatest number of guns, but on no occasion is the same individual to be saluted in more than one capacity.

ART. 3. Frequent accidents occurring during the firing of salutes in small vessels, from the haste with which the guns are necessarily reloaded, none of Her Majesty's vessels, with less than 10 guns are in future to fire a salute that may require the reloading of the guns, unless under circumstances when such omission cannot be explained, to prevent giving offence to a foreign power or a foreign officer.

ART. 4. No other salutes than those authorized by the foregoing regulations are to be allowed, except that upon any important occurrence, such as a great victory gained by Her Majesty's arms, or other highly advantageous national event, the Governor, or officer commanding any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, may, in conjunction with the senior officer of Her Majesty's Naval Service on the spot, direct such a salute to be fired as the occasion may seem to them to require; but, unless the officers in the command of both Services concur in the propriety of such salutes being fired, they are not to take place by one service only.

The Governors of our Colonies are, however, authorized to continue to sanction such salutes as may have been customary, and which they may deem right and proper at religious ceremonies, and further, to cause the usual salutes to be fired at the opening and closing of the Houses of Parliament or Assembly; but these salutes are in neither of the above cases to exceed 19 guns.

ART. 5. The ammunition for all salutes authorised by the foregoing instructions, shall be supplied by Her Majesty's Ordnance at the public charge; but, in the event of guns being fired to enforce Quarantine or Port regulations, where there may be local laws authorising the recovery of the cost of the ammunition used for such purpose, the amount is always to be recovered and paid to the respective officers of the Ordnance at the place,

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

R. TORRENS, *Major-General.*

*Adjt.-Genl. to Her Majesty's Forces in India.*

### TABLE OF REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

*In Sonat Rupees: the same for any Month.*

IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT. 4.										IN THE FIELD.									
CORPS.		Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Tenage.	Horse Rent.	Horse Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Tenage.	Horse Allowance.	Total.					
Horse Artillery.	Colonel.	372 8 0	750 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	372 8 0	750 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant Colonel.	328 4 0	600 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	328 4 0	600 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Major.	232 13 4	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	232 13 4	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Captain or Surgeon.	179 4 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	179 4 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon.	104 8 0	40 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	104 8 0	40 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
Horse Cavalry.	Colonel.	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant Colonel.	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Major.	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Captain.	91 5 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	91 5 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant.	70 0 0	40 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
Foot Artillery.	Colonel.	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant Colonel.	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Major.	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Captain.	91 5 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	91 5 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant.	70 0 0	40 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
Engineers.	Colonel.	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant Colonel.	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Major.	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Captain or Surgeon.	121 12 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	121 12 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon.	60 11 0	30 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	60 11 0	30 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
Infantry.	Colonel.	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant Colonel.	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Major.	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Captain or Surgeon.	121 12 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	121 12 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon.	60 11 0	30 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	60 11 0	30 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
Barrack Police.	Colonel.	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	394 6 0	870 15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant Colonel.	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	211 8 0	450 10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Major.	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Captain or Surgeon.	121 12 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	121 12 0	50 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					
	Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon.	60 11 0	30 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	60 11 0	30 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0					

*Commissioned Officers of Artillery, or European Regiments, in the Garrison or Fort Village, at Dum Dum, Barrackpore, Berhampore and Dacca draw Half Batta and Half Tena c, and, in that of Allahabad Half Batta and Full Tena c, and, in that of Allahabad*

## Tables of Pay and Allowances.

### TO THE INVALID AND PENSION ESTABLISHMENTS.

Rank.	Invalid Establishment.		Pension Establishment.	
	Pay Per Diem.	Full Batta Per Diem.	Pay Per Diem.	Half Batta Per Diem.
Colonel.	10 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	12 8 0
Lieutenant Colonel.	8 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
Major.	6 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0
Captain, Surgeon and Commissary.	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ensign.	1 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
Conductor and Riding Master.	60 pr. mo.	60 pr. mo.	50 pr. mo.	30 pr. mo.
Sub Conductor and Assistant Riding Master.	Pay and Half Batta of their Ranks			
Apothecary.	—	—	60 pr. mo.	—
Assistant ditto.	—	—	50 —	—
Hospital Steward.	—	—	50 —	—
Assistant ditto.	—	—	50 —	—

N. B.—Officers on the establishment of the European Invalid Companies and Native Invalid Battalions, receive the pay, full batta, and allowances of their regimental rank, tent allowance excepted.

BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, Fort William, 24th

April, 1831.

No. 66 of—1831.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs (3 to 5) of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 97, dated the 6th November, 1831, the provisions of which are applicable to the three Presidencies, be published in General Orders:—

3. We direct that fees upon commissions granted by His Majesty to the Company's Officers, shall be hereafter collected by, and credited to, Government, in the same manner as the fees on Company's commissions are now collected and credited, and that the salary to be hereafter granted to the Military Secretary in Chief, be two thousand two hundred and fifty rupees (Rs. 2250) per month, in lieu of fees and all other emoluments.

4. We observe a great discrepancy in the rates of fees levied from Officers of the same rank at our several Presidencies, and that those rates in most instances materially exceed the rates paid by Officers of corresponding rank in His Majesty's service.

5. We therefore direct, that the fees on commissions to be hereafter paid by the Company's Officers at all the Presidencies, be the same as those charged to His Majesty's Officers of corresponding rank, and that one moiety of those fees be charged for the Company's, and the other moiety for the King's commissions.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Ottavamanul, 30th July, 1831.

In conformity with instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, communicated in their military letter No. 97, dated the 6th November, 1831, and published in General Orders "Fort William 24th April, 1831," the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council directs, that the following scale of fees be collected by, and credited to, the Government, on commissions issued to the Company's Officers at all the Presidencies: one moiety of which to be charged for the Company's, and the other moiety for the King's commissions.

Revised table of fees chargeable on commissions bearing date subsequent to the 24th April, 1831.

Rank.	In Corps of Light Cavalry			In Corps of Artillery, Engineers and Infantry.		
	Amount in Surat, Madras, or Bombay Rupees			Amount in Surat, Madras, or Bombay Rupees		
	Ra.	Ans.	P.	Ra.	Ans.	P.
Colonel.	50	—	—	50	3	2
Lieutenant Colonel.	43	6	4	79	6	4
Major.	32	3	2	77	12	0
Captain.	78	3	2	73	12	9
Lieutenant.	65	—	—	63	9	6
Cornet, Lieutenant and Ensign.	44	2	2	36	11	8
Surgeon.	39	13	10	41	13	10
Assistant Surgeon.	42	12	9	39	12	9
Veterinary Surgeon.	40	3	—	—	—	—

(Signed)

Wm. CASEMENT, Col.  
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

# THE APPENDIX.

## PART VI.

### Marine Regulations.

To

CAPTAIN

Commander of the

Sir,

I am directed by the Marine Board to request, in the event of the ship or vessel under your command experiencing any detention at the Sand Heads from the want of a Pilot, that you will report the circumstance to me when an enquiry into the causes will immediately be instituted..

2. I am further directed to inform you, that the Pilot is not required to move

	1t.	In.	
With the aid of competent steamers at all times of the year up and down, .....	20	0	your vessel in the river beyond the drafts noted in the margin, but that it is discretionary with him, subject to your expressed desire, acting on the part of the owners and underwriters, whether the vessel under your command shall, if exceeding the prescribed draft, be brought beyond the stations noted in the margin, without unloading part of the cargo to bring her within the draft in question.
WITHOUT STEAM PROCEEDING DOWN FROM CALCUTTA TO SANGOR.			
From 1st November to 15th March inclusive,...	18	0	
„ 16th March to 1st May,.....	17	0	
„ 1st April to 31st October,.....	17	6	
WITHOUT STEAM COMING UP			
	From Sangor to Diamond Harbour.	From Diamond Harbour to Calcutta	
From 1st November to 15th March inclusive,...	18 feet	17 feet	
„ 16th March to 31st October, inclusive, . . . .	20 ..	18 ..	

3. It being understood, that a practice has very generally obtained among Commanders of vessels frequenting this port of making pecuniary donations to the pilot in charge of their vessels, you are to understand, that such a practice is entirely discretionary, and that pilots are peremptorily commanded on no account either directly or indirectly to seek any such donation. Any pilot so seeking a gratuity, or neglecting his duty with a view to exact one, or in consequence of not obtaining it, is liable to experience the severe displeasure of Government.

4. You are requested, on the pilot boarding your vessel, to fill up the accompanying two forms, the one to my address and the other to that of the Master Attendant, in order to their being delivered to the dāk-boat on the vessel's arrival at Koderree.

5. Government having been pleased, at the recommendation of the Marine Board, to remove the interdict hitherto preventing vessels being under way in the river under any circumstances during the night, I am directed, with a view to prevent, as far as possible, any accident arising from the permission now given for the furtherance of the interests of vessels passing up and down the river, to desire, that you will be particular in attending to the following directions, which the pilot is ordered strictly to require your attention to, while your vessel is between Calcutta and Saugar.

Vessels at anchor, are after dark till day-light, to shew a light at the star-board foreyard arm.

Vessels under way with a steamer, are, in like manner, to shew a light at each foreyard arm; the steamer showing one, where most convenient.

Vessels under way without a steamer, are to show a light at the fore top-gallant-mast head.

6. Immediately on your arrival in Calcutta, you are to report yourself personally at the Master Attendant's office, and at your earliest convenience to communicate to him in writing the name and residence of the parties to whom the bills for pilotage, &c. are to be presented for payment. You are further requested, prior to quitting your vessel, on arrival at Calcutta, to give or to cause your chief officer to give, the pilot a certificate of your actual registered tonnage, and of the draft of water at which your vessel has been piloted, as also, that she has or has not been accompanied by a row-boat, in order that the bills for pilotage and port dues may be correctly made out.

7. Should your ship or vessel be coming up to Calcutta, you are to land your gun-powder at the magazine at Moyapore, previous to passing that place, on no account retaining on board more than one hundred pounds weight; any quantity beyond that weight being liable to seizure if found on board.

8. It is hereby further notified to you, that you are strictly prohibited from throwing overboard, into any part of the river, ballast of any description whatever, under a penalty of Rs. 500.

9. Under the Act No. XIV. of 1836, passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council in the Legislative Department, under date 30th May, 1836, you are required, immediately on the receipt of this letter, to insert under their proper heads in the accompanying printed form of manifest, all the particulars which are specified therein, relative to the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board the vessel under your command; and, after filling up the document, to return it, duly attested under your signature, to the pilot in charge of your vessel, to enable that officer to transmit the same to my address, by the first dák that may be despatched from Kedgerree after the entrance of the vessel into the river.

10. The pilot, I am instructed to add, is prohibited, by the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, under the powers conferred by the 6th Section of the aforesaid Act, from bringing the vessel higher up the river Hooghly than Kedgerree, until the manifest of her import cargo shall have been furnished to him.

11. I am further directed to inform you, that under the 5th Section of the said Act, if the above manifest shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported on the vessels under your command, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered to the pilot, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers from the specification contained therein, will be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. In the event of there being a deficiency in the packages or goods entered in the manifest, you are liable, under the said Act, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) for every missing or deficient

package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith.

12. In the event of your vessel remaining outside or below Kedgera, you are required by the said Act to deliver the manifest, so duly filled up and attested, to the pilot, immediately on the vessel being brought to anchor; and if you should neglect to deliver the said manifest for the space of twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have anchored, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000.)

13. You are to observe that the Collector of Government Customs will, upon application being made to him, grant receipts for all goods which may be landed from your ship or vessel, and lodged in the Custom House, and he will be responsible for delivering from the Custom House all goods for which receipts shall have been granted; but should you, your officers, or passengers, omit to take such receipts upon your goods being landed and lodged as abovementioned, you or they will be entitled to indemnification, for any of them that may be lost in passing through the Custom House.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW.

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 16th Sept. 1837.

### REGULATIONS.

FOR THE GUIDANCES OF COMMANDERS AND OTHERS, BELONGING TO SHIPS AND VESSELS REPORTING TO THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

*Under the orders of Government in the General Department,  
dated 5th August, 1835.*

1st. As the Harbour Master is held responsible for the movements of all ships and vessels, to and from the stream, requiring his assistance, the officers of his department are not to be interfered with in the execution of such important duty. After a ship or vessel is moored in a clear and safe berth in the stream, she is not to be shifted, unless for the purpose of hauling into dock, or to the Honorable Company's moorings, and except in case of emergency.

2d. All applications to take in or cast off from the moorings, or for other assistance from the Harbour Master's department, are to be made in writing to the Master Attendant, who will direct the Harbour Master accordingly. Applications will be complied with according to priority of date.

3d. On ships or vessels arriving off Calcutta, they are to have their jib and driver booms rigged-in as soon as practicable, and remain so till the pilot takes charge.

4th. Ships and vessels laying in the stream, or at the Honorable Company's moorings, shall have at least one anchor at the bow with a cable bent, and ranged, ready for letting go at all times.

5th. No ship nor vessel shall make any bawser or rope fast to any of the Honorable Company's mooring buoys, except for the purpose of warping into a berth, under the direction of the Harbour Master, or his Assistant; and especially no warps are to be out during the night on account of the risk of boats being thereby upset, and the almost certainty of the consequent loss of lives.

6th. Serious accidents having taken place in transporting vessels, from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving, commanding officers are to permit warps to be made fast, and to keep them so, until requested to let them go. All vessels in the port of Calcutta are enjoined to assist each other, while in the act of warping.

7th. The Harbour Master's assistants are directed to take care in hauling ships or vessels into dock, that the waist anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ship's sides, (which can be removed) be suffered to remain.

8th. All ships or vessels moored in the stream, are to keep a clear hawser, to prevent accidents occurring.

9th. Commanding officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch, dammer, or rosin on board, to prevent accidents from fire. They are also prohibited from throwing overboard ballast or rubbish of any kind, detrimental to the bed of the river.

10th. Commanding officers of ships or vessels laying under fairs, or at any of the Honorable Company's moorings, are to slack down their cables, to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the officers of the Harbour Master's department to do so.

11th. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others while in charge of an officer under the authority of the Master Attendant, have no claim on Government for such damage; but the parties concerned are to represent the case to the Master Attendant, who will take such cognizance of the same as the merits of the case may appear to require.

12th. In order to avoid misconception as to the responsibility of Government for the safety of ships and vessels making use of the Honorable Company's chain moorings, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the public that Government does not guarantee the safety of any ship or vessel which may use those moorings.

13th. Government have been further pleased to prohibit commanders of all ships and vessels from moving them in any part of the river, unless they have a pilot or an officer from the Harbour Master's department on board, under penalty (independently of such consequences as the owners or commanders may be subject to by law, on the part of individuals,) or two hundred sicca rupees, for every breach of this prohibition.

14th. Finally, you are hereby informed, that no pilot will be allowed to take charge of your ship outwards, until a certificate from the Marine Pay Master shall have been presented at the Master Attendant's Office, stating that all port charges due on her account have been paid.

(Signed) T. T. HARRINGTON, Master Attendant.

ORDERS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, July 16, 1801

Whereas it hath hitherto been the practice for ships importing at Calcutta, to retain their gunpowder on board while lying in the port; and whereas, the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder on board of ships lying off the town, might be attended with the most destructive consequences to the town, to the inhabitants thereof, and to the shipping in the port; and whereas, instances have occurred of shot being fired into the town of Calcutta, and into the country adjacent, by ships saluting Fort William, or firing guns on other occasions. His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, with a view of obviating the serious consequences which might ensue from a continuance of these irregular and dangerous practices, has been pleased to establish the following rules:—

1. The Commanders of all vessels bound to the port of Calcutta, and proceeding up to the town of Calcutta, or to any other part of the river above

Moyapore, are required, on or before their arrival off Moyapore, to land at the magazine, which has been erected at that place, all the gunpowder which they may have on board, (whether contained in barrels, or made up into ammunition) exceeding the quantity of one hundred pounds, which quantity every vessel is permitted to retain on board for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in cases of distress. Officers appointed by Government, will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Moyapore, and deposit it in the magazine. Commanders of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder, previously to their being landed. A receipt for the gunpowder will be granted by the officer in charge of the magazine.

2. In order that vessels may be detained as short a time as possible for the delivery of their gunpowder, Commanders of vessels are required, on coming in sight of Moyapore, to hoist a flag at the foretop-mast-head, whereupon the officer in charge of the magazine, will immediately order persons to be in readiness at the river-side to receive the gunpowder.

3. Gunpowder shall not be landed or received into the magazine between sun set and sun-rise.

4. The Commanders of vessels outward bound which may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Moyapore, with the exception of a quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds for the purposes beforementioned. Should any gunpowder have been landed from any vessel when inward bound, and deposited in the magazine, the gunpowder will, upon the application of the commander of the vessel to the officer in charge of the magazine, (such application being accompanied by the receipt granted on the deposit of the gunpowder in the magazine) be conveyed to the river side, and delivered to such person as may be sent to take charge of it.

5. In future, vessels entering the port of Calcutta, shall not at any time, while lying in any part of the river between Moyapore and Calcutta, have on board, without the express sanction of Government, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds for the purposes beforementioned; the Collector of the Government Customs is hereby empowered and directed, should he have reason to believe that a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds has been received on board of any vessel, to cause the vessel to be searched, and should any greater quantity be found on board, to seize the same. The Collector is also empowered and directed to seize any unauthorized quantity of gunpowder which may be attempted to be shipped on any vessel, in opposition to the rules herein prescribed, all such gunpowder so seized, shall be liable to confiscation; the Collector shall immediately send all the gunpowder so seized to the magazine in Fort William, and shall report the circumstances of the case to the Board of Trade; the Collector shall not grant a port clearance for any such vessel from which gunpowder shall have been so seized, without the express authority of the Governor-General in Council.

6. One-half of the estimated value of all gunpowder which may be confiscated under this regulation, shall be granted in equal proportions to the Collector of the Customs and his Deputy; the remaining moiety shall be granted in equal proportions to the informer, and to the officer assisting in making the seizure.

7. The Commanders of vessels lying at Diamond Harbour, or in any other part of the river below Moyapore, will be permitted to deposit their gunpowder in the magazine at Moyapore.

8. Pursuant to the orders contained in the 6th Article of these regulations, the commanders of all vessels now lying in the port of Calcutta, having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, are required to send the quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, which they may have on board of their respective ships, or at any place on shore, to the magazine at



Moyapore. If the Commander of any vessel shall not conform to this requisition, he shall be liable to the penalties stated in the 5th Article.

9. The Commanders of all vessels lying off the town of Calcutta, or any part of the river between the town and Keelgherry, are prohibited from firing guns (excepting for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the vessels being in distress) for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained the permission of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta. When guns shall be fired from any ship for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the ship being in distress, and also in cases in which guns may be fired with the permission of the Justices of the Peace, the Commander of the ship is enjoined to be particularly careful that the guns be not shot.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Secy. to the Govt.*

P. S.—Under orders from the Marine Board, dated 6th instant, commander<sup>s</sup> are informed, that such gunpowder as they may have for sale is not to be landed at Moyapore, but to be brought up and lodged at the Howrah magazine.

(Signed) T. T. HARRINGTON, *Master Attendant.*

*Master Attendant's Office, the 8th July, 1837.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the rules and regulations passed by Government on the 31st January last, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th instant, notice is hereby given to owners and commanders of ships and vessels, whose crews are wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, that the Marine Surgeon and his assistant have been appointed to examine the quantity, quality, and assortment of medicines to be supplied, agreeably to the first section. They are accordingly requested to submit the same for the inspection of one of the above officers, communicating at the same time, in writing, the number of Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, of which the crew of their ship or vessel is composed, the port to which the said ship or vessel is bound, and the probable length of the voyage on which she is proceeding.

2. It is hereby further notified, in the event of owners or commanders being unable to obtain a duly qualified surgeon for the voyage, as required by the said rules, or to procure the proper number of British seamen, (that is to say, British seamen in part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of the ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of an hundred tons,) that they are to make application to Government, through the Marine Board, for a license to sail without such surgeon, or without such proportion of British seamen—accompanying such application with proof of their having used due diligence to procure the above. The application for a license to sail without the proper number of British seamen as aforesaid, must also state the number of British seamen on board, in order that the same may be entered in the license, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the 4th, George the 4th, c. 80.

By order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) W. P. PALMER, *Acting Secretary.*

*Marine Board, the 21st February, 1828.*

#### PILOTAGE AND PORT DUES.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the recent change in the currency, the Marine Board have obtained the sanction of the Right Honorable the

Governor of Bengal to the following modified rates of charges leviable on account of pilotage and port dues, which are to come into operation on the 1st proximo.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, the 25th May, 1836

*Notices touching port charges at Calcutta, for the information and guidance of Owners and Commanders of vessels.*

The Marine Board having lately, under the orders of Government, been engaged in revising the general regulations of the Marine Department bearing on the shipping frequenting the port, request the particular attention of owners, agents, and commanders of vessels to the following arrangements in connection with the charges on account of pilotage, &c. framed with a view to the mutual convenience of the Marine Department and the shipping interests.

First.—Commanders are requested, prior to quitting their vessels on arrival off Calcutta, to fill up and certify, or cause to be filled up and certified, a form of certificate shewing the actual registered tonnage, the draft of water, and whether the vessel has or has not been tugged by a steamer any part of the way, or has or has not had the use of a row-boat, which form will be furnished to the pilot, in order to the bills of the vessel being correctly made out.

Second.—Commanders are further requested, as early after their arrival as possible, to notify, in writing, to the Master Attendant, the name and residence of the reference for the payment of his vessel's bills.

Third.—On the receipt by the Master Attendant of the above certificate and written reference for payment, a single bill will be prepared, including inward pilotage, light-house duty, Moysapore magazine duty, and row-boat hire, (if any) which, together with the certificate, will be forwarded to the Marine Pay Master for collection within fifteen days of the vessel, and having on it the name and residence of the party referred to for payment, which commanders are requested to furnish to the Master Attendant in writing as early after their arrival as practicable, that officers will more readily be enabled to present it. By this arrangement all the charges connected with the vessel up to her arrival off Calcutta, will be embodied in one bill, instead of, as hitherto, being made in separate bills.

Fourth.—In the event of vessels docking, or being transported at the desire of the commander, it is requested that a certificate may be given by the commanding officer of the operation having been performed, in order to its accompanying the bill when presented to the referee.

Fifth.—The practice of charging for hauling to the chain moorings, for their monthly hire, and for hauling from the moorings in separate bills, is discontinued, and henceforward one bill will be prepared, including the charge for hauling to the moorings, that for occupying them, and that for hauling from them; and commanders are requested to give, or cause their commanding officers to give, to the Master Attendant or the Harbour Master, certificate of the date of hauling to and from the moorings, which certificate, as before, will accompany the bill when presented for payment. The hire of the moorings will be charged for the day on which the vessel is hauled thereto, without reference to the period of the day; and, in like manner, no charge will be made for the day on which she hauls from her moorings, however late in the day she may quit them. The charges connected with the chain moorings will thus be embodied in one bill and be discharged in one payment, instead of three or more, according to the number of months the vessel occupied the moorings.

Sixth.—The system of charging outward pilotage on an estimated draft of water, with an addition of ten per cent., subject to adjustment, after the vessel has sailed, and of charging a certain number of days, for a row-boat, subject to

a like adjustment, is abolished; and, in future, the outward pilotage and charge for row-boat hire on outward-bound vessels, will be made as follows:—

When the vessel is fully laden, the commander is to give notice thereof to the Master Attendant when the draft of water is to be ascertained and certified by the commander or commanding officer on the part of the vessel, and by the Harbour Master on the part of Government,—subject, in case of dispute, to the decision of the Master Attendant. On receipt of the certificate, the Master Attendant will cause a bill to be made out for the regular amount of pilotage, and for the row-boat hire, according to an average rate with reference to the size of the vessel and the season of the year, fixed by a marine committee which last sat at the Bankshall, the majority of which was composed of members of houses of agency and commanders of ships. The bill and certificate will be presented in due course for payments.

Seventh.—As however, if frequently happens, that vessels are taken in charge or filling their water up to the last day of their departure, or that from other causes the bills for the chain moorings and outward pilotage cannot be made out till the eve of departure; owners, agents and commanders are in such cases particularly requested, with a view to despatch, to cause an individual to attend at the Bankshall and expedite the transmission of the bill and certificate to the Board for registry, and to the Pay Office for collection; at each of which offices they may in such cases depend upon the most ready special attention.

Eighth.—In the event of a vessel being tugged any part of the way down by steam, or not having the use of a row-boat, commanders are to obtain from the pilot, at Kedgees, a certificate to that effect, which they should forward by dak to their agents. On receipt thereof agents are requested to make out a bill against the Hon'ble Company for the deduction from the pilotage allowed if tugged by steam, or for the row-boat hire paid, as the case may be, and to forward it together with the certificate to the Marine Board for audit and payment.

Ninth.—In cases where a vessel leaves Calcutta, avowedly intended to fill up cargo at some place below, the pilotage will be charged at the draft at which she leaves Calcutta in like manner, though at the reduced amount as if she had proceeded to sea; and with respect to the subsequent pilotage charge from the place at which the vessel takes in the additional cargo to sea, owners or agents of vessels will be required to furnish a special guarantee to pay the amount chargeable according to a certificate of the draft of water to be signed by the commander or commanding officer and pilot.

Tenth.—Six sets of moorings at Diamond Harbour having been fitted specially to enable vessels arriving in distress from loss of anchors and cables to be readily moored, the charge will be Co.'s Rs 50 for mooring and unmooring, and the daily hire the same as for the moorings at Calcutta. The moorings will of course be available to vessels not in distress from loss of anchors and cables, but the Harbour Master will be instructed at all times to keep two sets vacant during the S. W. Monsoon to meet casualties.

Eleventh.—Annexed is a statement of the several port and pilotage charges, and the Marine Board trust, that with these and the certificates of the commander or commanding officers before them, owners and agents of vessels will at all times be enabled readily to ascertain the correctness of the bills and to discharge them on presentation.

# INWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS. INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water.	Full Pilotage.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.																		
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.															
Under 8 Feet	50		4	2	8		8	5	4		12	8	0		16	10	8		20	13	4		25	0	0		29	2	8		33	5	4		37	8	0		41	10	8		45	13	4
8 to 9 "	80		6	10	8		12	5	4		20	0	0		26	10	8		33	5	4		40	0	0		46	10	8		53	5	4		60	0	0		66	10	8		73	5	4
9 to 10 "	110		9	2	8		18	5	4		27	8	0		36	10	8		45	13	4		55	0	0		64	2	8		73	5	4		82	8	0		91	10	8		100	13	4
10 to 11 "	130		10	13	4		21	10	8		32	8	0		43	5	4		54	2	8		65	0	0		75	13	4		86	10	8		97	8	0		108	5	4		119	2	8
11 to 12 "	150		12	8	0		25	0	0		37	8	0		50	0	0		62	8	0		75	0	0		87	8	0		100	0	0		112	8	0		125	0	0		137	8	0
12 to 13 "	170		14	2	8		28	5	4		42	8	0		56	10	8		70	13	4		85	0	0		99	2	8		113	5	4		127	8	0		141	10	8		153	13	4
13 to 14 "	200		16	10	8		33	5	4		50	0	0		66	10	8		83	5	4		100	0	0		116	10	8		133	5	4		150	0	0		166	10	8		183	5	4
14 to 15 "	230		19	2	8		38	5	4		67	8	0		76	10	8		95	13	4		115	0	0		134	2	8		153	5	4		172	8	0		191	10	8		210	13	4
15 to 16 "	270		22	8	0		45	0	0		80	0	0		90	0	0		112	8	0		135	0	0		157	8	0		160	0	0		202	8	0		225	0	0		247	8	0
16 to 17 "	320		26	10	8		53	5	4		80	0	0		106	10	8		133	5	4		160	0	0		185	10	8		213	5	4		240	0	0		266	10	8		293	5	4
17 to 18 "	370		30	13	4		61	10	8		92	8	0		123	5	4		154	2	8		185	0	0		215	13	4		245	10	8		277	8	0		308	5	4		339	2	8
18 to 19 "	420		35	0	0		70	0	0		105	0	0		149	0	0		173	0	0		210	0	0		245	0	0		280	0	0		315	0	0		359	0	0		385	0	0
19 to 20 "	480		40	0	0		80	0	0		120	0	0		160	0	0		200	0	0		240	0	0		280	0	0		320	0	0		360	0	0		400	0	0		440	0	0
20 to 21 "	540		45	0	0		90	0	0		135	0	0		180	0	0		225	0	0		270	0	0		315	0	0		360	0	0		405	0	0		456	0	0		495	0	0
21 to 22 "	590		49	2	8		98	5	4		147	8	0		196	10	8		245	13	4		295	0	0		344	2	8		393	5	4		442	8	0		491	10	8		540	13	4
22 to 23 "	640		53	5	4		106	10	8		160	0	0		213	5	4		266	10	8		320	0	0		373	5	4		426	10	8		480	0	0		533	5	4		586	10	8
23 to 24 "	700		58	5	4		116	10	8		175	0	0		233	5	4		291	10	8		350	0	0		408	5	4		466	10	8		525	0	0		583	5	4		641	10	8

OUTWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.  
INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water	Full Pilotage		Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs	Co's Rs</
----------------	---------------	--	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-----------

The pilotage is divided into twelfths for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz. from sea to places short of Calcutta, and from and to intermediate places, as also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance. The following shows the number of twelfths chargeable between the several stations.

INWARD PROPORTION.		OUTWARD PROPORTION.	
FROM SEA		FROM CALCUTTA	
To Saugor.....	4-12ths.	To Moyapore or Fulta,...	2-12ths.
„ Kedgerie,.....	6-12ths.	„ Diamond Harbour,....	3-12ths.
„ Culpoe,.....	8-12ths.	„ Culpore,.....	4-12ths.
„ Diamond Harbour,....	9-12ths.	„ Kedgerie,.....	6-12ths.
„ Fulta or Moyapore,...	10-12ths.	„ Saugor,.....	8-12ths.
„ Calcutta—full pilotage.		„ Sea—full pilotage.	

Moyapore magazine duty, chargeable once for each voyage on a vessel passing Moyapore inward—one anna per ton on registered tonnage and vessels drawing under 8 feet draft of water are exempted.

Light duty—the duty is leviable every time a vessel enters the river, except returning from stress of weather—two annas ditto.

Row-boat, inward, Company's rupees 13 per diem.

Ditto, outward.

From 1st April to the

31st July,.....	700	Tons and upwards...	Co's.	Rs.	128
	500 to 699	„	„		102
	300 to 499	„	„		76

From 1st August to the

31st March.....	700	Tons and upwards,...	„		89
	500 to 699	„	„		76
	300 to 499	„	„		51

Row-boat at Hooghly point,..... per diem. „ 13

If the hawser is used in assisting a vessel in danger

or on shore,..... per diem. „ 26

N. B. Vessels under 300 tons are exempted from the attendance of a row-boat in aid of the pilotage unless one is required by the commander.

#### THE HIRE OF THE CALCUTTA CHAIN MOORINGS.

All vessels up .....	to 199	Tons,.....	Co's	Rs.	2 per diem
„ .....	from 200 to 299	„	„		3
„ .....	300 to 399	„	„		4
„ .....	400 to 499	„	„		5
„ .....	500 to 599	„	„		6
„ .....	600 and upwards,.....	„	„		7

Swinging moorings,..... „ 3

N. B. No vessels above 300 tons burthen can be hauled to the swinging moorings.

Hauling to or from the chain moorings, each operation,.... Co's Rs. 26

Ditto ditto swinging ditto,..... „ 26

Ditto from or under four, ships of 250 tons and upwards, „ 52

Ditto ditto under 250 tons,..... „ 26

Re-mooring,..... „ 26

#### HAULING IN OR OUT OF DOCK AND ON OR OFF THE SLIP OR WAYS.

If above 300 tons, each operation,..... Co's Rs. 40

If of or under 300 tons, ditto, ..... „ 20

For the use of the buoy hauling into or out of dock,..... „ 10

Riding at the said buoy, per diem, .....	3
Transporting vessels (when not at the chain moorings or not going into, or coming out of dock) from Sulkea to any part of the river not below Kidderpore, .....	Co.'s Rs. 25
Transporting any ship after having been moored from one mooring to another, if at the request of the owner or commander, ..	50

### DIAMOND HARBOUR.

The same charge is made for hauling to and from and occupying the moorings at Diamond Harbour as exists in the Calcutta moorings.

### HIRE OF STEAM VESSELS FOR TUGGING.

Enterprize, Ganges and Irrawaddy, at .....	Co.'s Rs. 400 per diem.
Hooghly, Diana and the iron steam vessels, .....	200

Further particulars may be known on application to the Controller of Government steam vessels, Marine Board Office.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 10th May, 1836.

Fort William, General Department, the 31st January, 1828.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rules and regulations, relative to lascars and other Asiatic seamen, be published for general information.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS,** - Made, ordained, and published by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, in Council, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 4th, George the 4th, c. 80, passed on the 31st day of January in the year of Our Lord 1828, to be observed by masters, officers, and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said act, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places, within the limits of the charter of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Be it ordained by the Right Honorable William Pitt Earl Amherst, Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, in Council, by virtue of the powers in him vested by the said act, that from and after the publication hereof, in the manner herein-after directed, the following rules and regulations shall be observed by masters, officers, and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said act, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives of any of the territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, whilst such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives shall be on board such ships or vessels, and whilst absent from the countries or places to which they shall respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to the places to which they belong, or from whence they have been taken.

1. Every such ship or vessel, which shall clear out from any port or place in any territory, country, or island, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said United Company, and every such ship or vessel which shall arrive at any port or place in the said United Kingdom, and every such ship or vessel which having cleared out from any port or place, in any territory, country, or island as aforesaid, shall arrive at any port or place without the limits of the charter of the said United Company, shall be provided with an expert surgeon, of ability and knowledge; and in each case, before any

such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, such surgeon shall be previously examined by the Medical Board, or by such medical person or persons, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Government, or principal officer of the port or place from whence such ship or vessel shall clear out; and no surgeon shall be deemed a fit surgeon, unless he shall be testified by such Medical Board, or by such other medical person or persons, to be duly qualified, and such surgeon shall be retained and entertained on board such ship or vessel, during the whole voyage, (unavoidable casualties excepted) by and at the expence of the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and shall administer such medical and surgical aid as shall be requisite to the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives on board of such ship or vessel during the voyage on which such ship or vessel shall proceed or be bound; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished, at the like expence, with a proper quantity and assortment of medicines fit for the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives; and it shall and may be lawful for the Government, or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, and before such ship or vessel shall clear out, to appoint any medical person or persons to examine the quantity, quality, and assortment of such medicines; and such ship or vessel shall not be permitted to clear out from such port or place as aforesaid, until the Government, or principal officer thereof, shall be duly satisfied, that a sufficient quantity and proper assortment of such medicines shall have been furnished; provided always, that if such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer of any such ship or vessel, which may be intended to be cleared out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, after using due diligence and reasonable and proper means in that behalf, shall not be able to procure or retain an expert surgeon, duly qualified as aforesaid, and such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer, shall represent the same in writing to the Government, or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, together with a true statement of the means that have been adopted or employed to procure a fit surgeon as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the Government or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, on being duly satisfied that a fit surgeon cannot be procured, to authorize and permit such ship or vessel, by a licence in writing, to be in that behalf granted by the Secretary for the time being of such Government, or by the principal officer of such other port or place as aforesaid, to clear out and proceed on the voyage then intended, without having such surgeon on board, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

II. That every such ship or vessel which shall be navigated by the proportion of British seamen, directed by the twenty-first section of the said Act of Parliament that is to say, by four British seamen as part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, shall be manned with not less than six of such Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives, being men, or five men and two boys for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and every such ship or vessel, the crew whereof shall be in part composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, and which shall not be navigated by the proportion of British seamen abovementioned, but which shall, by virtue of the twenty-second section of the said Act of Parliament, be licensed to sail and carry on her voyage with a less proportion of British seamen than required by the said twenty-first section of the said Act of Parliament, shall be manned



with such a proportion of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, to the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, as is hereinafter specified, (that is to say) when the number of such British seamen shall be three for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be seven men and one boy for every such hundred tons, and one man more for every ten beyond the last even hundred tons, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, when the number of such British seamen shall be two for every hundred tons, of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be nine, being men, or eight men and two boys for every such hundred tons, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, when the number of such British seamen shall be one for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be ten men and one boy for every such hundred tons, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and when such ship or vessel shall be navigated by any British seamen, exclusive of the mates or officers, and the number of such British seamen shall be less than one for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be eleven, being men, or ten men and two boys for every such hundred tons, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and every such ship or vessel, the crew whereof shall be wholly composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, or which shall, with the exception of the mates or officers, be wholly composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be provided with a gunner, a carpenter, a caulker, and the usual number of seacunnies, and shall exclusively of such officers, gunner, carpenter, caulker, seacunnies and servants, in such ship or vessel, be manned with not less than twelve of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, being men, or eleven men and two boys for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof.

III. Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished and provided by, and at the expense of the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, with a sufficient quantity of wholesome and good provisions, and with a sufficient quantity of fuel properly adapted for the use of the Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives, who may embark, or who, during the voyage, may be on board such ship or vessel, and such provisions shall be regularly served out to such Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives, during the course of such voyage, in manner following, that is to say, whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall be within the tropics, agreeably to the undermentioned scale, viz.

	Per man per day.				per man per day.			Per man per month.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	or	Seers.	Chks.	Sa. wt.	Seers.	Chks.	Sa. wt.
Rice.....	2	0	14	"	1	0	0	30	0	0
Dholl.....	0	5	7	"	0	2	2½	4	11	0
Ghee.....	0	1	5	"	0	0	2½	0	15	0
Salt.....	0	0	13	"	0	0	1½	0	9	0
Turmeric.....	0	2	1	"	0	1	0	1	14	0
Garlick.....	0	2	1	"	0	1	0	1	14	0
Chilbes.....	0	1	15	"	0	0	3½	1	6	2½
Tamarind.....	0	0	13	"	0	0	1½	0	9	0
Cummin seed.....	0	0	8	"	0	0	1	0	6	0
Coriander seed.....	0	0	8	"	0	0	1	0	6	0
Pumpkins Yams, & Potatoes.	As far as a reasonable stock of them can be laid in at the commencement of the voyage.				0	4	2	0	2	0
Ginger.....	0	0	4	"	0	0	½	0	3	0
Tea.....	0	0	11	"	0	0	1½	0	8	0
Sugar.....	0	1	6	"	0	0	2½	1	0	0
Vinegar, { Six pints per month, per man.										
Oil for the body in bad weather.....	0	0	11	"	0	0	1½	Per Man per Day.		

And whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall pass beyond the tropic, either to the northward or southward, then, in addition to the foregoing scale or allowance, shall be added food of a more nourishing quality; viz.

	Per month per month.				Per man per month.	
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	or	Seers.	Chks.
Pillow meat.....	8	3	7	"	4	"
Curry meat.....	6	2	9	"	3	"
Biscuit.....	10	4	4	"	6	"
Wheat.....	14	5	15	"	7	"
Pickled mangoes.....	2	0	14	"	1	"

Rum, { Exclusive of the discretionary allowance in time of bad weather, } Two drams per day per man.

And in addition to the above mentioned stock of provisions, and other articles hereinbefore mentioned, the owners or owner of every such ship or vessel hereinbefore mentioned, shall also lay in a stock of tobacco, sufficient for the supply of at least three-fourths of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives on board, for

the voyage, at the rate of one-half seer, or one pound weight per man per month, to be served out to such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, when their own private stock of that article shall have been exhausted, which tobacco shall be estimated at twenty per cent. on the prime cost of the article, such prime cost to be certified by the inspecting or other officer appointed for that purpose, and the price of such tobacco to be deducted at the end of the voyage, from the wages of such men to whom the same shall have been supplied; and the entire quantity of provisions and other articles, which shall be laid in for the use of the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, shall be estimated as follows; viz. to Europe, North America, the Eastern Coast of South America, and the Western Coast of America respectively, customary provision for six months, and food of a more nourishing quality for four months. To New South Wales, customary provisions for four months. Food of a more nourishing quality for two months. And it is hereby directed, that a stock of fuel and water shall be laid in by every such ship or vessel as aforesaid, for the supply of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives on board, and that it shall be in proportion to the stock of other provisions taken on board as aforesaid; and that the said stock of water shall be in proportion to the number of Asiatic sailors, lascars or other native on board of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, and that in particular the said stock of water so taken in for the supply of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and other natives, shall be of sufficient quantity to allow for every Asiatic sailor, lascar, or other native on board of such ship or vessel during the said voyage, one gallon at the least for each day; provided always, that whenever the seacunnies, or any other part of the crew of such ship or vessel shall be Anglo-Asiatics or native Portuguese, they shall be victualled as European Seamen.

IV. Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished and provided by, and at the expence of the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, and for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives who may embark or be on board such ship or vessel, during the intended voyage, the following bedding and clothing; viz. one bed, to consist of three country blankets sewed together. One pillow, stuffed together with blanketing. One blanket, one jacket and pair of trowsers with feet, made of four yards of European red or blue cloth. One jacket and one pair of trowsers with feet, made either of European cloth or country blanketing. One pair of shoes. Two woollen caps. Two pair of woollen mittens for each man; and that such bedding and clothing shall be delivered out to such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, who may not be previously supplied therewith, whenever such ship or vessel shall be in any latitude to the northward of twenty-four degrees north latitude, or to the southward of twenty-four degrees south latitude, and that such bedding and clothing shall thereupon become the property of the person or persons to whom the same shall be delivered. Provided always that no Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native shall be entitled to receive more than one set of bedding and of clothing in the course of one voyage and that the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, supplying such bedding or clothing, shall be at liberty to deduct from the wages of each Asiatic sailor, lascar and native as aforesaid, who shall be supplied with such bedding or clothing in addition to the prime cost, twenty per cent. on the articles respectively supplied to any such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid, and which said prime cost shall be certified by the inspecting or other officer thereto appointed.

V. Every such ship or vessel shall be provided with healthy and roomy berths or lodging places, properly ventilated in the fore part of the between decks of such ship or vessel, which shall be left clear for the accommodation of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, who may embark or proceed on board of such ship or vessel, to each man of whom, in ships or vessels having no top gallant fore castle, shall be allowed a space of thirty-five cubic feet, for his accommodation before the main mast; but in cases of ships or vessels having a top gallant fore castle, twenty-four cubic feet shall be deemed sufficient for each of such

persons, and that all such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, who shall not be required to perform the duties of the said ship or vessel, or who shall not belong to the watch gang that may be actually employed in performing the duty or work of the said ship or vessel, shall be suffered and permitted to remain in their berths or lodging places herein-before mentioned, in the same manner as is usually permitted to European sailors, and until it shall be the turn of duty of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, who may remain below to relieve the watch or gang employed on the upper deck; and in order to enable the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, as aforesaid, to obtain the benefit of this rule or regulation, the master or commander of every such ship or vessel shall divide the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives into two watches, or gangs, accordingly as the duty of the said ship, or vessel may require, and in such manner that a portion of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives forming one watch, or gang, may remain on the upper deck, to perform the duty of the said ship, while the residue of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, may remain in their berths, or lodging places as aforesaid, in the same manner as is usually practised and observed towards European sailors; and every such ship or vessel as aforesaid, of the burthen of five hundred tons and under, shall be provided by, and at the expence of the owners or owner thereof, with one caboose for the purpose of enabling the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives to cook their victuals on board such ship or vessel, according to the manners, habits, and customs of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives respectively, and to be appropriated exclusively to and for their use; and which said caboose shall not be less in length than four feet ten inches, or in breadth than three feet two inches, and in height five feet, and every such ship or vessel as aforesaid, exceeding five hundred tons, shall in like manner be furnished with two such cabooses, for the purposes herein aforesaid.

VI. No such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforesaid, before the commander thereof shall have delivered to the officer authorized to grant the port clearance, a true list in duplicate of every Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native on board, or intended to be taken on board such ship or vessel, and a true specification of the terms and rate of wages on which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native shall have been hired, and also a true list in duplicate, of the tobacco, and quantities and sorts of provisions, and the prices thereof respectively, and of the quantities of water and fuel respectively, which shall have been provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, and also a true and correct list in duplicate, of the bedding and clothing, and the prices thereof respectively provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, and also a true list in duplicate, of the quantities, qualities and assortment of medicines provided, and on board of such last mentioned ship or vessel, each part or list as aforesaid, being signed by the commander of the ship or vessel, so delivering the same to the officer authorized to grant a port clearance as aforesaid; and in order that it may be ascertained that such tobacco, provisions, fuel, bedding and clothing are respectively sufficient in quantity, and fit and proper in quality for the use of the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, during the intended voyage, the owners or owner, or commander of every such ship or vessel, shall deliver samples or musters of all such tobacco, provisions, fuel, bedding and clothing, with the prices hereof respectively, to the inspecting officer, or other person or persons who shall or may be appointed by the Government, or other principal officer of the port or place at which such ship or vessel may be, to inspect the same respectively, and such owners or owner or commander, shall from time to time, produce such tobacco, provisions, fuel, bedding and clothing to such inspecting officer, or other person or persons so appointed, as well on board of the said ship or vessel, as before the same shall have been put on board, for such

inspecting officer, or other person or persons so appointed to inspect and examine the same, respect being had to the convenience of the commander, and the time of lading the said ship or vessel, and the owners or owner, or commander of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, shall permit and suffer such inspecting officer, or other person or persons, who shall be appointed in that behalf by the Government, or principal officer of the port or place in which such ship or vessel may be, to inspect and examine the said ship or vessel, as well below as upon the upper deck, in order to ascertain what accommodations, or berths, or lodging places, may have been provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, and whether sufficient space shall have been left to afford healthy and roomy berths or lodging places for such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives respectively, in manner herein aforesaid; and also, in order to ascertain whether proper and sufficient accommodations for cooking have been provided, so that such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, may be enabled to cook their victuals on board such ship or vessel, according to their own manners, habits, and customs. And that when such ship or vessel shall so clear out, the officer authorized to grant such port clearance, shall countersign the respective lists herein-before directed to be delivered to him in duplicate, and return one part of each set of lists to the person in command of such ship or vessel, and that on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the port or place within the said United Kingdom to which such ship or vessel may be bound, or at any other port or place belonging to His Majesty, without the limits of the charter of the said United Company, to which such ship or vessel may be bound, the person in command of such ship or vessel shall deliver such lists, so countersigned, to the officer authorized to admit such ship or vessel to entry, and shall also deliver to said last mentioned officer a true list containing the names of every Asiatic sailor, lascar, and native as aforesaid, not included in the first list countersigned as aforesaid, and who shall have been shipped after the commencement of the voyage of such ship or vessel, or during the progress thereof, with a specification in like manner of the terms and rates of wages, at which such last mentioned Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, may have been hired; and also a true and correct statement in writing, of any casualties that may have happened to any or either of the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives as aforesaid, who at any time were shipped on such ship or vessel, and of what shall have become of every man comprized in such lists, and who shall not be on board such ship or vessel at the time of her entry into any such port; and also a true and correct account, shewing the bedding and clothing, and quantity of tobacco, which may have been furnished and supplied to each Asiatic sailor, lascar and native, as aforesaid, on board of such ship or vessel during the voyage, and what sum or balance shall be due and owing to each Asiatic sailor, lascar, and native as aforesaid, for his wages at the time of the arrival of such ship or vessel at her consigned port.

VII. The owners or owner of every such ship or vessel, from which any Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall be discharged or landed in any country, other than that from which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall have been shipped, or to which he shall belong, shall, at the proper costs and charges of such owners or owner, find and provide proper and sufficient lodging, raiment, food, medicines, and if necessary medical and surgical assistance for each and every Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, who may be so discharged or landed as aforesaid, from the time of the discharge or landing of each and every such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, until he shall be able to enter himself on board of some other ship or vessel bound to his own country, and on which he may work his way to the port whence he may have been shipped; provided that the owners or owner of the ship or vessel bound to the country of such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall contract to provide such last mentioned Asiatic sailor, lascar,

or native as aforesaid, with a proper berth and good and sufficient food, bedding, clothing, medicines, and medical and surgical aid during such voyage to the port or place where such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, may have been shipped or hired as aforesaid, and in the same manner and subject to the rules and regulations herein-before respectively ordained for the accommodation and treatment of Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, the whole expence of which contract, if any, to be borne and sustained by the owner or owners of the ship or vessel on which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native shall have been shipped within the limits aforesaid, and from which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid; provided also, that if such last mentioned Asiatic sailor or native shall not be able, either from want of opportunity, from sickness, or from any other cause, within four calendar months from the time of his discharge or landing as aforesaid, to enter himself on board of such ship or vessel bound to his own country or to the port or place where he may have been hired or shipped, in conformity with the contract, and on the terms or conditions herein before mentioned; in any such case; the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, from which such last mentioned Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid, shall find and provide for him a suitable passage to the country, port or place at which he shall have been hired or shipped, or two which he may belong, with sufficient and proper food, clothing, bedding, medicines, and medical and surgical aid during such passage, and in manner herein-before ordained for the accommodation and treatment of such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, during the voyage on board the ship or vessel from which he shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid; and the owners or owner of every such ship or vessel trading under the authority of this act, who shall contract, or agree to carry or convey any Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid, and who shall have been landed or discharged as aforesaid, from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or without the limits aforesaid, to the port or place at which such Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid, shall have been hired or shipped, or to which he shall belong, and whether such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall have entered himself to work his way back as aforesaid, or shall have been sent on board as a passenger, shall be subject to the rules and regulations herein-before ordained for the accommodation and treatment of such Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives as aforesaid, during the voyage on the ship or vessel from which he shall have been discharged or landed, so far as the same may be respectively applicable to the character or situation in which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, may have been shipped or embarked, in order to return to the port or place to which he may belong.

The foregoing rules and regulations to take effect, and to be and continue in full force at the Presidency of Fort William aforesaid, from the expiration of one calendar month after the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette* at Calcutta, and at Fort Saint George, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and at all other ports and places in any territory, country, or island under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, from and after the expiration of one calendar month after the publication of such rules and regulations by the respective Governments, or the principal officers, or constituted authorities at Fort Saint George, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and at such other ports and places respectively.

The several forms to be observed by the masters, officers and owners of ships, trading according to the authority of the Act of Parliament above-mentioned, under the rules and regulations now published for general information, will be determined by the Marine Board, and duly notified by public advertisement from their office.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council,  
E. MOLONY, *Acting Secretary to the Government.*

## LIGHT AT FALSE POINT, BAY OF BENGAL.

Referring to the notice published from this office under date 21st January last, communicating the abandonment of the light at Point Palmyras, notice is now given, that on the 1st day of March, 1837, a light will be exhibited at False Point on a building to be there erected.

The light house will stand in latitude  $20^{\circ} 19' 25''$  N., and longitude  $86^{\circ} 48' 8''$  E. During the S. W. monsoon of the year 1837, the light will be exhibited from an elevation of about 15 feet above high-water mark, and be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 13 miles from an elevation of 15 feet above the surface of the sea.

The light will be continued at this height until the end of November, after which it will be discontinued, in order to the removal of the lantern to the top of the building. It will subsequently, viz. on and after the 1st March, 1838, be again exhibited at an elevation of 120 feet above high-water mark, and be then visible from 18 to 20 miles in clear weather from the height of 15 feet from the surface of the sea.

The pilot's station will be continued as the heretofore off Point Palmyras during the S. W. monsoon, that is, from the 15th of March to the 15th September of during which period the pilot vessels cruise during the day off the point, anchoring during the night in a line East and West in latitude  $20^{\circ} 42'$  to  $20^{\circ} 48'$  N. with the point bearing W. to W. by S., and the vessel, on board of which the next turn pilot may be, will burn a blue light and fire a maroon alternately every half hour, commencing with the former at eight o'clock and continuing till day-light.

Commanders on making the light on False Point are recommended, after bringing it to bear west in from 13 to 14 fathoms, to steer to the N. E., keeping in from 13 to 18 fathoms, as the wind may hang to the westward or eastward, on no account coming under the former depth. In this track the blue light and maroon above mentioned, will be seen long before the light on False Point is lost sight of. If the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the pilot vessels necessarily haul off to the eastward and will then be found in a line between Point Palmyras and the floating light at the entrance of the eastern channel. Vessels, therefore, about that period, if the wind hangs to the eastward or has a threatening appearance, are recommended after leaving False Point, on no account to approach Point Palmyras, but rather to endeavour to make for the floating light at the entrance of the eastern channel; and it is further notified, that from the 15th of September no pilot vessel will be found to the westward of the western sea reef.

From the 15th September to the 15th March, the pilot vessels cruise during the day between Saugor sand and the western sea reef, anchoring in the night east and west of each other in latitude  $21^{\circ}$  to  $21^{\circ} 10'$  north.

Vessels approaching either station during the day are requested to make for that vessel on board of which they will see a large red flag flying at the main, whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night during the N. E. monsoon, that is, from 15th September to 15th March, at the floating light station at the entrance of the eastern channel, the vessel having the next turn pilot on board will burn a maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour; and, as before stated, at the Point Palmyras station during the S. W. monsoon or between 15th March and 15th September, such vessel will alternately burn a blue light and maroon every half hour. Commanders are in like manner requested during the night to seek their pilot from such vessel, it being, however, understood, that any pilot vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a pilot on board, night or day, witho u

reference to turn or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By order of the Marine Board,

G. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary*,

Fort William, the 19th July, 1836.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIGHT HOUSE AT PONDICHERY.

From the 1st of July, 1836, a fixed light of the 3d magnitude, will be exhibited during the whole night, on the summit of a tower recently constructed at Pondichery.

This light, placed at 89 feet above the level of the sea, will be seen in clear weather, from a ship's poop, from a distance of sixteen to seventeen nautical miles.

During the N. E. monsoon, that is to say, from the month of October to March, vessels arriving during the night, in the roads of Pondichery should anchor in ten or twelve fathoms water, the light bearing by compass from W. by N. to W. N. W. This anchorage will be the most convenient for communication with the shore and for weighing in case of bad weather.

During the S. W. monsoon, the wind prevailing from S. E. on the coast, from the end of March to October, bad weather is not to be apprehended; vessels can then anchor at night in six or seven fathoms with the light bearing by compass from W. to W. by N.

This place I, the vessels will be during each season, in the most favorable position for communication with the shore.

(Signed)

A. HOSTEIN,

*Le Capitaine de Port.*

Approved.

(Signed)

L. DALMAS.

*Le Commisnaire de la Marine Ordonnateur.*

Pondichery, the 10th March, 1836.

### PAYMENTS AT THE MARINE PAY OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, that in future parties in whose favor monies are passed payable by the Marine Paymaster, will be required to attend to the following directions —

If the party, in whose favor the bill is passed, himself draws the money at the Pay Office, he will be required to receipt the bill and also to sign an office check for the amount.

On the other hand, if the money is to be drawn by the agency of a sircar or other person, it will be necessary that the amount should be made payable (under the signature of the party in whose favor it is passed) to such sircar or other person by name — or to bearer — and such sircar, or other person, or the bearer, will be required to receipt the bill and to sign the office check for the amount.

Of course in the latter case, if the money should be paid to the wrong person in consequence of the bill being lost or stolen, or otherwise surreptitiously obtained by the party presenting it, the Marine department cannot be considered answerable.

By order of the Marine Board,

G. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary*.

Fort William, the 5th May, 1836.



### COMMANDERS TO FIND GUARANTEE FOR THE PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT CHARGES.

*Fort William, the 7th of February, 1827.*

Notice is hereby given, that whereas, in several late instances, the Marine Board have been unable to recover just claims for sundry port charges, incurred, after ships have left Calcutta, such as for detention of row boats and additional pilotage charges, arising from the original draft of water given, being considerably under the actual,—it has been deemed expedient, that the commanders of all vessels, from and after the 20th instant, shall previously to their being provided with a pilot, furnish the Master Attendant with a guarantee of some respectable house, for the payment of all such charges. Copies of the form of application for a pilot, and of the guarantee will be furnished at the Bankshall.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, *Secretary.*

1.—Parties having any claims on the Marine Department, are requested, on and after the 1st proximo, to forward the same, for examination and registry, direct to the Marine Board, whence, if found correct, they will be transmitted, without loss of time, to the Marine Pay Master, passed for payment.

2.—To prevent, as much as possible, the multiplication of unnecessary correspondence, it is requested, that bills may be, in general, transmitted under a blank cover, superscribed with reference to the contents, of the former; and that on the face of the bill itself a reference may be made to the authority on which the claim is preferred, and the vouchers, if any, annexed to the bill. In cases where the claim has arisen out of correspondence with the Board, a reference by number and date, to the Board's letter, sanctioning the charge, will be sufficient.

3.—Of course when a bill presented on account of transactions, which have not been previously before the Board, it will be necessary to accompany the bill with vouchers, and an explanatory letter.

4.—Any bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to require correction, or further voucher, will be returned to the party as early as possible; and should it not be so returned within the week, the drawer will know that it has been passed to the Marine Pay Master, and may accordingly, apply for the payment.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, *Secretary.*

*Marine Board, 19th October, 1826.*

### MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the mercantile community and others concerned, that, under the sanction of Government, the following amended rules, for the appointment and guidance of Marine Committees of Inquiry intended to investigate and report upon complaints officially preferred to the Marine Board, by or through the Master Attendant, against any member or members of the pilot service, have been adopted, and will be in force from the present date, viz.

1st. The Master Attendant or his Deputy, shall ordinarily officiate as president of all such committees.

2d. When the Master Attendant or his Deputy cannot preside with propriety, as in cases where either is complainant, the Marine Pay Master shall be nominated president; and, if he should be unable to attend, the commander of any of the Honorable Company's chartered ships or cruisers, or if no such officer

should be in Calcutta and able to officiate, some other eligible individuals, by profession a mariner, shall be selected by the Marine Board to preside.

3d. A commander of some one of the Honorable Company's chartered ships, shall be always appointed to sit as a member of the Court, whenever such nomination can be made.

4th. In making arrangements for the formation of every Committee of Inquiry, five commanders in the country service, or as many as can be called upon, fit the number of such commanders in Calcutta shall be less than five, shall be apprized of the intentions of the Marine Board, to appoint the committee, and if shall be optional for the whole of those so apprized, or any number of them best able to attend, to sit as members of the said Committee of Inquiry.

5th. If no commander in the country service shall, after being so apprized, think proper to attend, it shall be, nevertheless, competent for the remaining members present to conduct the investigation, and to report upon the subject of complaint, as directed.

6th. Two branch pilots shall be nominated to sit as members of every Committee of Inquiry.

7th. When an opinion, given on professional points, is only that of a majority of the committee, the dissentient member or members shall be entitled to record in the proceedings of the committee his or their dissent respectively, with the reasons which have induced him or them to dissent from the majority, for the information of the Marine Board.

8th. The judge advocate shall be instructed, in every case, to take down minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct the inquiry, with the powers usually exercised by Judge Advocates in Naval and Military Courts of Inquiry.

N. L. Marine Board, 28th Sept. 1822.

H. SARGENT, Secretary.

## STRAITS OF SINGAPORE.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 27, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct, that the following copy of a notification, received from the Government of Prince of Wales' Island, be published for general information :—

### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that the following instructions, for passing through the north-east entrance into the Straits of Singapore, from the Straits of Dryon, by a route newly discovered by the commander and officers of the Honorable Company's cruiser *Prince of Wales*, called "Phillip's Channel," be published for general information :—

*Directions for passing through the north-east entrance into the Straits of Singapore, (from the Straits of Dryon,) or Phillip's Channel.*

After clearing "the Middleburgh Shoal," either to the eastward or westward, a direct course may be steered for the Cape Island, which lays near a bluff headland, on the eastern shore. This Island bears, north-east by north, from the centre of the Middleburgh Shoal, and north-north-east  $\frac{1}{2}$  east from the centre of Red Island; on the bearing there is an extensive reef of rocks, distant one mile to the north-west of the Twins, with a working wind, and standing to the northward. A vessel ought not to approach too near it: this shoal of coral rocks is dry at low water spring tides. When on it, the North Passage Island bore South Saxon Hill west, the Island of Red Island south and by west, the soundings are from ten to seventeen fathoms round it—steep too. After leaving Red Island, Pulo Doncan is the first island that will be distinguished from the group of Islands forming the eastern shore. Pulo Doncan are two low, woody islands, bearing north-east  $\frac{1}{4}$  north, distant eight miles from Red Island; in passing it to the westward, it ought not to be approached nearer than one mile, as there are

some rocky reefs which surround it. From hence Cape Island will be seen, and bears north, distant four miles and half from Pulo Doncan; the soundings are from twelve to seventeen fathoms. Cape Island or Rock, so named, from its appearance, is a rock of perpendicular sides, flat at the top, and about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a reef of rocks, projecting out about three hundred yards: the soundings near it are from ten to fourteen fathoms decreasing as you near the island. Between it and the "Bluff Head Land," is a reef of rocks, on which account it would not be advisable to go to the eastward of Cape Island.

When abreast of Cape Island, Long and Round Island, and the Rabbit and the Coney, may be distinctly seen. A direct course may be steered to pass in Mid Channel, between Round Island and the eastern shore, which is three and a half miles across: the soundings are from seventeen to twenty-two fathoms. Long and Round Islands ought not to be approached nearer than three quarters of a mile, as there are rocky reefs round them. In working and standing to the westward of the south end of Round Island, go no further to the westward than to bring the north to the west end of Long Island, or with centre of the Rabbit, as there are four rocky reefs to the south-west of Red Island. When on the south-east end of the southern reef in a boat, Red Island was in one with the Rabbit; the centre of Round Island east  $\frac{1}{2}$  south. The soundings are irregular near these shoals and Long and Round islands.

After passing Long and Round Islands, Singapore can be distinctly seen, and a course ought to be steered for St. John's, to clear the Buffalo Rock and a patch of dry rocks to the south-west of the Buffalo.

#### AMHERST HARBOUR.

*The following remarks by Captain Stoddard, commander of His Majesty's ship Champion, on the approach from sea to the new town of Amherst, at the entrance of Martaban river, are published for general information.*

*When soundings are given, they are to be understood as having been taken at low water spring tides.*

"Steering for Amherst with a leading wind bring Cape Champion, (a small island assuming the appearance of a cape, when well in with Zeabo,) to bear S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. and Zeabo, (a small, well wooded island, about one mile S. b. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. from the pagoda.) E. b. S.—Pagoda E. N. E. and east end of Breboo island F.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. when ships without a pilot, or unacquainted with the place, may anchor in 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms soft bottom, being the fair way for Brisbane passage, and as the pass is narrow, not exceeding twenty-five fathoms from rock to rock, with shallow knowls on either side, it would be advisable, previous to its being buoyed, to sound through into the harbour. But should circumstances prevent that precaution, the following hurried remarks might conduct a ship through:—

"Bring the centre of Zeabo E. n. E. about three cables distant, and Cape Champion shut in by west point of Zeabo; then steer N. N. E. paying close attention to the soundings, the depth varying in the channel from three to nine fathoms, and in some places, by yawing a cable's length on either side, from five feet to six fathoms, more particularly when Cape Champion opens about a sail's breadth to the eastward of Zeabo. The Beacon (to be) on the western extremity of the rocks, forming the east side of the pass, will lead to near its centre: when borrowing a little to the eastward of Mid Channel, run through it six and eight fathoms general soundings steering for the first reach in the neighbourhood of Martaban river, N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. When to the northward to the reef, the water may be shoaled to four fathoms; then steer to the eastward, for the southern point of the entrance to the Kalveen river, or for a conical mount, showing a little to the southward of the entrance, being one of the long range of the Yea Mountains, seen in the interior, and anchor in from two and a half to three and a half, soft bottom, at any convenient distance from shore. Larger vessels, when in four fathoms, to haul in for the anchorage, should steer for a large,

well-wooded hill on the northern end of the Waugrew or Campbell Range, and anchor in from three to five fathoms soft bottom. I would recommend mooring up and down the tide, and during the N. W. monsoon the best bower to the eastward. To run out through Brisbane passage, steer towards, (what I imagine to be a shoal, with a passage round it,) through middle ground, guided in the approach by the soundings until the pass is opened; and when Zeabo shows to the westward of the pagoda, with five and six fathoms half-tide, it indicates the fair way. When Cape champion and Pagoda are in one, haul up a little more for the pass, and when open, then borrow. (as on entering,) a little to the eastward of Mid Channel, and run through S. S. W. & W. When a cable and a half to the southward, keep a point to the westward, until Cape Champion opens west of Zeabo, from whence I had regular soundings with muddy bottom.

"There is another channel running close along the N. E. side of the reef, with deep water, but running so near the rocks at the S. W. end of the middle ground shoal, that I would not recommend its being used, except from necessity.

NOTE.—"This harbour possesses, among other advantages, that of filling nearly two hours before the water ceases to flow in the river, and continues, with little variation in depth, until the ebb becomes general, offering the facility of a lake during that interval, to communicate with the shipping, &c. &c.

"A like advantage is enjoyed by L'Havre de Grace, arising from similar natural causes. Being situated near the mouth of the Seine, its area is filled at nearly flood from the British Channel, and remains stationary nearly three hours. The Seine, and its tributary interior branches, receiving their quota in the interim, the returning ebb is guided by the sands at the mouth of the river, rushes towards the harbour, where, there not being any back-water, confines what is already in, until a fall of some feet has taken place in the offing, proving a circumstance of peculiar importance to so confined a port as L'Havre, and which may tend materially to the future benefit of the place now in question.

"The velocity of the flood-tide, at its utmost rate, is of no moment, the ebb retiring with about double the force, in consequence of the water from the Ka-len river being directed through the harbour after first quarter flood by the Di-ana Shoal. The extreme fitness of the harbour for docks, (there being a rise and fall of nineteen feet,) although undertakings to be reserved for other periods, should not be overlooked in the present view of its qualities."

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, *Secretary.*

*Marine Board, 22nd July, 1826.*

## COMPARATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY

NAVY.		ARMY.	
Admiral of the fleet.....	with .....	Field Marshal.	
Admirals.....	" .....	Generals.	
Vice-Admirals.....	" .....	Lieut.-Generals.	
Rear-Admirals.....	" .....	Major-Generals.	
Commodores, 1st Captain to Commanders-in-Chief .....	" .....	Brigadier-Genl.	
Captains of three years' Post.....	" .....	Colonels.	
Other Post Captains..	" .....	Lieut.-Colonels.	
Commanders.....	" .....	Majors.	
Lieutenants.....	" .....	Captains.	

## EASTERN SEA REEF AND SAUGOR SAND.

The following particulars, relative to the extremities of the Eastern Sea Reef and Saugor Sand, and to the positions of the lower floating light buoy, of the floating light vessel, &c. are published for general information:—

The Master of the floating-light vessel has been directed, on no account to quit the position herein described, unless driven from his moorings, or when

obliged to come to town to refit; on which occasions a pilot vessel will be directed to take up the position, until the return of the light vessel.

*Extract from Report of Marine Surveyor General.*

"It has been said, that the extremities of the sands, at the entrance of this river, have a tendency to increase to the southward. By the direction of the Marine Board, I examined the Eastern Reef and Saugor Sand, and found the end of the former in  $20^{\circ} 59' 36''$  north latitude, and in  $88^{\circ} 12' 8''$  east longitude; the end of the latter is in  $21^{\circ} 2' 9''$  north, and  $88^{\circ} 26' 57''$  east, being on the meridian of Fort William flagstaff. The lower floating light buoy is in  $21^{\circ} 7' 00''$  north latitude, and  $88^{\circ} 12' 40''$  East longitude. From it the south end of the reef bears S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. distant  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the end of Saugor Sand E. S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

"By referring to Captain Maxfield's chart of the sand-heads, it will be seen that my observations place the end of the reef  $1' 26''$ , and the end of Saugor Sand  $2' 9''$  more northerly than is marked thereon. The floating light station, I also make 4 miles to the northward of the situation assigned it on the chart. In regard to the longitude I differ considerably from the chart.

"My observations place the end of the eastern reef  $9' 22''$  and the end of Saugor sand  $15' 30''$  more westerly, which difference partly arises from the meridian of Fort William being erroneously said to be  $88^{\circ} 28'$  east of Greenwich, whereas, observations taken at the observatory, and many lunars reduced to the flagstaff, give it  $88^{\circ} 20' 57''$  east.

"The small difference in our latitude is not likely to produce much inconvenience to navigation; but the great difference in the longitude may perplex the navigation considerably; for if by departing from Madras, or any other well-determined meridian, with good chronometers, he is in possession of the correct longitude, and shapes his course for the floating light, according to the chart, in  $83^{\circ} 25'$  east, he will assuredly find himself  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the eastward of its true position, and the steering to Lacam's Channel.

"The present position of the floating light is well chosen, as she serves both to mark the eastern channel, and also for deep ships to cross over the eastern reef by her bearings. I beg leave to suggest, that she should not be removed, or suffered to quit her station, and cruise about, being (in her proper station,) a well-determined object by which the navigator may examine his chronometers after a long passage down the river, as well as to depart from.

"The reef buoy at present bears about N. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. from the floating light, distant about 5 miles, one buoy being distinctly visible from the other.

"The spit buoy is in  $21^{\circ} 18' 00''$  north and longitude  $88^{\circ} 00' 27''$  east: it bears from the floating light N. 46. W. distant  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

"The following observations were made by myself while down the river:—

"Diamond Harbour Flagstaff, latitude  $22^{\circ} 11' 14''$  north, and  $9^{\circ} 52'$  west of Fort William flagstaff.

Rangatullah Obelisk, . . . . .  $22^{\circ} 1' 10''$  N.  $8^{\circ} 10''$  W. of Ft. Wm. F. S.  
Kedgerie post Office, . . . . .  $21^{\circ} 52' 34''$  N.  $22' 06''$  W. of do  
Kedgerie Light house . . . . .  $21^{\circ} 56' 18''$  N.  $23' 58''$  W. do.

Large tree on Middleton Point, (which stands where the intended light-house at Saugor is placed in Maxfield's chart,)  $21^{\circ} 37' 54''$  N.  $8^{\circ} 47''$  W. of F. Wm. F. S.  
Tripod on Edmonstone's Island, . . . . .  $21^{\circ} 30' 46''$  N.  $10' 46''$  W. of do.  
Tripod at new Anchorage, . . . . .  $21^{\circ} 43' 48''$  N.  $17' 57''$  W. of do.  
Silver Tree Obelisk, . . . . .  $20^{\circ} 57' 52''$  N.  $12' 15''$  W. of do.

"These differences of longitude were measured by the excellent chronometers, under favorable circumstances, three times between Fort William flagstaff and Kedgerie Post Office; and five times between the latter and the floating-light buoy. The latitudes are the results of several observations, taken at a short distance on each side of noon, and reduced thereto, by Doctor Young's method

I therefore hope, that the positions which I have given to the different points will be found correct, as every care was observed to obtain the same."

(Signed DANIEL ROSS,

*Marine Surveyor-General.*

By Order of the Marine Board,

Fort William, 13th April, 1829.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

### BUOYS LAID DOWN IN THE CHITTAGONG RIVER.

Notice is hereby given, that two buoys have lately been laid down at the entrance of Chittagong river, the particulars whereof, as reported by Mr. Branch Pilot Sinclair, are published for general information; viz. "one off Patanga Point, and the other on the western extreme of the Falt running off Noman's or Noman's Point. The northern buoy is a skeleton buoy painted red, and an excellent Mark to keep vessels from running on shore on the reef, off Patanga Point; Either in the working down or coming in, this buoy ought not to be brought to the eastward of N. by E.: it lays in two fathoms low-water spring tides, and very steep, particularly to the N. W. I myself, after laying the buoy, shoaled from two fathoms into 4 feet one east. The south buoy is a third class buoy, (spire) painted black, No 15. This buoy is an excellent leading buoy into the river, and equally as good a mark for going out, in the south-west monsoon, on a flood tide. In running up, vessels may keep in close to Noman's Point, from four to six fathoms; and by so doing run up in a line to the buoy, without having less water until you come close to the buoy. On coming close up to the buoy, I would advise the officer in charge to steer direct for the northern buoy, until rather more than half way between them, and then haul up N. E. for the flagstaff. In crossing the bar, the best water over is, with the black or southern buoy, bearing N. E. to N. E. by N., carrying two fathoms low water; these buoys, called the northern and southern buoys, being marks for the entrance of the Chittagong river. In the dry season, I have no doubt of the sands shifting, and of their becoming more extensive, so that it will most probably require sailing directions for the N. E. monsoon, as well as for the S. W. I am in great hopes that the buoys will ride well in the situation they are now placed; the northern one being entirely within the current of the river; and the southern one in the weakest part of the strong current running outside, being placed as far, in the entrance of the river, as could be prudently done."

"Bearings of the Buoy."

"Flag staff, N. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. Patanga Point, N. by E., Noman's Point, S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E."

"Flag staff, N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. Patanga Point north. Noman's Point E. by S  $\frac{1}{4}$  S. Northern or Red buoy N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W."

Northern buoy, painted red, in two fathoms low water spring tides."

South buoy, painted black, in three fathoms low water spring tides."

(Signed) P. G. SINCLAIR,

By Order of the Marine Board.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

Fort William, Marine Board Office, 19th August, 1829.

### ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD THE PILOT VESSELS.

The following rules, relative to the accommodation of individuals, proceeding to the Sand Heads or down the river, on board any of the Honorable Company's pilot vessels, have been sanctioned by Government, and are now published for general information.

1. Officers, civil and military, when ordered to proceed down the river, on public service on board a pilot vessel, are to notify the same to the Master

Attendant, or, in his absence, to his Deputy, who is to select the vessel, with reference to the exigencies of the service on which such officer shall embark. In cases where persons, whether public officers or private individuals, are desirous of proceeding on board a pilot vessel for the benefit of their health, application is to be made as above, accompanied by a medical certificate, evidencing the necessity of the party proceeding to sea; when permission will be granted by the Master Attendant or his Deputy, to repair on board such vessel as may be available. Individuals again, both in the service and out of it, who have occasion to go on board a pilot vessel, for purposes unconnected with their duty or health, are to make application to the Marine Board, stating the purposes for which they desire the indulgence, and the time for which they are likely to be on board. The pilots are on no account whatever to receive on board as passengers any individuals unless sanctioned as above.

2. Individuals proceeding on board of pilot vessels, under either of the above circumstances, are entitled to occupy one-half the after accommodation, and in the event of a greater number of persons being on board, under due authority, than can be accommodated in the cabin alluded to, the juniors, if public servants, and those last permitted to go on board, if private individuals, are to have such accommodation as the dining cabin affords. It is to be optional with the pilot in charge to allow the occupation of his half of the after accommodation to such individuals; but he is on no account to demand a greater sum than eight sicca rupees per diem for the first fortnight, and six for every day after. But it is to be understood, that individuals proceeding on board, on public service, shall have the right of also occupying the remaining half of the after accommodation, on a remuneration being made to the pilot, in charge of the vessel, at the rates above specified. The payment in both the above cases, is to be exclusive of the amount to be given for table money, as herein-after stated.

3. It is to be distinctly understood, that no individuals proceeding on board a pilot vessel, are to be considered as possessing the slightest degree of authority on board; but that the regulations now in force, relative to passengers on such occasions, are to be strictly maintained. This rule is, of course, not applicable in cases wherein, by the special order of the Government, the pilot in charge is required to place himself under the directions of any particular individuals.

4. Pilots in charge of vessels, are to provide a suitable table for their passengers, and are on no account to

\* A gentleman 8 Rs per diem for the first fortnight—6 Rs for every day after.

A lady 6 Rs per diem for the first fortnight—5 Rs for every day after.

A Child 4 Rs per diem for the first fortnight—3 Rs for every day after.

demand a larger amount for table money, than the sums specified in the margin,\* and any pilot making a larger demand, either directly, or indirectly, will be subject to such loss of rank, as the Marine Board, under the circumstances of the case, shall determine.

5. The above rules are to have effect from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Marine Board,

Marine Board, 20th April, 1826.

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Commander of ships and others are hereby informed, that the lantern of the light house, erected on Point Palmyras, will be regularly lighted from this date,

By order of the Marine Board,

Marine Board, 1st June, 1826.

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

## RULES FOR CLEARING THE RIVER HOOGLHY OF WRECKS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

1. In order to provide for clearing the bed of the river of all anchors that have been lost in its channels and anchoring, stations and for the recovery

and removal of every description of wreck deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the Master Attendant, to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official superintendence of the *Marine Board*, the means placed by Government at the disposal of that officer, for the purposes specified.

2. All recovered anchors, grapnels, and wreck of every description, shall be landed as soon as may be practicable, in the same state in which they are recovered. Articles belonging to the Hon'ble Company are to be delivered to the department to which they belong, by the Master Attendant, under instructions; with which he will be furnished. All other articles are to be deposited in the Bankshall premises, and immediately after their being so deposited, a full and accurate description shall be taken of the articles for registry, specifying whether the articles are of a perishable nature or not; place where, and date when found; and such other information as may be at all calculated to enable owners to identify their property. A distinguishing mark is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white paint, when the articles will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not admit of being marked with white paint, it is to be in some other manner sufficiently identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry, to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business: a copy of this registry shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the *Marine Board*, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information to be hung up in the *Exchange Rooms*, for the information of the public.

4. In the event of the right of property being proved to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, or in case of dispute, to the satisfaction of the *Marine Board*, such property shall be valued by Messrs. *Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.*, or the proprietors of the *Exchange*, subject to, arbitration; and if the value fixed by them, should be objected to either by the Master Attendant on the part of Government, or by the owner; when the valuation shall have been fixed, the Master Attendant shall make out a bill for salvage, rated according to the place of recovery; viz., 1st, of the value of articles recovered above Fultah; 40 per cent. on articles recovered between Fultah and Culpee; 50 per cent. on articles recovered between Culpee and Saugor; and 65 per cent. on articles recovered below Saugor with interest on the amount of salvage, calculated on the value fixed by Messrs. *Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.* as above directed. The bill is to be sent to the *Marine Board* for registry; it is then to be passed to the *Marine Pay Master* for collection; on the production of whose receipt to the Master Attendant, that officer will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

5. All perishable property shall, if unclaimed, be sold by public auction, by Messrs. *Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.* three months after its recovery; unless they, in conjunction with the Master Attendant, consider it for the interest of the owners, that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all non-perishable property shall be sold at quarterly public sales, twelve months after recovery. On receipt of the net proceeds, salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted therefrom, to the credit of the "*Wreck and anchor Concern*," and the balance be deposited in the General Treasury for payment, without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing right thereto.

6. In cases where ships may have parted from their anchors, or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or commanders, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, &c. when recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cwt. for anchors, or similar property; any other description of property so recovered, is to be delivered, on payment of one-half the amount of



salvage, referred to in 4th paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation thereof to be made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lull and Co, subject, as before, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means for recovering their own anchors or other lost or wrecked property, within 48 hours after they have been parted from or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the Marine Board,) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the object himself; and all such anchors or property, when recovered, shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in the article 4.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovered by owners or commanders of ships, when weighing or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant, in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them, and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case, however, the parties so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled to one-half the amount of salvage.

8. The above rules are not to be construed to extend to the case of any ship or vessel being wrecked in any part of the river. In such case the Master Attendant shall, on the requisition of the parties concerned, afford every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or vessel, her stores or cargo; and such a claim or compensation in the nature of salvage, shall be preferred by the Marine Board, as to them, under all the circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable, should, however, the parties concerned decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with, unless by their negligence the navigation of the river should become liable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case, as before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all the necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

Fort William, 24th June, 1832.

### REPORT ON KYOOK PHYOO HARBOUR.

Between the north end of Ramree Island and several small islands to the northward of it, there is a passage leading to the eastward; it affords a safe and commodious harbour for ships of the largest class:—The harbour is named Kyook Phyoo, from a village which is on the N. W. part of Ramree, and may be interpreted white stone harbour. Commodore Sir John Hayes was the first who brought this harbour to the notice of Government, having visited it with part of the flotilla, in 1826.

The ingress and egress are easy, during the day, but not so by night, for besides the dangers that are immediately about the entrance of the harbour, the terrible rocks, that are about ten miles to the westward of the Saddle Islands being low, and some of them below the surface, make it very hazardous to run for harbour at such a time and should Kyook Phyoo become a place of great resort, a light of some sort will be indispensable. On the northern rock of the Terribles would be the most advantageous position for a light; but, I apprehend, the top will not afford sufficient space for a house, although it would only be necessary to erect a small one, as all that a ship could require, would be to know the position of the Terribles, and from thence how to direct her course towards the Pagoda Rock; for I consider that, having passed the north end of Saddle Island, a ship will find the water smooth enough to anchor until morning. The Terrible Rocks are high enough to be discerned during day-light, at five or six miles from a vessel's deck of 12 feet high, and therefore any beacon placed on them to direct ships at that time is necessary.

The Harbour of Kyook Phyoo is superior to Akyab, on account of its easy access at all seasons of the year, and the ease with which a ship can quit during the S. W. monsoon; whereas the mouth of the Arracan river is environed by a shallow bar, and ships must choose moderate whether to put to sea.

The tides in Kyook Phyoo are very moderate, as it is only for three or four days in the springs that their velocity is between two and three miles per hour: the rise and fall of the water is between eleven and twelve feet, and it is high-water at full, and change at nine hours.

The depth in some parts of Kyook Phyoo harbour is inconveniently great, being 30 and 40 fathoms; but after getting to the eastward of the flag-staff point, there is a level anchoring ground with from 12 to 9 fathoms all over it.

The most convenient anchorage is with the flag staff bearing from W. by N. to W. N. W. distant about half or three quarters of a mile, in 10 fathoms at low water. A ship will then be about a quarter of a mile off the flat which lines the Ramree shore, and her communication with the shore, be quick: the flat extends about 250 yards off in some parts, and dries at low spring tides with 5 or 6 fathoms close to its edge; by anchoring nearer to the flag staff, you will feel the eddies from the point and be unsteady.

About one and three quarter mile of the south east from the flag staff, there is an inlet which branches off into several small creeks, running to the southward and westward, the inlet is shallow at its entrance, not having more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 fathoms water but is deeper within; and a ship of three or four hundred tons may warp into it; but from the mangroves and swampy grounds about the creek, it is an unhealthy looking place.

At 3 1-6 miles to the E. S. E. of the flag staff is the north-east point of Ramree, and from the latter, a little more than a mile to the N. N. E. is the south point of Buffalo Island; between the two is Fletcher Haye's Straits, by which the communication is kept up with Ramree town, Sandoway, and Ayeng; I have not examined beyond the N. E. point of Ramree, but I see that Mr. Bowman's chart exhibits a great depth of water in the Strait.

There is a passage on the north side of Buffalo Island leading into Combermere Bay, but not fit for boats.

The islands which form the north side of Kyook Phyoo harbour, are small; and their general height is from one hundred to about three hundred feet; they are rocky and covered with jungle.

The north point of Ramree, where the cantonments stand, appears to be a dry to and sandy soil; but from Prospect Hill I saw much jungle and swampy ground the southward, which must affect the salubrity of the place. His Majesty's ship *Satellite*, with a view to trying the climate of Kyook Phyoo, remained in the harbour all June, July and August; it may be questioned, if such a trial is conclusive, since the height of the rains is not to the sickly season; and every ship that may visit the port is not likely to be so well housed over, and the crew carefully preserved from exposure.

The coast of Arracan is generally unhealthy, as fevers prevail in some degree throughout the year. Kyook Phyoo is I believe, one of the most healthy parts of the coast, but not exempted from the consequences of the monsoon breaking up in the neighbourhood of the Sunderbunds; therefore September and October will be found less healthy than at other seasons. Judging of the weather we experienced in February, I am of opinion, that convalescents from Calcutta, would find benefit by a visit to Kyook Phyoo from the beginning of January to the middle of April, at which time there is a fine sea breeze blowing daily from about 10 a. m. until 9 or 10 p. m.; the weather is dry, and morning clear, and free of the heavy fogs which Akyab is subject to.

The water is good although procured at wells; poultry and fish are plentiful. Vegetables, from the place being so recently settled, are not so: we obtained some of the European kind from the gardens, which were good. The cattle are of a good size, and without doubt good beef might be had if they were taken care of.

The narrowest part of the harbour, is from the the Ramree shore to the south point of Direction Island, where it is 3000 yards wide, and it is thereabouts, that the Reliance Rock is situated, at 1200 yards from the Ramree shore, and 1900 yards from the south point of Direction Island; the rock bears from the flag staff, N.  $64^{\circ} 4'$  W. distant 2150 yards, and the northern outer buoy of the entrance is on the same line of bearing, but is 5,570 yards from the flag-staff. The southern outer buoy, which is close to the reef that environs the N. W. point of Ramree, bears N.  $76^{\circ} 18'$  W.; from the flag-staff, distant 4120 yards. The distance between the two outer buoys is 1-15 geographical mile, which is the width of the channel into the harbour.

The depth on the top of the Reliance Rock at low water is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fathom, and it is so sharp, that the lead will not lay on it. At about 100 yards to the south of the rock the depth is 5 fathoms, deepening to 14 in Mid channel towards Ramree and again shoaling to 5 or 6 close to the beach. On the north side, at about 200 yards from the rock, the depth is 6 fathoms, deepening very suddenly into 15; and in Mid channel, towards Direction Island, it is 26 fathoms, continuing in over-falls; so that within 200 yards of the south point of Direction Island, 40 fathoms will be found.

The northern outer buoy is placed a few yards from the west side of a ledge, the rocks of which are sometimes visible at low water. It bears S.  $22^{\circ} E.$  from the Pagoda Rock, distance  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile; and west from the south point of Direction Island. The depth near the buoy is 17 fathoms and very irregular, deepening to 30 fathoms in mid channel, and shoaling to 8 fathoms near to the southern buoy.

There is a bluff point forming the northern extreme of the coast, distant about 5 leagues from Pagoda Rock, and bearing from it N.  $18^{\circ} 20'$  W. If entering the harbour, and the buoys are away, you must not open the Pagoda Rock clear of that extreme, until you have the flag staff at Kyook Phyo bearing by compass E. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. or until the south of Direction Island bears about E. by N., then steer in East until the flag staff bears about S. E. when you may steer for the anchorage before mentioned.

The highest part of Saddle Island S.  $86^{\circ} 38'$  W. from Kyook Phyo flag staff, distant  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles and from the Pagoda Rock S.  $41^{\circ} 18'$  W. distant 4-5-10. miles, and when standing for the harbour, remember that the dangers extending from the north end for the Saddle Island, be W. and from Kyook Phyo flag staff N.  $78^{\circ} W.$

There is a dangerous shoal in the channel between Saddle Island and the Terribles, named after the Irrawaddy steamer.

At about one mile to the north of it, the depth is 13 or 14 fathoms, and less than half a mile to the westward of it the depth is 9 fathoms: it shews rollers in fine weather and breakers in rough weather. It is situated west from the highest part of Saddle Island distant 3-6-10 miles,—S.  $80^{\circ} 28'$  E. distant 4-4-10 miles from the northern dry rock of the Terribles,—N.  $86^{\circ} 52'$  E. 4-8-10 miles from the middle group of the Terribles,—N.  $62^{\circ} 18'$  E. distant 7 miles from the southern rock of the Terribles,—N.  $70^{\circ} 20'$  W. 4-8-10 miles from the Cape Island,—and S.  $62^{\circ} 18'$  W. 7-4-10 miles from Pagoda Rock, the depth between the shoal and the Terribles is 15 or 16 fathoms in mid channel.

There is a very conspicuous peak on the island in Combermere Bay, in latitude  $19^{\circ} 39' 41''$  North. When the peak is on the north point of the small range of island forming the west side of Combermere Bay, it bears N.  $38^{\circ} 48'$  E.; that mark leads clear of the shoal to the westward at about half a mile from it. With the eastern brow of the same peak on, with the aforementioned point, it leads  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the westward of the shoal, and the western brow on, with the same point, leads directly on the shoal.

The Terribles are dangerous rocks, lying in a direction S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. and N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. forming three groups that are visible, and having some under water. The northern rock is the largest and appears to be about 15 or 16 feet high.

The middle group is about a mile to the S. S. W. of the northern rock, the southern group, consisting of several low rocks, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. from the northern one; besides these, I saw a breaker about one mile to the southward of the southern group; and the Flora breakers were seen 2 miles west, and half a mile north, from the northern rock, seeing that they are dangerous to approach within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the dry rocks.

There is not a safe passage between the groups according to the report of Mr. Adams, although the space between the middle and southern rocks appeared to me wide and clear; but I did not pass through them; indeed, these rocks require a more particular examination than I was able to make at the time I was off them, as the safety of ships may depend on a correct knowledge of the dangers under water, and the depth into which they might stand at night. I once passed round to the westward of them, at about 3 miles distance, in 19 or 20 fathoms.

The latitude of the northern rock is  $19^{\circ} 26' 44''$  N. and longitude  $93^{\circ} 22' 15''$  East. It bears S.  $35^{\circ} 48'$  E. true from the south point of the western Bolonga, distant 28 miles, and S.  $76^{\circ} 20'$  W. distant  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Pagoda Rock. When coming from the westward, the high peak in Combermere Bay is easily distinguished at 8 or 9 leagues, when it bears N.  $49^{\circ} 10'$  E. true bearing, or N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. by compass, the north rock of the Terribles will be on the same bearing.

The Pagoda Rock is very conspicuous, as it is kept white-washed, and a small flag always hoisted on it. The true bearing of it, from Kyook Phyoo flag staff is N.  $42^{\circ} 48'$  W. and the distance is 8380 yards, or 4.13 miles.

10 altitudes of the sun, reduced to the meridian, made.....	$19^{\circ} 29' 14''$	90	On the 8th of February, I observed
10 more .....	$19^{\circ} 29' 13''$	40	the latitude of it with
10 more .....	$19^{\circ} 29' 10''$	15	and artificial horizon,
Meridian altitude,.....	$19^{\circ} 29' 18''$	30	and an instrument
Mean altitude,.....	$19^{\circ} 29' 14''$	30	fixed on a stand, and
			made it in $19^{\circ} 29' 14''$ 30 north.

12 altitudes, reduced to the Meridian, made.....	$19^{\circ} 26' 22''$	70	On the 9th of February, I observed
12 more,.....	$19^{\circ} 26' 22''$	00	the latitude of Kyook
Meridian altitude,.....	$19^{\circ} 26' 25''$	20	Phyoo flag staff, and
Mean latitude,.....	$19^{\circ} 26' 23''$	36	made it $19^{\circ} 26' 23''$ 30 north.

The flag staff is  $5^{\circ} 13' 15''$  East of Fort William flag staff, measured by many good chronometers; its longitude will be  $93^{\circ} 34' 13''$  east of Greenwich, admitting  $88^{\circ} 20' 57''$  east to be longitude of Fort William flag staff.

The magnetic variation, observed at Kyook Phyoo, by a theodolite made by Throughton, was  $2^{\circ} 4'$  East.

There is a passage between Saddle Island and smaller islands lie to the S. E. of it, named Knot and Cape Islands; it cannot be recommended unless buoyed off, when it might prove useful to a ship in the day time, by facilitating her departure when the wind is at W. N. W. instead of going round to the northward of Saddle Island.

Saddle Island is surrounded by rocks, extending about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from it to the north, and about 1 mile from its west side, and should be approached with care. When working out of Kyook Phyoo I should (after passing the outer buoys), never stand farther to the southward, than to bring the flag staff and southern outer buoy in one, so as to keep more in that part of the tide which sets out to the north of Saddle Island.

(Signed) DANIEL ROSS, *Marine Sur.-Genl.*

By order of the Marine Board, the 17th September, 1832.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

# DANGERS OF THE SOUTH WESTERN COASTS OF AUSTRALIA.

COMMUNICATED BY SIR JAMES STIRLING, R. N.

*Maude's Reef*, off King George's Sound about a quarter of a mile in diameter, centre in lat  $35^{\circ} 13' S.$  long.  $117^{\circ} 57' \frac{1}{2} E.$  On Finder's chart, according to the following bearings of the land:—

From Bald Head, extremity.....	S. W. b. S. by compass
" Eclipse Island, summit.....	E. S. E. "
" Peak Head, summit.....	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. "
" Vancouver's Reef.....	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. "

Sounding in 45 fathoms shelly sand, stones and coral,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to E. S. E. from Maude's Reef.

" 44 fathoms, coarse sand and shells,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, N. E. b. S. from ditto.

" 47 fathoms, coarse speckled sand with coral,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, S. b. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. from ditto.

Apparently 3 or 4 fathoms on the shoalest part at low water, as the sea breaks upon it only at times, when the water is low, and a heavy sea running.

*Coventry Reef* off Cape Aeron bears from the N. W. extremity of Cape Peron S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. (magnetic) distant about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is small, and nearly awash, with apparently 7 to 10 fathoms all round.

From Sandown, on Garden Island, (some remarkable white sand hills, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from its south end) *Coventry Reef* bears S.  $18^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$  W. (magnetic) distant 8 miles.

*Casuarina Shoal*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. (magnetic) from N. W. point of Garden Island has 6 or seven feet water on its shoalest part. It is situated on the five fathom bank westward of Garden Island, and has 10 fathoms water  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile to the eastward, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile to the westward of it.

*Seaward Reef*, with 6 or 7 feet water upon it, is a small patch of rocks on the five fathom bank above referred to, and is situated  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. by compass, from the north end of Carnac Island, or in a line between the S. W. end of Rottneest and the Haycock on Garden Island, and in a line with Kowboat Rock and Arthur's Head at the entrance of the Swan River.

Half a mile E. N. E. from Seaward Reef is a shoal rocky patch of 2 fathoms, with  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water between it and the reef.

*The Rambler*, (off Cape Leewin) reported to be a small cluster of rocks even with the water's edge, lying 12 or 15 miles W. S. W. by compass from the remarkable white sand patch on the coast 6 or 7 miles to the northward of the S. W. extremity of Cape Leewin.

*Note*.—Experience having more recently shown, that no reef exists in the position pointed out, the Rambler is probably the same as the Geographer.

*Geographie Reef*, off Cape Leewin, bears S.  $27^{\circ}$  W. by compass from the body of the remarkable sand patch on the coast to the northward, of Cape Leewin. N.  $53^{\circ}$  W. by compass, from the largest St. Alonam Island, and N.  $67^{\circ}$  W. by compass, from a small dark coloured rock with a peaked summit. *Geographie Reef* appears to be about 6 miles off the nearest land, and has 20 to 24 fathoms water at the distance of one sixth of a mile from its S. W., West and N. W. sides. Other reefs, partly dry, occupy a considerable portion of the space between it and the main; but the channels amongst them are probably foul and rocky. When the schooner *Ellen* passed close to the reef on the 22d February 1835, the sea broke upon it only occasionally, when it appeared to be about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile in extent N. N. W. and S. S. E. and 200 yards wide. The sea was very little discoloured in its vicinity, and when not agitated, would prevent the danger being seen at less than a cable's length.

There may probably be less than 2 fathoms on some of its most elevated rocks.

*Pollock's Reef*, (off the Recherche Archipelago) bears S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. by compass, distant 14 miles from the S. E. island of the Archipelago of Recherche. Lat. by Flinder's chart  $34^{\circ} 35'$  S. long.  $123^{\circ} 26'$  E.

Seen by the barque *Merope*, Captain Pollock, in March 1834, and supposed to extend 8 or 10 miles eastward from the above position; but as the wind was blowing fresh from the westward at the time, and it broke only in one place, the run under was probably its wake or steam.

*Anchorage in Flinder's Bay* round the E. side of Cape Leeuwin. Best anchorage for ships appears to be in about 7 fathoms, stiff brown clay, with the flag-staff on barrack point W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. St. Alonam Island, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. and extreme of the main land S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. anchorage of H. M. *Sulphur*.

*Naturaliste Reef*, off Cape Naturaliste and Geographie Bay, appears to be accurately placed on the French chart 16 or 17 miles N. b. E. by compass from the extremity of Cape Naturaliste.

When seen from H. M. S. *Sulphur* on 31st October, 1831, its west end bore S. 10. W. (magnetic) when in a line with the highest land over Cape Naturaliste, and the ship's head was W. b. N. It consists of 3 patches of rocks extending about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. E. b. E. and S. W. b. W., with passages between them. Thirteen fathoms water at 1 mile north from the reef, swell not very great at the time, and not constantly breaking. Captain Hudson of the ship *Orelia*, saw this reef in 1830, and set it in a line with the extremity of Cape Naturaliste, bearing S. b. W. by compass, from which he considered it was distant 16 to 17 miles.

#### RULES FOR REGULATING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, WHETHER ON ACCOUNT OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS, FURLOUGH, OR ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

1st.—The Master Attendant may grant to any member of the pilot service, upon application and sufficient cause shews, leave to absent himself from his duties for a period less than one month without quitting the presidency; and for such absence there shall be no deduction from the pay and allowances of the party availing himself of the indulgence.

2nd.—Any member of the pilot service who shall consecutively absent himself from the duties of the service for a period exceeding one month, except upon leave granted under medical certificate, as provided below, shall suffer a deduction from his allowances of one-third.

3rd.—Any Branch Pilot, Master Pilot, Mate or Volunteer desiring leave of absence on account of private affairs for more than one month, or desiring to quit the presidency otherwise than in the way of duty, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, and shall make known to the Secretary to the Board the occasion which induces him to apply for leave. The Marine Board shall be competent to grant leave on account of private affairs for a period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself thereof, shall be subject to the deductions above provided.

4th.—Any member of the Pilot service who shall be absent for a longer period than three months, without the special sanction of Government, shall lose all pay and allowances for the period of absence, and further, shall suffer deduction of the time of such absence in computing the period of his general service.

5th.—Pilots unable to discharge the duties of their profession on account of ill health, shall be bound to furnish a medical certificate to the effect, under pain of being considered absent without leave.

6th.—Members of the pilot service whose state of health may require a voyage to sea, or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon. The Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding

three months, and the party availing himself of it will be enabled to draw on return his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate will require to be countersigned by a member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere under the following rule.

7th. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, Mates and Volunteers compelled by sickness duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea, within the limits of the Honorable Company's charter, shall be entitled to draw on their return the reduced allowances, and shall receive the passage money allowed to their rank in the following table, viz.

	* Monthly allowances	Passage money.
Branch Pilot.....Sa. Rs.....	500	St. Rs..... 500
Master Pilot..... ".....	250	"..... 400
Mate ditto..... ".....	120	"..... 350
Senior 2d Mate..... ".....	80	"..... 320
Junior ditto..... ".....	70	"..... 300
Volunteer..... ".....	60	"..... 300

Pilots authorized under the 6th rule to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, shall be entitled to receive the passage money, and to draw the allowances from the date of the pilot quitting the vessel on which they may be proceeding to England, as follows:—

*Passage allowances.*

Branch Pilot	St. Rs 1500	Sa Rs 1435	5	Branch Pilot..Sa. Rs 200	per m.
Master ditto...	" 1000	" 956	14	Master .....	" 90 " "
Mate ditto....	" 800	" 765	8	First Mate....	" 50 " "
Senior 2d Mate ..	" 700	" 669	13	Second Mate..	" 40 " "
Junior ditto....	" 600	" 574	2	Vtrs. 1st class	" 10 " "
Volunteers.....	" 500	" 478	7		

8th.—Members of the pilot service absent at the Cape or elsewhere, under the above rule, will be required to return to India at the end of six months, from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they shall forward to the Marine Board a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon, or other principal medical officer of the place, where they may be residing, stating that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

9th.—A member of the pilot service absent under the above rules, may provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months, as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing on his return for that period the allowances stated. But after a total absence of two years, all allowances from the pilot service shall cease.

10th.—Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the Marine Board and Government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes entirely beyond his control.

11th.—It is to be understood, that in the above rules, whenever sicca rupees are mentioned, they are only to apply to the existing members of the service; all individuals who join the service subsequent to the 1st day of July, 1835, will receive their pay and allowances of all descriptions, including batta, in sonata.

(Signed) C. R. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st July, 1835.

\* These allowances are to be subject to the subscription to the Pension Fund.

To CAPTAIN W. HOPKINS, Master Attendant.

1.—Pension rules for members of the Pilot service, their widows and orphans.

2.—Rules for regulating leave of absence to members of the Pilot service.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marine Board to forward for your information, and for communication of the members of the Pilot service, the accompanying rules as per margin, which have received the sanction of Government, under date 17th ultimo.

3d.—It does not appear to the Board to be necessary to make any remarks on the above documents, beyond requesting you to apprise the members of the Pilot service, that the withholding the reduced pay of individuals absent on medical certificates to the Cape or elsewhere, until their return, arises out of an act of Parliament, prohibiting payment of salaries to absentees on such occasions during the period of their absence.

3d.—Referring to the 3d pension rule, you will perceive, that it is necessary for the married members of the service to forward certificates of their marriage, and of the birth and baptism of their children, and for those who are now unmarried, to do the same in their marriage and the birth of their children, in each case within one month of the event occurring. Notices of the death of wives and children are likewise required to be forwarded within the same period.

4th.—With regard to the 6th pension rule, the Board do not purpose to make any alteration in the existing practice, viz., the production of a certificate of existence signed by a member of the pilot service not below the rank of Mate, and if these certificates are duly forwarded on the 1st of every alternate month, they will suffice, and in the case of widows and female orphans above the age of sixteen, if they are forwarded on the 1st of January, March, July and September, they will be sufficient, with the half yearly declarations of their not being married, which are required to be forwarded in May and November. The Board have been particularly anxious to make the arrangements in this particular as little burdensome and unpleasant to the parties as their duty to Government would admit.

5th.—In conclusion, I am directed, with reference to my letter to your address under date 29th April last, No. 967, and its enclosure, to inform you, that the prospective reduction of pay from the sicca to the sonat rupee, is not, under the Orders of Government, to affect the existing incumbents of the pilot service on their promotion to higher rank, or in respect to their pensions, or the pension of their families, or the increase of pensions which female orphans now on the fund under 19 years of age will be entitled to after that age until they marry; but is to affect those only who hereafter enter the service and the families of such members. Such new members of the service will receive all their pay and allowances of every description in sonat rupees, their subscriptions to the pension fund will be made in the same number of sonat rupees as the present incumbents of the service pay in siccas, and their pensions and those of their widows and orphans will be paid in the same currency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st July, 1835.

## PENSION RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

### CONTRIBUTION.

Branch Pilot....	at 44-	40 per month each.
Master.....	" 12	"
First Mate.....	" 10	"
Second Mate, and Volunteer. }	" 4	"

1st.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pen-



onary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government :—

Branch Pilot.....	Rs- 200	per month
Master.....	100	ditto
First Mate.....	60	ditto
Second Mate and Volunteer.....	30	ditto

## FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot.....	Rs- 100	ditto
„ Mate.....	50	ditto
„ First Mate.....	30	ditto
„ Second Mate and Volunteer.....	15	ditto

## CHILDREN.

Until 10 years of age.....	Rs- 14	ditto
Girls after 10 years until married.....	20	ditto
Boys until 15 years of age.....	12	ditto

2d.—Pilots are entitled to pensions at the above rates on medical certificate, by the Invaliding Committee composed of the Marine and Assistant Surgeons, and the Secretary to the Medical Board.

3d.—To entitle widows\* and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Marine Board, through the Master Attendant, certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children, and of their baptism within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Board through the Master Attendant.

4th.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive, or to continue to receive, any pension under these rules.

5th.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

6th.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Marine Board Office on the 1st day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Marine Board may from time to time require.

7th.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years, are required, to forward to the Marine Board Office declarations half yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the Executor to the Estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board.

\* Widows of pensioners married after the party becomes a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to pension, though, of course, all children born of mothers married prior to pension being granted, are so.

8th.—The several amounts of contribution and pension referred to in the above rules, will continue to be made in Sa. Rs. in the case of all present pensioners, and of all existing members of the Pilot service, and of their widows and orphans. Individuals joining the pilot service, after the 1st of July, 1855, will be paid their allowances of all descriptions in sonat rupees, their subscriptions will be levied in the same rupee, and pensions to themselves and their widows and orphans, will in like manner be paid in sonat rupees.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st of July, 1855.

### SALARIES OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT

#### MARINE BOARD.

First Member.....	}	included in Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.	
Second Member.....			
Accountant.....			
Secretary .....			Sa. Rs. 1,200

Pay master & store-keeper, sa. rs. 2000	Marine Surgeon..	600
Surveyor of Shipping..... 1200	Assistant Surgeon.	500
Marine Surveyor General..... 800		

#### MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENTS.

Master Attendant ..... Sa. Rs. 2000	Third Assistant.....	354
Head Assistant ditto ditto..... 750	Head Clerk of the Bankshall.....	180
Second Assistant.. .. 500		

#### STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Controller ..... Sa. Rs. 1000	Chief Engineer.....	400
Correspondent and Registrar . 300	First Assistant.....	350
Store-keeper..... 120	Boat and Boiler-maker.....	300

#### HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Masters. .. Sa. Rs. 400	Harbour Master at Diamond-Harbour.....	100
Assistant to ditto..... 150	Magazine-Keeper at Moyapore	60

#### PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch Pilots, per mensem Sa. Rs. 700	ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE.	
Masters, ..... 300	(When detached on Foreign Service.)	
First Mates, ..... 156	Branch Pilots, per diem.... „	4
12 Senior 2d Mates, ..... 100	Masters..... „	3
12 Junior 2d Mates, ..... 80	Mates..... „	2
Volunteers, ..... 60	2d Mates or Volunteers... „	1

Note.—Pilots on now entering the service receive only Company's rupees.



# THE APPENDIX.

## PART VII.

### Post Office Regulations.

#### FORT WILLIAM,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30TH AUGUST, 1837.

*Rules for the Management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 30th August, 1837.*

I. All existing rules, General Orders and Proclamations for the guidance of the Post Office Department of the different presidencies and settlements of India, as well as all circular orders of the heads of the departments, saving such as relate to law travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from the 1st October next, and the following rules and orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all Post Office stations in any of the presidencies, settlements, or possessions of the Company, and to take effect from the abovementioned date.

All existing orders rescinded.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL POST OFFICE RECEIPT, OF LETTERS, &c.

II. There shall be a General Post Office at each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and Post Offices at such other places throughout India and in the settlements subordinate thereto, as the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time direct. The immediate charge of each General Post Office and the control of the several Provincial Post Offices subordinate thereto, shall be vested in Post Masters General, each of whom shall respectively exercise his functions within such limits as may be determined by the said Governor-General of India in Council, and the duties of the Provincial Post Offices shall be severally conducted by subordinate officers to be styled "Post Masters." The Post Masters General at Madras and Bombay, and the Post Masters subordinate to them, shall be appointed by the Governors in Council of those presidencies respectively, and shall exercise their functions in subordination to the said Governors in Council. The Post Master General and Post Masters of the presidency of Fort William, shall be appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council, and shall exercise the functions under the direct control of the said Governor-General of India in Council.

General Post Offices.

And Post offices where to be established.

And how to be supervised.

Post Master General and Post Master, by whom to be appointed.

III. The existing Post Masters General and Post Masters, and all existing officers of the Post Office department, shall continue in office until removed or otherwise directed, and shall act in

Existing Post office authorities to remain in office until otherwise directed.

their respective offices, with the powers conferred by the Act No. XVII. 1837, and by these rules, in like manner as if they had been appointed specially under their provisions.

Receipts of letters or foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland

IV. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received wherever a Post Master or Post Office writer is stationed, for despatch by land to every part of India or to Ceylon, and by sea to every part of the world with which there is a Post Office communication, the latter unless superscribed for some particular ship, will be sent by the first vessel that sails direct to the country to which the letter is addressed, and if there be no vessel so proceeding direct to the place addressed, the letter shall be forwarded by such circuitous route as shall appear to the Post Master General or Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Receipt of letters or foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland

V. Letters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted to foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. That postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

Payment of postage on letters in India in advance optional

Name of sender of a letter not to be required

Newspapers and parcels are not to be received "bearing postage" with out name of sender.

VI. Letters intended for delivery in India, may be paid for in advance, or be sent bearing postage at the option of the sender; and the name of the sender of any such letter shall not be demanded at any Post Office. But newspapers, printed papers or parcels, will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated postage may be recovered from him, in case of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed.

Payment of postage on ship letters sent outwards, required in advance

VII. Letters, papers or parcels, intended for despatch by sea, should be stamped or superscribed "ship," and ship postage must be paid in advance thereon, in addition to any inland postage to which they may be severally liable.

Letters to Ceylon to be paid in advance

Excepting letters received from sea

VIII. On letters, papers or parcels, intended for delivery in Ceylon, postage must be paid in advance to Point Calimere, except in case of letters received for Ceylon from ship, which may be forwarded bearing postage. If letters for Ceylon are received from ship under cover to residents in India, such letters superscribed "ship letters", and bearing postage as such, will be received for transmission to their destination in like manner as if received direct from the ship.

Letters from Ceylon to be charged postage

Table of distances to be hung up in Post Offices

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland postage from Point Calimere, or the place where the same are landed in India.

X. The table of distances for calculation of postage shall, until otherwise ordered and duly notified, be the polymetrical table prepared under orders of the Governor-General of India in Council, by the Committee for revising the Customs and Post Office Departments, and printed at the Official Gazette press at Calcutta. Copies of these tables shall be furnished for the use of the Post Master, and a complete set shall be kept open to inspection in every office for the receipt and delivery of letters. Further, the several Post Masters shall prepare for each and every such office

under their control respectively, a schedule framed from these tables in the following form, for exhibiting the rates of postage chargeable at every such office respectively, for the transmission of letters and parcels to every part of India, and a counterpart of every such table shall be submitted in duplicate by the Post Master for the approval of the Post Master General of the presidency; and one copy, as approved and countersigned by the Post Master General, shall be returned for the use of the office for which it is framed; and the same with a translation or transcript in the vernacular language of the district, shall be hung up in the said office, and all postage dues shall be levied according thereto.

## FROM CALCUTTA TO

Names of Post Office stations.	Distance.	Postage on single letter not exceeding 1 tola weight.	Postage on single newspaper not exceeding 3½ tola weight.	Baggy postage on books, in open cover not exceeding 20 tola weight.	Postage on single baggy parcel not exceeding 5½ tola weight.
	Miles.				
Agra,.....	794	12 annas.	3 annas.	9 annas.	
Ahmedabad,....	1219	1 rupee.	3 annas.	14 annas.	2-4
Ahmednugger,...	1033	15 annas.	3 annas.	12 annas.	3 rupees.
Amoor,.....	1232	1 rupee.	3 annas.	14 annas.	2-13
Amjere,.....					3 rupees.
Akyab,.....					
Allahabad ....					
Alleppey, ....					
&c.					

XI. Letters, papers or parcels shall be received at any General or Provincial Post Office for delivery at the station itself within the ordinary range of delivery, and shall be charged postage according to the rate for distances not exceeding 20 miles.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

XII. Every thing received by post from seaward, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, shall be immediately forwarded to the party to whom it is addressed, either by letter or baggy post, according to its weight, unless it shall contain articles liable to custom duty, or unless instructions to the contrary have been received in writing at the Post Office. Parcels exceeding 600 tolas weight, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed packages.

Every thing received from sea to be forwarded to parties direct by letter or baggy post, according to weight.

Exception.

XIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers packed, in open covers, or covers attested as containing law papers, accounts or vouchers only, or letters franked for the public service respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office act have been violated, shall not be detained for examination at the destination Office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such

Newspapers, &c. not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

## POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. [APPENDIX,

letters, &c. by the mail, will then be guided by Section XXX. of the Post Office act. But unless for the cause above-specified all Post Office authorities are prohibited from detaining, except under Section XLIV. of the Post Office act, any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

Letters papers  
&c. sent by post to  
be weighed at of  
file of despatch

XIV. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packet received for despatch by post, or banghy post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped and marked single, double, &c. as the case may be, and shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them, which stamp or mark shall regulate the postage to be levied from the party concerned, whether the letter, paper, &c. be sent "paid" or "bearing postage." In order to obviate delay, service and free letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall, in all cases, be reweighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters prior to delivery, shall be at the discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master.

Letters on which  
postage has not  
been properly paid,  
how to be dealt  
with

XV. In the event of any letters declared, or required by clauses VII. and VIII. preceding, or by clause LIX. following, to be post paid, or papers or parcels reaching any Post Office, on which it shall appear that the entire regulated postage, whether in land or ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers or parcels shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the under charge has occurred.

Examination of  
Post office records  
not permitted to  
the public

XVI. Persons not belonging to the department cannot be admitted into the interior nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master General or Post Master, to whom applications for information or redress must be made, either in person or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

### HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS, DISPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

General Post Office  
hours for receipt  
of letters,  
newspapers and  
banghy parcels.

XVII. At each General Post Office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch at the regulated postage from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., newspapers daily till 5½ P. M. and letters also every day till 6 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 6½ P. M. on payment of an extra half rupee each, as a fee for the trouble of re-sorting and re-packing the mails, which fee shall be distributed, at the discretion of the Post Master General, amongst the Post Office servants, on whom the additional labour may fall, to be paid by the sender, whether the letter, paper or parcel be forwarded "bearing postage," or "paid."

General Post Office  
receiving houses  
hours for receipt  
of letters

XVIII. At the Receiving Houses established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or at any Receiving Houses which are or may be similarly established at other large stations, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight, will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. for transfer to the General or Soldier Post Office, as the case may be. No extra postage shall be leviable thereon.

Provincial office  
hours for receipt

XIX. At Provincial Post Offices, banghy parcels and newspapers, will be received for despatch, at the ordinary rates of

postage, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and letters till 5 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ P. M. on the sander paying an extra half rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in clause XVI.

of letters, newspapers and parcels.

XX. Although all Post Offices will be open, for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted.

\* Office hours for reference, &c.

XXI. At each General Post Office there shall be two deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 10 A. M. and the other at 3 P. M., at which hours respectively the peons shall quit the office with the letters, &c. entrusted to them. All letters, papers or parcels received from 3 P. M. till 9 A. M. shall be sent out at the first delivery, and all from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the second delivery, and mails received after 3 P. M. shall not be opened till the following morning, except in case of public emergency, of letters, papers or parcels received from seaward.

General post or &c. delivery of letters, &c.

XXII. At Provincial Offices, the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch.

Provincial offices delivery of letters, &c.

XXIII. The delivering peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage, and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office, for future delivery.

Immediate payment of postage required

N. B. Under the provisions of section III Act XXI 1835, copper coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand except for fractions of a rupee.

XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge, will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers, or parcels, the covers or envelope, bearing the Post Office stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post Office peons wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified.

Complaints how to be preferred

XXV. From each General Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M. and the banghies as soon after as possible.

General post or &c. despatch of mails.

XXVI. At Provincial Post Offices, the packets shall be made up at 6 P. M. for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night, but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the expected arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention. Notice of the hour at which each packet is closed, shall be hung up outside the office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received, shall not be forwarded till the following day.

Provincial post offices, despatch of mails.



Letters, &c. damaged not to be received

XXVII. The Post Master at any station or person in charge of the office, shall have power however to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

Post officers not to receive valuations for despatch by post.

XXVIII. In order to protect as far as possible the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones or jewels for despatch either by letter or baggy post.

Letters once received in any post office not to be returned.

But papers and parcels may be recalled by the sender

XXIX. Letters once delivered into any Post Office cannot be recalled by the sender under any circumstances whatever. But newspapers and parcels may be recalled, on the person claiming the return of the same, satisfying the Post Master that he was the sender thereof, and on his paying the postage which would have been due on such paper or parcel, if forwarded.

Forward letters or parcels to what postage liable.

XXX. "Forward letters" or parcels, i. e. those which follow the persons addressed from station to station, shall be considered as so many fresh despatches, and shall be liable to postage as such, from each station, whence they are forwarded in succession. But newspapers, which follow persons in like manner, and letters forwarded to officers and persons marching with corps and detachments on duty, shall not be deemed to be a fresh despatch, or be chargeable with fresh postage beyond the maximum rate as leviable thereon, unless the former shall have been opened. Letters and parcels also forwarded to corps or detachments on march by any cross or temporary dawk shall not be charged separately for the increased distance.

Post office not bound to give change

XXXI. The servants at the several Post Offices are not bound to give change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.

Receipts, if required, must be presented along with letters, &c.

XXXII. Receipts will not be granted for letters, papers or parcels received at any Post Office for despatch, unless they are presented ready written either in books, or in separate slips of paper along with the letters, papers or parcels, receipts so presented will be duly stamped in all cases, and will also have the weight, whether single, double, &c., and the amount of postage noted on them, when the postage is paid in advance.

Address of parties.

XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended that all persons arriving at or quitting any station or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post Office a notification thereof in writing.

### SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

Notes of Steam postage to be charged on letters sent overland by Government steamers.

XXXIV. With reference to section XIII. of the Post Office act, Steam Postage shall be levied on all letters papers or packets sent or received by any Government steamer conveying an overland mail to, or from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, not franked or otherwise entitled to pass free of postage, at the following rates:

See also note to clause XXXIII.

*Scale of Steam Postage on letters, law papers, newspapers, printed papers or parcels respectively.*

LETTERS.		LAW PAPERS, ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS.		NEWSPAPERS OR PRINTED PAPERS OR PARCELS.	
Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding 1 tolaht wt.	Not exceeding 2 tolaht wt.	Not exceeding 3½ tolaht wt.	Not exceeding 6 tolaht wt.	Not exceeding 6 tolaht wt.	Not exceeding 12 tolaht wt.
Rupee. 1	Rupee. 2	Rupee. 1	Rupee. 2	Annas. 8	Rupee. 1
Single postage being added for each additional tolaht weight.		Single Postage being added for every 3 additional tolaht wt.		Single Postage being added for every 6 additional tolaht weight.	

XXXV. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the Post Master General or Post Master of the port or station, shall be delivered to the commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board as directed in section XV. of the Post Office act: a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said commander.

Notice to arriving vessels for disposal of packets

XXXVI. The Post Master General or Post Master of the port or station, shall grant receipts for mail packets that may be delivered to any officer or person under his requisition; and if, after delivery so made, the packet be lost before it reach the Post Office, the commander shall equally be entitled to a receipt, in discharge from all responsibility for the same.

Receipts to be granted for packets.

XXXVII. The Master Attendant or such other officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master General with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Australia Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, the Red Sea, Persian Gulph, China or any eastern settlements, and the Post Master General shall cause a list\* of those vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the Official Gazette of his own presidency.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all vessels.

\* Vide form A. Post Master General to publish the same weekly.

XXXVIII. The Post Master General shall also cause to be published weekly in the Official Gazette of the presidency, a notice\* of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel that may have left the port.

Post Master General to publish weekly notice of packets despatched.

XXXIX. Letters, papers or parcels to places on the coast, to which the means of conveyance by land are provided, will be received for transmission by sea, at the usual rates of ship postage, if they are indorsed "ship."

\* Vide form B. Receipt of letters for despatch to places in India by sea

XL. Persons despatching letters, papers or parcels from out-stations, for transmission by sea, will, on application at the Post Office of despatch, after the lapse of a sufficient period, receive

Ship letters despatched from out-stations to be acknowledged.

stamped acknowledgments of their receipt at the General Post Office.

Letters received at post office for parties who may have sailed from India to be returned to the sender

XLII. Letters, papers or parcels addressed to any person who may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

Harbour letters not to be charged with ship postage

XLIII. Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on board a ship in any British Indian port, will be delivered and charged as if addressed to residents on shore at such place, and in like manner letters may be despatched by such persons from on board ship without being charged with ship postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be "harbour letters."

Imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

XLIII. Newspapers, pamphlets, &c. will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in table 3, schedule A., for imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship in which imported.

### PUBLIC DESPATCHES EXPRESSES AND FRANKING RULES.

Public despatches to be compactly made up

XLIV. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one office, to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolas weight.

When bulk of mails exceed regulated weight what packets to be kept back

XLV. When the number of letters received at any Post Office, shall cause the weight of a mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master General or Post Master is authorized to keep back a proportion of the heavier public despatches till the following day. But private letters, except in cases of bulky letters from sea, and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back.

Private letters except large ship letters never to be kept back

Expresses,

XLVI. Despatches to be transmitted by express, must bear on the face of them the words, "by express," and the signature in full of the officer sending them.

Public officers to employ them sparingly under penalty.

XLVII. As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mail, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the public service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, will be held answerable for the expense attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a General Post Office can be ordered only through a Secretary to Government.

Expresses for private persons.

XLVIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance.

Secretaries to Government only to stop mails.

XLIX. No public officer shall detain mails except a Secretary to Government acting by order, nor shall a Post Master delay the despatch of mails at the requisition of any other public officer, except in a case of emergency, duly certified, nor shall any public officer stop or open mails in transit except under similar emergency, to be reported immediately to the nearest Post Master.

Commanding officers to receive

L. Letters directed to native officers or men of their regiments or detachments, shall be delivered to an orderly or any other fit

person who may be deputed by the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to receive the same, but letters on which postage may be due, shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid.

Letters for their own regiments.

LI. Letters from commissioned native officers and non-commissioned officers, privates and others borne on the returns of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's army, including guides, lascars, and men of the regular corps of dooly bearers, shall pass free of postage when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than bills of remittances, superscribed

Soldiers' letters to pass free under what restrictions.

FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR SOLDIER'S  
OR SEPOY'S LETTER.

From Hussan Khan, Sepoy  
D. Troop 1st Lt. Cy.  
To  
Mahomed Khan.  
6th N. Infantry.  
Meerut.  
A. B.  
Comd, 1st Lt Cy.

with the names and rank of the sender, and directed in English according to the annexed form, in addition to any direction they may bear in any native language. Such letters must be franked by the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment.

ment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person.

LIII. The number of letters of commissioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, entitled to be franked, shall not exceed daily one per troop or company.

Number of such letters restricted to one per company.

LIII. Letters from petty officers and seamen in His Majesty's ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privileges specified in clause LI.

Seamen's letters to be treated as soldiers' letters.

LIV. Letters from wives of European soldiers, addressed to their husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by officers commanding stations, posts, or depots.

Letters of European soldiers' wives to be franked in certain cases.

LV. Letters received from Europe by ship addressed to European soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage, although they may not be franked, provided they do not exceed the weight of three tolas. But newspapers, packets or parcels so received, will be subjected to postage.

Letters from Europe to soldiers to pass free under what restrictions.

LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necessary for any public officer not included in the list of those entitled to frank, contained in a subsequent clause, to communicate with any authorities on the public service, such letters shall be entitled to pass free, if superscribed as follows: "I declare, the contents of the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilege is, however, restricted to communications addressed to the nearest political officer or magistrate, or officer Commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

On emergent service, letters, although not franked, to be forwarded free to certain authorities.

Letters franked not according to form to be charged with postage.

But post office authorities to have discretion to remit the same.

LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office act, or of these rules, will be charged with postage, but the Post Master General or Post Master, shall have power to remit the same, in cases where the contents of the letter are proved to his satisfaction to have been bona fide on the public service.

N. B. The franks of Members of Parliament will not exempt letters from India postage. \*

Person addressed to satisfy post Master General, &c., that the letter is a service letter.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance will be remitted, on the officer addressed, satisfying the Post Master General or Post Master, that the communication received is exclusively on the public service.

Letters addressed to public officers to private affairs to be post paid.

LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers, must be sent "post-paid," and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, Government securities, &c. to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or other public officer; but this practice shall be reversed, when public officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, on which occasions they shall superscribe on the envelope with their official signatures, the words "bearing postage."

Official gazettes, required for reward to pass free.

LX. Official gazettes shall be exempted from postage when forwarded officially to any public officers under authority of Government. The list of such public officers will be kept by the superintendent of the gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Post Master General or Post Master of the station.

Letters to and from Governors of foreign European settlements in India in amity with His Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers, or packets by letter post, free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor-General of India in Council. But parcels sent by banghy post to or from any such authorities shall be chargeable with postage.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of section XXIX. of the Post Office act, the Governors of the foreign European settlements in India in amity with His Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers, or packets by letter post, free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor-General of India in Council. But parcels sent by banghy post to or from any such authorities shall be chargeable with postage.

Private letters, notes or memoranda, not to be forwarded under "service" covers.

LXII. The privilege of franking the correspondence of their respective offices or departments on the public service, has been granted to public officers, agreeably to the provisions explained in the heading of the several lists appended; and it is to be distinctly understood, that no public officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word "service," any private note, letter, or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective offices or departments. All service letters; packets and parcels must be addressed according to the subjoined form:

Adt. Genl.'s Office.	Service.
Lt.-Col. A. B.	
1st Regt. Lt Cavalry,	
J. H. B.	Cawnpore.
Asst Adjt. Genl.	

*The signature and designation of the franking officer being written in full.*

### LIST NO. I.

*Parties authorized to frank all letters, packets and parcels, bona fide on the public service, relating to the business of their respective offices or departments.*

#### Civil Department.

Accountant General or Deputy Ditto

Accountant, Military or Revenue.

Agents Political, or Agents to the Governor-General.

Agents for Governor of Ceylon " On His Majesty's service."

Agents for Victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. squadron in India, " on His Majesty's service."

Civil Auditor.

Collectors of Customs and Deputy Collectors of Customs.

Collectors and Magistrates.

" Sub or deputy and Joint magistrates.

" Assistants and Magistrates having special charge.

Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

Commercial Residents.

Commissioner for Governor of Mysore.

" Secretaries and Assistants.

Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants.

" Special.

" for Carnatic Claims.

Governor, Prince of Wales' Island.

Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdary Adawlut or of Provincial Courts of Appeal, when on circuit or deputation only.

Judges Session and Zillah.

" Assistant.

Law Commission - Members and Secretary.

Members of Boards or Commissioners, when on circuit or deputation only.

Mint Masters.

Opium Agents and Deputies Ditto.

Post Master General.

Post Masters.

Deputy Post Master at a General Post Office.

\* Private Secretary to the Governor-General or to any Governor of any Presidency, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.

Registers to Sudder Adawlut, Courts of Appeal or Zillah Courts.

Residents at Foreign Courts.

Resident Commissioners, at Singapore and Malacca.

Salt Agents.

\* Secretaries to Government, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces.

" Deputies or Assistants.

Secretaries to all Boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.

Sub-Treasurer.

Sudder Amiens.

Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government plantations.

" or Chief Magistrate of Police.

" of Government Lithographic Press.

" of Stamps.

" of Stationery, or Clerk to Stationery Committee.

" for Suppression of Thugges.

" Assistants.

\* This power to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seapoys and seamen, who may be patients in hospital.

stamped acknowledgments of their receipt at the General Post Office.

Letters received at post office for parties who may have sailed from India to be returned to the sender

**XLII.** Letters, papers or parcels addressed to any person who may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

Harbour letters not to be charged with ship postage

**XLIII.** Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on board a ship in any British Indian port, will be delivered and charged as if addressed to residents on shore at such place, and in like manner letters may be despatched by such persons from on board ship without being charged with ship postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be "harbour letters."

Imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

**XLIII.** Newspapers, pamphlets, &c. will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in table 3, schedule A., for imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship in which imported.

### PUBLIC DESPATCHES EXPRESSES AND FRANKING RULES.

Public despatch. • to be compactly made up

**XLIV.** All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one office, to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolas weight.

When bulk of mails exceed regulated weight, what packets to be kept back

**XLV.** When the number of letters received at any Post Office, shall cause the weight of a mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master General or Post Master is authorized to keep back a proportion of the heavier public despatches till the following day. But private letters, except in cases of bulky letters from sea, and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back.

Private letters except large ship letters never to be kept back

Expresses.

**XLVI.** Despatches to be transmitted by express, must bear on the face of them the words, "by express," and the signature in full of the officer sending them.

Public officers to employ them sparingly under penalty.

**XLVII.** As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the public service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, will be held answerable for the expense attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a General Post Office can be ordered only through a Secretary to Government.

Expresses to private persons.

**XLVIII.** Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance.

Secretaries to Government only to stop mails.

**XLIX.** No public officer shall detain mails except a Secretary to Government acting by order, nor shall a Post Master delay the despatch of mails at the requisition of any other public officer, except in a case of emergency, duly certified, nor shall any public officer stop or open mails in transit except under similar emergency, to be reported immediately to the nearest Post Master.

Commanding officers to receive

**L.** Letters directed to native officers or men of their regiments or detachments, shall be delivered to an orderly or any other fit

person who may be deputed by the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due, shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid.

letters for their own regiments.

LI. Letters from commissioned native officers and non-commissioned officers, privates and others borne on the returns of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's army, including guides, lascars, and men of the regular corps of dooly bearers, shall pass free of postage when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than bills of remittances, superscribed

Soldiers' letters to pass free under what restrictions.

FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR SOLDIER'S  
OR SEPOY'S LETTER.

From Hussan Khan, Sepoy  
D. Troop 1st Lt. Cy.

To Mahomed Khan.  
6th N. Infantry.  
Nearut.

A. B.  
Comg, 1st Lt Cy.

with the names and rank of the sender, and directed in English according to the annexed form, in addition to any direction they may bear in any native language. Such letters must be franked by the commanding officer of the regiment or detach-

ment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person.

LII. The number of letters of commissioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, entitled to be franked, shall not exceed daily one per troop or company.

Number of such letters restricted to one per company.

LIII. Letters from petty officers and seamen in His Majesty's ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privileges specified in clause LI.

Seamen's letters to be treated as soldiers' letters.

LIV. Letters from wives of European soldiers, addressed to their husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by officers commanding stations, posts, or depots.

Letters of European soldiers' wives to be franked in certain cases.

LV. Letters received from Europe by ship addressed to European soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage, although they may not be franked, provided they do not exceed the weight of three tolas. But newspapers, packets or parcels so received, will be subjected to postage.

Letters from Europe to soldiers to pass free under what restrictions.

LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necessary for any public officer not included in the list of those entitled to frank, contained in a subsequent clause, to communicate with any authorities on the public service, such letters shall be entitled to pass free, if superscribed as follows: "I declare, the contents of the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilege is, however, restricted to communications addressed to the nearest political officer or magistrate, or officer commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

On emergent service, letters, although not franked, to be forwarded free to certain authorities.



<sup>1</sup> LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office act, or of these rules, will be charged with postage, but the Post Master General or Post Master, shall have power to remit the same, in cases where the contents of the letter are proved to his satisfaction to have been bona fide on the public service.

N. B. The franks of Members of Parliament will not exempt letters from India postage.

Person addressed to satisfy post Master General, &c., that the letter is a service letter. LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance will be remitted, on the officer addressed, satisfying the Post Master General or Post Master, that the communication received is exclusively on the public service.

Letters addressed to public to private affairs to be post paid. LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers, must be sent "post-paid," and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, Government securities, &c. to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or other public officers; but this practice shall be reversed, when public officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, on which occasion they shall superscribe on the envelope with their official signatures, the words "bearing postage."

Official gazettes, required for reward to pass free. LX. Official gazettes shall be exempted from postage when forwarded officially to any public officers under authority of Government. The list of such public officers will be kept by the superintendent of the gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Post Master General or Post Master of the station.

Letters to and from Government of foreign European settlements to pass free. LXI. With reference to the provisions of section XXIX. of the Post Office act, the Governors of the foreign European settlements in India in amity with His Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers or packets by letter post, free of postage, subject to such instructions as may appear expedient to the Governor-General of India in Council. But packets sent by banghy post to or from any such authorities shall be chargeable with postage.

Private letters, notes or memoranda not to be forwarded under "service" covers. LXII. The privilege of franking the correspondence of their respective offices or departments on the public service, has been granted to public officers, agreeably to the provisions explained in the headings of the several lists appended; and it is to be distinctly understood, that no public officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word "service," any private note, letter, or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective offices or departments. All service letters, packets and parcels must be addressed according to the subjoined form:

Adt. Genl.'s Office.	Service.
Lt.-Col. A. B.	
1st Regt. Lt Cavalry,	
J. H. B.	Cannore.
Asst Adj. Genl.	

*The signature and designation of the franking officer being written in full.*

### LIST NO. I.

*Parties authorized to frank all letters, packets and parcels, hand-bills on the public service, relating to the business of their respective offices or departments.*

#### *Civil Department.*

Accountant General or Deputy Ditto

Accountant, Military or Revenue.

Agents Political, or Agents to the Governor-General.

Agents for Governor of Ceylon " On His Majesty's service."

Agents for Victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. squadron in India, " on His Majesty's service."

Civil Auditor.

Collectors of Customs and Deputy Collectors of Customs.

Cofficers and Magistrates.

" Sub or deputy and Joint magistrates.

" Assistants and Magistrates having special charge.

Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

Commercial Residents.

Commissioner for Governor of Mysore.

" Secretaries and Assistants.

Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants

" Special.

" for Carnatic Claims.

Governor, Prince of Wales' Island

Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdary Adawlut or of Provincial Courts of

Appeal, when on circuit or deputation only.

Judges Session and Zillah.

" Assistant.

Law Commission - Members and Secretary.

Members of Boards or Commissioners, when on circuit or deputation only.

Mint Masters.

Opium Agents and Deputies Ditto.

Post Master General.

Post Masters.

Deputy Post Master at a General Post Office.

\* Private Secretary to the Governor-General or to any Governor of any Presidency, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.

Registers to Sudder Adawlut, Courts of Appeal or Zillah Courts.

Residents at Foreign Courts.

Resident Councilors, at Singapore and Malacca.

Salt Agents.

\* Secretaries to Government, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces.

" Deputies or Assistants.

Secretaries to all Boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.

Sub-Treasurer.

Sudder Ameen.

Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government plantations.

" or Chief Magistrate of Police.

" of Government Lithographic Press.

" of Stamps.

" of Stationery, or Clerk to Stationery Committee.

" for Suppression of Plugges.

" Assistants.

\* This officer to frank the letters of police officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seapoys and seamen, who may be patients in hospital.

Warehouse-keeper.  
Deputy.

Deputies and covenanted Assistants in offices in absence or by order of their principals.

*Marine Department.*

Commanding officers of His Majesty's ships or of Indian Navy.  
Comptroller of Government Steamers  
Marine Surveyor  
Superintendent of Indian Navy.  
Assistant Superintendent of Ditto.  
Secretary—Naval Commander-in-Chief  
" to Marine Board.

*Ecclesiastical Department.*

Archdeacon.  
Moderator of the Kirk Session.  
Registrar to Archdeaconry, in absence of Archdeacon,

*Military Department.*

Adjutant General of King's or Company's troops.  
" " Deputy.  
" " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of divisions, forces, or  
artillery  
Agent for army clothing.  
Auditor General.  
Bagpipers.  
Commanders of forces or stations.  
Commanding officers of corps or detachments.  
Commissary General.  
" " Deputy.  
Commissariat Senior Executive Officer at the presidency or at out-stations.  
Commissaries of Ordnance.  
" " Deputies, being commissioned officers.  
Director of artillery depot of instruction.  
Engineers, Chief  
\* Letters to these authorities on the public service superscribed as such shall  
be delivered at their offices without demand of Postage.  
Engineers, civil or civil architect.  
" Executive, or executive officer.  
" Inspecting, or superintending.  
Fort or Town Major.  
Fort or Cantonment, or line Adjutant, or station staff.  
General officers on the staff.  
Judge Advocate General—Horse Guards.  
Judge Advocate General  
" " Deputy of divisions.  
Majors of Brigade.  
Pay Master and Deputy Pay Masters of divisions, of stations, or of stipends.  
Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.  
President of Prize Committee, or Prize Agent—superscribed " prize papers."  
Quartermaster General of King's or Company's troops.  
" " Deputy.  
" " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of divisions or forces.

---

\* This officer to frank the letters of post officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seaports and seamen, who may be patients in hospital.

Secretary, Military, to Governor-General or Governor.

" " to Commander-in-Chief,

" " to all Boards, Commissions or Committees appointed by Government.

" " Superintendent of Canals and Bridges.

" " of Family payments and pensions.

" " of gun carriages.

" " of gun powder.

" " of public buildings.

" " of roads.

" " of trigonometrical survey.

" " of Supervisor of the stud establishment.

Surveyor General.

" " Deputy or commissioned assistants.

Deputies and commissioned subordinates in offices in the absence or by order of their principals.

#### Medical Department.

Apothecary to the Company, or medical store-keeper

Inspector General of His Majesty's hospitals.

" " Deputy.

Secretary to Medical Board.

Superintending or Staff Surgeon.

Surgeon to General Hospital.\*

#### Funds and Societies.

##### The Secretaries of

The Civil and Annuity Funds,

Military Funds,

Medical Funds,

King's Military Fund,

##### The Secretaries of

Military Orphan Society, in Bengal.....

Military Male Asylum, at Madras,.....

and Charity for relief of Soldiers' Wives, at

Bombay,.....

Letters to the address of the Secretaries of these funds on the service of the fund, may be franked by the senior civil or military authority of the station.

No religious or literary society shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free, nor any charitable society, other than the established funds of the public servants above specified, shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free. But when these societies may desire to forward letters free, to particular persons or under any peculiar circumstances, the letters or parcels may be submitted to the Chief Secretary or Secretary to Government in the General Department, who will exercise under the orders of Government, a suitable discretion in forwarding them under his public frank.

#### LIST No. II.

parties authorised to frank letters *bona fide* on the public service, relating to the business of their several offices or departments, but only within their respective districts or divisions, or to the authorities named in the margin —

Chaplains at out-stations.....	{ To Archdeacon, or to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry.
Clerk of the Crown,.....	{ To Judges and Magistrates at out-stations.
Engineer officers,.....	{ To their immediate superior or Chief Engineer.
Garrison Surgeons,.....	{ To Superintending Surgeons of their own divisions.

\* The officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen, and acamen, who may be patients in hospital.

Lottery Agents,.....	{ To Superintendent of Government Lotteries.
Lottery—Superintendent of Government or Secretary to Lottery Committee	{ To Lottery Agents, Collectors and Pay Masters, on the business of the Lottery.
Master Attendant, Calcutta,.....	{ To authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgee or other stations down the river.
Mathematical instrument maker to Government,.....	{ To the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.
Medical officer, Neilgherries,.....	{ Within range of the hills.
Native Revenue, Judicial and Police servants and Post Office writers.*	{ To the European and native authorities with whom they may have to correspond on the public service within their respective districts.
Patrolling Officer of Customs,...	{ To their immediate superior or to the nearest Magistrate.
Revenue Surveyors, Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors and their Subordinates,.....	{ To Surveyor General, Deputy or Assistant Surveyor General, Collector of district, or Pay Master of division, or General Officer Commanding, or Chief Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Bank, Madras,.....	{ To Collectors of districts, and Pay Masters of divisions.
Steam Agents,.....	{ To the comptroller of Government Steamers,—but, when corresponding with one another, their communications must be sent in open covers like newspapers.
Subordinates with Trigonometrical Survey,.....	{ To the Superintendent of trigonometrical survey.
Superintendents of chowkies and other subordinate officers of the Salt Department,.....	{ To Salt Agent, Judge, Collector, or Magistrate of the district, or Superintending authority.
Superintendent of Telegraphs,....	{ To Secretary Manoe Board or to his own officers.
Surveyors under civil engineers,	{ To their immediate superior, or Collector of district.
Telegraph Department—European Assistants,.....	{ To Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Vaccinators,.....	{ To Superintendent General of Vaccination.
Vaccinators—on Deputation only,...	{ To Secretary Medical Board, Superintending Surgeon, or Collector of district where employed.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Commissariat Department, in charge of public cattle, .....	{ When absent from Stations, transmitting their returns to their own immediate superior, or to the Quarter Master General, or to Assistant or Deputy Assistant quarter Masters General of divisions or forces.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Ordnance Department, in charge of stores,.....	{ When absent from stations, reporting to Officers Commanding or to Secretary Military Board.

\* Collectors and other authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.



Functionaries at the Presidency.....	Secretary to Medical Board.
Military Officers, all, absent from their stations, or not specified in the preceding list.....	At out-stations, the officer commanding. At the presidency, the Adjutant General.
Superintendent of Cadets.....	Town or Fort Major.
"    of Bazars.....	Officers Commanding stations.
Translators to Government.....	The Chief Secretary to Government. At the presidency, the Political Secretary to Government; elsewhere, the Resident, Political Agents, or the Chief Civil or military officer where they reside, who will use his discretion in respect to this privilege.
Vaqueels of native Prowers, Princes, or Jageordars.....	

#### A.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General of the ships about to sail from their respective ports, the dates on which the same will probably be despatched, and the places at which the vessels are intended to touch.

#### PACKETS.

For the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office :—

Names of Vessel.	Agents.	Date of intended departure.	From what port.	To what port.	Touching where.
Repulse.....	C. & Co.	Jan. 1st.	Calcutta.	London.	Cape.
Isabel.....	B & Co.	Jan. 5th.	Calcutta.	Liverpool.	Mauritius.
Red Rover.....	M. & Co.	Jan. 6th.	Calcutta.	China.	Singapore.
Columbia.....	A. M.	Jan. 15th.	Calcutta.	Suez.	Alepree, and [Mocha]
H. M. S. Hugh Lindsay.....	S & Co.	Jan 30th.	Bombay.	Suez.....	Mocha.

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1876.

Post Master General.

As a general rule, the packets will be closed on the evening before the date of despatch. After packets will be made up if required.

#### B.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVIII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Postmaster General, of mails despatched by sea.

The Post Master General has the honor to notify that, unless marked for particular ships, all letters received at the General Post Office, from Monday the 15th to Sunday the 21st instant, both dates inclusive, for transmission to (London Liverpool, China, &c. as the case may be) were despatched by the undermentioned vessels which sailed on the dates opposite their respective names:—

Name of vessel.	London.	Liverpool.	China.	Cape.
Euphrates.....	From 18th to 20th.....			
Hindustan, .....		From 18th to 19th.....		
Cowatjee Family, .....			From 6th to 26th.....	
Madagascar, .....	From 20th to 25th			

General Post Office, December 26, 1837.  
Council Chamber, Fort William, 30th  
August, 1837.

A. B.  
Post Master General.  
H. T. PRINSEP,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India

*The following rules for stamping letters have been submitted to the Governor General of India in Council, and being approved, are appended for the guidance of the officers of the department.*

#### RULES FOR USING POST OFFICE STAMPS.

All letters and packets whatever (save and except newspapers and ship and eam letters hereafter specially provided for,) received at any Post Office in India for despatch by post, whether free or post paid, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such office of despatch, and when slide stamps are not provided, when the date of the month and year forms part of the stamp itself, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be post-paid or bearing postage, the amount of postage so paid or due, must be entered in writing on the face of the stamp, after the word "paid" or "bearing," as the case may be.

2. All letters and packets whatever received at any Post Office by post for delivery at such office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year, but the amount of postage, paid or due, is not to be entered on the stamp of delivery, as the stamp of despatch regulates the levy of postage.

3. The stamp for all service, soldiers' or other free letters or packets, is an oval  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "free," and must be stamped red.

4. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has been paid, is an oblong,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long by 1 inch wide bearing the name of the office and the word "paid," and must also be stamped red.

5. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has not been paid in advance, is an oblong,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "bearing," and must be stamped black.

6. Forward letters or packets, i. e., those which follow a party addressed from station to station are to be stamped at each office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

7. When a letter exceeds in weight a single tola, its weight, double, treble &c. must be entered in writing on the face thereof, and on banyhy parcels, the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the same.

8. All service, soldiers or other free letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post Office, are to be stamped with the ship letter free stamp. This stamp is circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year and the words "ship letters free" and must be stamped red.

9. All other letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post Office, are to be stamped, if received by ship, with the ship letter bearing stamp, and, if by a Government steamer, with the steam letter bearing stamp. The former is a square stamp,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ship letter bearing." The latter is an octagonal stamp of smaller dimensions, but with the words "steam letter bearing." Both these stamps must be stamped black.

10. At the several stations where newspapers are published in India, newspaper stamps are provided, with which all newspapers received at such stations for despatch, will be appropriately stamped,\* whether free, paid or bearing, as

\* If "free" or "paid," red,—if "bearing," black.



the case may be, and the postage paid or due, as the case may be, marked on the same either by the stamp or in writing. At offices of delivery, where newspaper stamps may not be provided, newspapers will be marked with the usual office stamp, in like manner as other packets.

11. At General Post Offices all letters or packets required to be delivered at the morning delivery, are to be marked with the A. M. stamp in *black ink*, and those at the afternoon delivery, with the P. M. stamp in *red ink*.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secretary to Government.*

### NOTICE.

The following list of Post Office Stations, in the Bengal and North Western Provinces, is published for the information of the public.—

*Post Offices subordinate to the Post Master General of Fort William.*

Agra	Cachar
Ajmere	Calcutta
Akyab	Calpee
Allahabad, (or Coel)	Cashepore
Allynuggur (or Mogulserie)	Cawnpore
Almorah, (Kumaon)	Chundernagore
Anopshuhur	Chirra Poonjee
Arrah, (or Shahabad)	Chittagong
Azim Ghur	Chunar
	Chundpore
Backergunge	Chuprah, (or Sarun)
Badaoon, (or Shueswan)	Chutterpore
Bair	Celgong
Baitool	Commercolly
Balasore	Contai, (Hidgelee)
Bankoorah	Coochbehar
Banda	Coomereah
Baraset	Culnah
Bareilly	Culneah
Barraekpore	Cuttack
Baugundee	
Beana	Dacca
Bauleah, (or Rajeshaye)	Dargeling
Beawar	Delhie
Beerbhoom, (or Soory)	Deyrah Dhoon
Benares	Dhumnow
Berhampore (or Moorshedabad)	Diamond Harbour
Bhaugulpore	Diangeopore
Bhilsa	Dinapore
Bhooleeah, (or Noacollee)	Dum-Dum
Bhopaul	
Bishnauth, (Upper Assam)	Etah
Biznore	Etawah
Bograh	Furreedpore
Bogwangola	Futtyghur, (or Furrackabad)
Boondshuhur	Futtypore
Boultoilly	
Bugwah	Ghazeepore
Burdwan	Georgong
Burhee	Ghurruckpore
Burkaghur	Gowahatty, (Lower Assam)
Buxar	Gowalpara.

Gutthal  
Gwalior  
Gya

Hameerpore  
Hansel  
Hauper  
Hazareebaugh  
Heerapore  
Hissas  
Hooghly, (or Chinsarah)  
Hussingabad  
Huttah

Inchurah  
Indore

Jansi  
Juanpore  
Jeagunge, (Moorshedabad)  
Jelalabad  
Jellesore  
Jesore  
Jeypore  
Jorehaut, (or Morghur)  
Jubbulpore  
Jumalpur

Kamtee  
Kedgeres  
Keerpooy  
Khasnunge  
Khosalpore  
Kyhok Phyoo  
Kishore Saugore  
Kotah  
Kurnaul

Lodour, (or Mussorie)  
Lohoghat, (Almorah)  
Loodhanah  
Luckeepore  
Lucknow  
Mahidpore  
Maldah  
Maunbhoom  
Meerut  
Midnapore  
Mirzapore  
Monghyr  
Moozuffernuggur  
Moradabad  
Mow, (Bundelcund)  
Munnipore  
Muttra

Mymensing  
Myayoree

Nagpore  
Nolchitty  
Neemuch, (Meywar)  
Nepaul, (or Khatmandho)  
Nowagong, (Assam)  
Nubbeenuggur.  
Nuddlea, (or Kishnagur)  
Nujeehabad  
Nursingpore, (or Guriawarra)  
Nusseerabad, (or Rajpootna)  
Nyasurai

Oodipore  
Ongem  
Ourungabad

Paniput  
Patna  
Pelibeet  
Pertaubghur  
Petoinghur  
Pouree, (or Juggernaut)  
Pubna  
Purneah  
Puttiahaur  
Puttealee, (or Sirpoorah)

Rajmahal  
Reamree  
Rewah  
Rewarry  
Rhotuck  
Rogonaspore  
Roodrampore  
Rungpore  
Raepore

Saharunpore  
Sambur  
Sandoway  
Santeepore  
Sarungpore  
Sasceram  
Saugor  
Seetapore  
Sehore  
Seonee  
Seepree  
Serampore  
Serowie  
Shajehangore  
Shazadpore  
Shkoabad

Bhergootty	Sumbulpore
Sigoulee	Surdah
Simlah	Sylhet
Soomoondergore	
Snorool	Tezporo
Subathoo	Tipperah, (Commillah)
Suckeeree Gully	Tirhoot, (Moozufferpore)
Sultangunge	Tumlook
Sultanpore, (Benares)	Umballa
Sultanpore, (Oude)	

G. ALEXANDER, *Offg. P. M. Genl.*

*Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, the 28th December, 1837.*

## Custom House Regulations.

### REGULATION IX. of 1810.

Manifests to be entered at the Custom House and sworn to, as soon as the vessels arrive off town.

Registers, cockets, and other credentials to be produced.

Crew lists to be entered and sworn to of all persons who have been on board during the voyage.

No goods to be passed till the above forms have been duly observed.

Every boat load and each single package, to be accompanied by boat note.

The manifest must be full and true as to all goods and packages imported, under penalties, including refusal of port clearance.

No claim for remission of duty on goods, stated to be damaged or unmerchantable, shall be admitted, unless so found at the Custom House;—when, after previous advertisement to the Government Gazette, they must be sold on the wharf, and pay duty on gross amount sales.

Rules for wharfrage and godown rent may be learnt on personal application to the Head Tide-waiter.

No arms nor military stores to be imported without the special sanction of Government.

Certificates from other presidencies to protect goods partially or wholly, from duty, must be presented at the same time with the application to import; otherwise full duty will be levied here. Such certificates must specify marks, numbers, or addresses, on packages: together with quality, quantity, amount duty levied at the other presidency, &c. otherwise they will not be admitted.

All goods for exportation shall be shipped from the Custom House, or with regular pass, under penalty of confiscation, as per section 3, regulation III. of 1830.

No claim for drawback shall be admitted, unless the goods have been regularly passed, and duly entered in sworn export manifest; nor in any case for goods shipped, after the issue of port clearance.

No Pilot shall allow any goods to be taken on board a vessel which has obtained her port clearance, without seeing a certificate from the Custom House, which document is to be signed by the pilot, and returned to the Collector.

The pilot shall detain the vessels for further orders from the Master Attendant, if any goods, without such certificate, should be taken on board by the commanding officer, and such goods are to be detained by the Pilot, and shall be liable to confiscation, when the Pilot will obtain his proper share of reward. Moreover, goods seized, in the attempt to ship them clandestinely, shall be liable to confiscation.

All goods transhipped to port are liable to the prescribed duty for imports. Even and if the transaction be regular, may claim drawback. But goods

which are transhipped, without due permission first obtained, or shipped, or attempted to be shipped, on any other vessel than that for which they may have been passed at the Custom House, or without pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

No arms, ammunition, nor military stores, shall be shipped without the special sanction of Government.

No vessels can obtain inward clearance, until all her import cargo has been duly accounted for.

To protect from imposition such persons as are strangers in Calcutta, and who employ natives to transact business for them at this office, it is notified, that for every sum taken, as government customs or duty, a receipted bill is given under the signature of the Collector, or of his Deputy, or his Covenanted Assistant.

Clearances, whether inward or outward, can be given only in regular turn, and it is for commanders or others on their part, to see that their applications be duly noted, with the date and hour of receipt by the Supervisors, respectively. Applications for outward clearance, (or export manifests,) cannot be received, unless accompanied by certificate of inward clearance; and, it is required, that such applications be presented, at least three complete days previously to the date on which port clearance is desired, in order that time may be allowed for the adjudgment of export cargoes, though it will be issued earlier if practicable.

No fees are taken for any affidavits sworn in this office, on subject of Custom House business, nor are any fees whatever allowed to be taken by any person belonging to this establishment, whether sitting within the office, or stationed out of doors.

Importers of gunpowder are requested to refer to the notification, by order of the Board of Customs, dated the 18th, and published in the *Government Gazette* of 28d January, 1823.

The proprietors of dock-yards, and the public at large, are requested to take notice, that no goods nor package are allowed to be imported, exported, re-landed, re-shipped, transhipped, or removed from vessels to sloops or boats, after shipment, without due sanction from this office; whether the same be liable to, or exempt from, duty. Attention is directed to clause seventh, section 45, to sections 61, 64, 74, 82, 83 and 84, of regulation IX. of 1810; and to section 3 of Regulation III. of 1830, also to clauses IV. and V. of the *Government Notification* of the 28th June, 1822, for conditions of certain exemptions.

G. J. SIDDONS, *Collector Sea customs,*

*Calcutta, 20th March, 1830.*

A REGULATION for rescinding part of Regulation XV. of 1829, and for enacting other rules in the case of goods imported by sea, passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3d June, 1833, corresponding with the 22d Jeyte, 1245, Bengal Era; the 1st Assar, 1240, Fushy; the 23d Jeyte, 1240, Willaitv, the 1st Assar, 1890, Sumbut; and the 13th Moherrem 1249, Higree.

WHEREAS so much of a rule contained in clause second, section III, regulation XV, of 1829, as provides, that in cases where goods are taken by the officers of the customs on account of Government under circumstances of a presumed under valuation, an allowance of ten per cent., in addition to the declared value, shall be paid to the importer, has been found in its operation prejudicial to the revenue; and whereas it has appeared reasonable in all cases in which goods under-valued shall be so taken on account of Government, that the customs duties payable on the importation thereof shall be levied at the valuation at which the said goods shall have been so taken by Government. The following rules have been

Preamble.

## A. D. 1833, REGULATION VI.

passed by and with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors and with the approbation of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the provinces subject to this presidency.

Regulation XV.  
of 1829 rescinded,  
with the exception  
of Section II

II. Regulation XV. of 1829, with the exception of section II, is hereby rescinded.

Declaration of  
value to be ap-  
plied to the ap-  
plication to clear  
goods

III. First. The duty leviable according to the schedules annexed to regulation XV, 1825, of goods and merchandize imported by sea, shall be levied ad valorem, that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise specially provided in that or in any other regulation, and the value of all such goods and merchandize shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the Custom House, that may be presented by the importer, consignee or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application a declaration of the truth of the same in the manner and form following.

## FORM OF APPLICATION TO PASS GOODS.

To the Collector of Sea Customs.

Sir,

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into town the undermentioned goods, landed from the                      Captain                      under  
colours from

Number and description of packages.	Marks and numbers upon packages.	Description of goods and contents of each package.	Total quantity of goods.	Rate of value in Rs of each class and description of goods.	Total value in Rs.	Rs. of the whole of each class and description of goods.	Names of the consignees of the goods.
Numbers in words at length.		In detail.					

do hereby declare that the goods above specified are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of                      and that                      do enter them at the

Total value of sicca rupees  
18

as witness my hand this                      day

Value sicca rupees  
Admitted by me  
C. D.  
Appraiser.

A. B.  
As the case may be.  
Proprietor,  
or  
Consignee,  
or  
Duly authorized to act on behalf of

*Second.* The above declaration shall be subscribed by the proprietor, importer or consignee, or his known agent or factor, and if upon view or examination of such goods, wares or merchandize by the officers of the customs, it shall appear to them that such goods, wares or merchandize, or any portion thereof or any article or articles separately valued as above for assessment of duty, are not or is not valued according to the fair Calcutta market price at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer or officers of the Customs, duly authorized in that behalf, to detain such goods, wares or merchandize, or such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the Government ware-houses, or otherwise secured until the pleasure of the Board of Customs, or other authority acting with the powers of the Board, shall be known and declared; and it shall be lawful for the said Board or other authority, to order the collector to take such goods, wares or merchandize for the use and benefit of the honorable Company at any time within eight days from the date on which the application of the importer or proprietor may have been made, and the collector or other officer aforesaid shall, in such case, within fifteen days of the same date, pay to the proprietor, importer or consignee of such goods, wares or merchandize, or article or articles so detained and taken for the Company, the value thereof as declared and set forth upon the import application by such proprietor, importer or consignee, or by his known agent or factor.

Declaration to be signed by the importer or his agent.

Goods under valued may be detained by officers,

Subject to reference to Board of Customs

Who may take for the Company and sell.

Declared value to be paid to importer.

*Third.* When payment may be so made to the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares and merchandize, the same shall be in full satisfaction for the goods, in the same manner as if such goods, wares or merchandize had been transferred by ordinary sale and the Collector, under the direction of the Board of Customs, shall cause the said goods, wares or merchandize to be sold to the best advantage on account of Government.

Goods so taken to be sold on account of government.

IV. In all cases in which goods shall be taken and purchased by or on account of Government, the duties payable thereon shall be levied from the proprietor, importer or consignee thereof, according to the value declared and set forth on the import application.

Duty to be levied from the proprietor or consignee.

## The New Tariff.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, 30TH MAY, 1836.

The following Act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th May 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XIV. of 1830.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first June next, such parts of regulations IX. and X. 1810, regulation XV. 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal presidency as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or of town duties; and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind continued in these or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into or exported from the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the Custom Houses and chokes established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon

Regulations imposing transit and town duties in the interior, and fixing rates of import and export duty on sea goods repealed.

Except as regards the frontier line.

And duties on goods crossing that line for import into, or export from the territory of the East India Company by land, nor to affect the regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of western and central India.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into Calcutta or into any other place within the province of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule A. annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this act.

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule B., annexed to this act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule with the Note attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this act.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof, except under special orders from the Governor of Bengal—provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of customs or other officer in charge of a custom house, to pass free of duty, as therefore, any baggage in the actual use at his discretion; and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the Collector acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the rules of this act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into or exported from Calcutta, and other ports of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order printed in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound vessel, save and except such dhonies and country craft as are referred to in section XXII. of this act, to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dock or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by section 45, regulation IX. 1810. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 Rs.; and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, in marks and number, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium; and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place so fixed by

Existing rules to be enforced for levying the new import and export duties.

Place may be fixed by Governor of Bengal, beyond which an inward-bound vessel is not to proceed until a manifest has been delivered to pilot to be forwarded.

Master to be responsible for its correctness under penalty of Rs. 1,000.

Goods in excess, or not corresponding with manifest, to be seized and confiscated, or charged with increased duties.

the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner, deliver to the pilot, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above-prescribed; and if any such vessel entering a port for which there is a Custom House established shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect, be liable to forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this act, another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the Collector of customs, and order shall have been given by the said Collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said Collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit until any port clearances, cockets, or other papers known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Collector of customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of Customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the Custom House officers so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the Collector of customs.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that any master or person in charge of such vessel, who shall refuse to receive a Custom House officer on board, when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine, not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day, during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine shall be adjudged by and at the discretion of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at Calcutta; and the vessel, by the master or person in charge of which such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a Collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for the same, addressed to the Custom House officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, and upon production of such order, the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers or bulkheads to be opened in his presence, and if not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open; and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector of customs, shall be confiscated, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the Collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of 1,000 rupees, to be adjudged by any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of the place.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel, shall have been duly made in the Custom House of

The masters of vessels lying below to deliver manifests on coming to anchor.

If remaining at anchor 24 hours without sending manifests, to be subject to penalty of 1,000 rupees.

No vessel to break bulk, unless two copies of manifest have been received.

And entry may be refused until papers of the places of departure are delivered.

Collector may send Custom house officer on board any vessel, to remain on board till she sails.

Persons refusing to admit Custom-house officer, or not giving him proper accommodation, liable to fine.

Collector may order a vessel to be searched.

Bulkheads to be broken open if not opened on requisition.

Any concealed goods to be confiscated.

Resistance or refusal of masters punishable with fine of 1,000 rupees.

Goods not to be landed or put on board till entry of



the ship is duly made.

Cargo to be sent ashore and laden outwards, according to existing forms.

Goods unmanifested not to be landed in ordinary form,

But to be seized on board.

Master to be answerable that all goods manifested are forthcoming, and duly passed

Under penalty of 500 rupees for each missing package of unknown value or double duty if assessable. Rule for presenting an amended or supplemental manifest.

Custom house officers taking unauthorized fees or bribes subject to penalty of five hundred rupees.

Same penalty on persons offering.

Collector to investigate and adjudge confiscation.

the port and order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of the Custom House officer on board, and of all officers of customs, to seize as contraband any goods which shall have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the Custom House in due form or such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land. And export cargo shall be laden on board thereof according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandize shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XII. Provided, however, and it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel under the said rules, unless the same be duly manifested, and any goods found on board in excess of the manifest, or not corresponding with specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the Custom House officer on board, in order that they may be dealt with as described in section VI. of this act; and if goods entered in the manifest shall not be found on board the vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the Custom House, or at such other wharf or place as the Collector of customs shall have prescribed or permitted there to be passed in due form, the master or commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent, the Collector of customs from permitting the master or commander of any vessel to amend obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest, but the receiving of such shall always be discretionary.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that any Custom house officer whatsoever, who shall demand or except any gratuity not authorized by any existing regulation or order of Government in consideration of doing, or of omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred rupees, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any Custom house officer in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum; and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any Magistrate as justice of the Peace of the town, district or place where the Custom House may be established by such Magistrate, and in default of payment any person so convicted shall be committed to the civil jail of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be seized as contraband and liable to confiscation, the collector of customs shall investigate the case, and according to his judgment shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation; and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the

Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

Board's confirmation necessary.

XV. And it is hereby further enacted, that twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen; and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tidewater or other Custom House officer first going on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above stated periods respectively, the master or commander shall be charged with the tide waiter's or other officer's wages, and other expenses for any further period that he or they may be detained on Board. And if the owners, importers or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do. And if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the Custom House with the consent of the master of the vessels, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government Warehouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case goods so landed and warehoused, or any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties, freight, and other charges incurred and due thereon.

Twenty or thirty days allowed to clear inwards according to tonnage.

After which the master to pay charges of Custom house officer.

Master to land goods if consignees do not.

If these fail Collector may land and warehouse.

And may land packages before twenty days, with consent of master.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 1,600 tons burthen, and twenty days, if exceeding that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the Custom House officer on board, until after the expiration of such addition periods respectively. And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the Custom House officer on board shall be withdrawn so soon as he shall certify that no goods remain on board excepting necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the Custom House for receipt of exports cargo, a Custom House officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board, saving as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master and commander shall be charged

Further period of 15 or 20 days for continuous lading for export.

If the vessel be laid up, tide waiter to search and leave, certifying that it is empty.

20 and 30 days according to tonnage, allowed for lading a vessel outwards after being laid up, but search and certificate that nothing is on board necessary.

with the wages and expences of the Custom House officer on board, to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

When penalty has been incurred by a master, the collector may refuse port clearance of the vessel till it be paid

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine or demand, on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the Collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

Goods shipped after port clearance to pay double duty, and 5 per cent. if free

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods passed through the Custom House for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and if the goods be free, five per cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon.

In case of re-landing, for damage, &c. officer to proceed on board to watch,

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or if shall for any damage, or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall, be unshipped or re-landed, a Custom House officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported, free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the Collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the officers of customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody, shall be borne by the exporter or by the applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases

and cargo not to be exempt from duty re-export unless all the while charge of Custom House officers

Proviso for re-impotation when duties and draw-backs are to be refunded

of return to port after port clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master and commander, to re-enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and export duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid to drawback be reclaimed, and the goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation, and if goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board the vessel, the master shall forfeit the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of customs.

No refund after export

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any vessel is complete and port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, except the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been re-landed under the rule contained in section XIX, of this Act.

Arabs and other foreign native vessels to be deemed foreign.

XXI. And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia and coming from the ports there, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia not subject to the dominion of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhonies and small craft from the Maldivi and Nicobar Islands, as herein under provided, shall be deemed foreign vessels.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that dhonies, country craft, and other small vessels, not brought into the port of Calcutta by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the River Hooghly as shall be marked out by the Collector of Customs, with the sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and if any such vessel shall anchor or moor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master or person in the charge thereof shall not immediately upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees, to be adjudged by the Collector of Customs, and the vessel or any part of its equipment or cargo may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine, and goods shall be landed from such vessel and put on board for export, according to such rules and at such places as shall be prescribed by the Collector of Customs, and vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the Nicobar Islands shall be considered as British vessels.

*Dhonies, &c. to be required to anchor in a particular part of the river.*

*Penalty, if not moved to said wharf when required, 100 rupees*

*Vessel, its equipment or cargo may be seized from Maldivian and Nicobar to be British vessel.*

## SCHEDULES A.

*Rates of duty to be charged on goods imported by sea into any port of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.*

<i>Enumeration of Goods.</i>	<i>When imported on British Bottoms.</i>	<i>When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.</i>
1 Bullion and Coins,.....	Free.....	Free.
2 Precious Stones and Pearls,.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
3 Grains and Pulse,.....	Ditto, .....	Ditto.
4 Horses and other Living Animals,....	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
5 Ice,.....	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
6 Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk and Stones	Ditto,.....	Ditto.
7 Books printed in the United Kingdom, or any British Possession,...	Ditto,.....	3 per cent.
8 Foreign Books, .....	3 per cent. ....	6 per cent.
9 Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession,.....	3 per cent. ....	6 per cent.
10 Do. do., the produce or manufacture of any other place or country,....	6 per cent. ....	12 per cent.
11 Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession,.....	3 per cent. ....	6 per cent.
12 Metals, do. do., excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place,.....	6 per cent. ....	12 per cent.
13 Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession,.....	10 per cent. ....	20 per cent.
14 Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession,.....	2 per cent. ....	4 per cent.
15 Do., the produce of any other place or country,.....	4 per cent. ....	8 per cent.

No.	Enumeration of goods.	When imported on British bottoms.	When imported on foreign bottoms.
16	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton, twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession,.....	3½ per cent., ....	7 per cent.
17	Do., the produce of any other place,...	7 per cent., ...	14 per cent.
18	Opium,.....	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas,...	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.
19	Salt,.....	Rs. 3-4 per Md. of 80 tolas per seer.	Rs. 3-4 per md. of 80 tolas per seer.
20	Alum,.....	10 per cent., ....	20 per cent.
21	Amphor,.....	10 per cent.,....	20 per cent.
22	Cassia,.....	10 per cent.,....	20 per cent.
23	Cloves,.....	10 per cent., ....	20 per cent.
24	Coffee,.....	7½ per cent.,....	15 per cent.
25	Coral,.....	10 per cent.,....	20 per cent.
26	Nutmegs and Mace,.....	10 per cent.,....	20 per cent.
27	Pepper,.....	10 per cent.,....	20 per cent.
28	Rattans,.....	7½ per cent.,....	15 per cent.
29	Tea,.....	10 per cent.,....	20 per cent.
30	Vermilion,.....	10 per cent.,....	20 per cent.
31	Wines and Liquors,.....	10 per cent.,....	20 per cent.
32	Spirits, consolidated duty, including that levied heretofore through the Police of Calcutta,.....	9 as. per imperial gallon,...	16 as. per imperial gallon.
	And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon,		
33	All articles not included in the above enumeration,.....	3½ per cent., ....	7 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be ad valorem, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction; and if the Collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said Collector of the truth of the declaration, the good shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per Custom House register, and the goods be indentified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply,) there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

## SCHEDULE B.

*Rates of duty to be charged upon goods exported by Sea from any port or place in the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.*

Enumeration of goods.	Exported on British bottoms.	Exported on foreign bottoms.
1 Bullion and Coin,.....	Free.....	Free.
2 Precious stones and pearls,.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
3 Books printed in India,.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
4 Horses and living animals,.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
5 Opium purchased at Government sales in Calcutta,.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
6 Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.	Ditto.....	{ 8 As. per Md. of 80 tolas to the seer.
7 Ditto ditto, exported to places other than above.....	As 8 per Md. of 80 tolas per seer,...	{ As. 16 pr. Md. of 80 tolas to the seer.
8 Sugar and rum exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession,.....	Free.....	3 per cent.
9 Ditto, exported to any other place.....	3 per cent.....	6 per cent.
10 Grain and pulse of all sorts.....	{ 1 Anna per bag not exceeding 2 Mds. of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund..... Rupees 3 per Md. of 80 tolas to the seer.....	{ 2 As. per bag not exg. 2mds. of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund. Rs. 6 per Md. of 80 tolas to the seer.
11 Indigo,.....	4 per cent.....	8 per cent.
12 Lac dye and shell lac.....	{ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ As. per seer of 80 Tolas.....	{ 7 As. per seer of 80 Tolas.
13 Silk, raw filature,.....	{ 3 As. per seer of 80 tolas,.....	{ 6 As. per seer of 80 tolas.
14 Silk, Bengal wound,.....	4 As. per maund..	8 As. per Md.
15 Tobacco,.....	{ 3 per cent.....	6 per cent.
16 All country articles not enumerated or named above,.....		

And when the duty is declared to be ad valorem, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

And the settling for the duties on export by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid upon production of ruwanas under the following conditions, until the 1st April, 1837 :

*First.*—That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export proved in the usual manner.

*Second.*—That the ruwanas shall bear date before the 1st April, 1836, and the Goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof, more than two years.

And after the said 1st April, 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty, paid at any Custom House or chokas of the jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only

upon the article of cotton wool, covered by ruwanas taken out at the Custom Houses of the Western Provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 30TH MAY, 1836.

Under the powers conferred by the 6th Section of the Act No. XLV. of this year, the Governor of Bengal has fixed the station of Kedgerie, in the river Hoogly, as the place beyond which no vessel, inward bound, shall pass, until the master and commander shall have delivered a manifest of the cargo and goods laden therein, drawn up in the form prescribed by section 45, regulation IX. 1810, to the Pilot on Board, in order that it may be forwarded to Calcutta in such manner as may be ordered by the Marine Board.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

### Passage of Servants.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for servants to proceed on board ship, with respect to the description of such servants, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any servant on board ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from former orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, relative to servants proceeding on board ship, be now re-published for general information.

*Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 19th August, 1807.*

4th.—“ We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black servant, or the wife of any non-commissioned officer or private, either in his Majesty's or the Company's service, being allowed to come to England, in attendance upon passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £100 instead of £50, as heretofore, be made in the Company's treasury, at your presidency.”

*Extract from Paragraph 17 of a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January, 1809.*

“ We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the deposit should be made, not only for the return of natives of India, but for that of black servants in general; and we, therefore, now direct, that the prescribed deposit shall be made, for the return of all servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia or Africa, or other countries whatever, continents, or islands, which are situated within the limits of the Company's exclusive trade.”

*Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July, 1814.*

69th.—“ We, however, direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any female European servants to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 19th August, 1817, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the female servant is the wife of a Non-commissioned officer or private in His Majesty's or company's service; if so, to what regiment or corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.

*Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820.*

4.—“ We have of late received various applications from the wives of soldiers, in the Company's service, who have come to England in attendance on passengers,

during the voyage, to be granted a passage back of India, at the Company's expence.

These persons have no claim whatever upon the Company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We, therefore, desire, that you will make our determination, in this respect, public, in order that females coming home in the service of individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India at the Company's expence."

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, *Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.*

*Fort William General Department, May 3, 1822.*

### PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Considerable misapprehension prevailing as to what articles are comprized in the term "baggage in use," and so entitled to free duty, it is hereby declared, that the term applies solely to wearing apparel, second-hand, or in use, cabin furniture and trifling personal property, all in use and accompanying the proprietor.

The Tide-waiter on board each vessel, after satisfying himself by inspection, that baggage as above defined, has been in use, will pass direct from the ship.

Fresh millinery, saddlery, musical instruments, guns, pistols, carriages, wines, spirits, plate, glass, crockery, &c, not used, [altho' for personal use and not brought for sale] are liable to duty; all packages containing such articles as well as all closed packages, whatever, the contents may be stated to be, must be sent to the Custom House, at the expence of the proprietor, for examination and levy of duty, unless the proprietor can produce to the Tide-waiter, a Custom House permit or pass, particularly specifying such packages.

Passengers whose baggage may have been forwarded to the Custom House, are requested to apply in writing to the Collector of customs at the Custom House, for a permit; and such applications should contain the number of packages, and the contents and value of each.

Personal applications cannot be attended to.

*By order of the Board of Customs.*

R. WALKER, *Actg. Collr. Govt. Customs.*

*Calcutta Custom House, the 2d December, 1836.*

N. B. The above applies solely to the baggage of passengers arriving from beyond sea. In passing the baggage of passengers to a ship leaving the port, the Tide-waiter on board will exercise greater discretion in passing all wearing apparel new or old, furniture and personal property in use, and stores, such as wines, spirits, tea, sugar and biscuits; in short, all edible and drinkable articles, for the consumption of a passenger on board ship.

NOTICE.—Commanders of vessels being in the habit of inserting at the bottom of their manifests "surplus stores, may be landed if required, and subsequently importing large quantities of wines, spirits, hams, cheeses and other edible articles, and claiming exemption from the penalties prescribed by Section 6th, of the Act for goods unmanifested, on the ground, that such importations are comprehended in the manifest under the term surplus stores, notice is hereby given, that in future all goods of the above description, landed in excess of the quantity stated in the victualling bill, will be considered merchandise unmanifested, and



be subjected to double duty or confiscation under the above section, as the Board of Customs may be pleased to direct.

By order of the Board of Customs.

R WALKER, *Asst. Coltr. Genl. Customs.*

*Calcutta Custom-House, 2d December, 1836,*

### **Bengal Government Securities.**

**NEW FIVE PER CENT. TRANSFER REMITTABLE LOAN, NOT PAYABLE BEFORE 22d APRIL, 1854, OPENED 13th OCTOBER, 1834, NOTES TO BE DATED 31st DECEMBER, 1834.**

Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay are authorized to receive from and after 15th October 1834, any six per cent. promissory notes of 30th June, 1822, that may be tendered for a transfer, into this loan. A bonus or premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers, i. e. to say, for every note surrendered for transfer a new note will be issued for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sicca rupees, and the note so issued in exchange will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from 31st December, 1834, which will be its date. Interest will be paid half yearly, viz. on 30th June and 31st December of each year. Transfers to this loan receivable up to the 15th February 1835 and not after. Proprietors of notes transferred shall receive interest thereon up to the 31st December, 1834, at six per cent., the same as if the transfer had not been made, and with a like privilege to Proprietors resident in Europe to receive said interest in cash or by bill at one year's date at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee. After 31st December, 1834, interest will be paid at 5 per cent., and all demands on account of the notes surrendered, shall cease. The notes Nos. 1 to 887 of the 6 per cent. loan of 30th June, 1822, advertised for payment on the 9th May, 1834, also receivable on same conditions. Promissory notes of this new five per cent. transfer loan will be registered and numbered in the order of applications made for promissory notes in exchange, i. e. to say, in the order in which notices of transfer shall be received in the office of Accountant General at Calcutta:—The accounts of this loan to be closed on 15th February, 1854, and when payment is to be made, in case all the numbers are not to be paid off at once, those of the highest numbers will come first in course of payment. Proprietors in Europe of 5 per cent. Transfer loans will have their notes registered in the Auditor's Office at the East India House in London, so as to admit of sales in England without previous reference, and the employment of Agents to effect the transfer in India. Notes registered in England, interest payable in England only, at periods when the bill for the same would become due, supposing interest payable in India by the terms of the notes to have been taken in bills. This transfer 5 per cent. loan not to be paid off before 22d April, 1854, and not until 15 months' previous notice. Principal receivable at the option of proprietor either in cash at the General Treasury at Calcutta, or in bills on London at 12 months' date at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee, the Court of Directors having option to postpone payment of such bills 1, 2 or 3 years, paying interest at 5 per cent. for the period of such postponement. Notices of payment to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, which notice to be considered equivalent to tender of payment. Interest on this loan to be paid in cash to residents in India, proprietors in Europe to have bills at one year's date at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee, proprietors at Madras and Bombay may receive interest on application at those presidencies at 106-8 per 100 Calcutta sicca rupees. Accountant General may make interest payable

on provincial treasuries at his option. Notes of this loan may be consolidated or divided, but if consolidated, the highest number of notes consolidated will be the Registry No.

### BENGAL BOOK DEBT OF THE 31st DECEMBER, 1834.

Consists of tenders of five per cent. transfer loans of the 31st December, 1834, and,

### BOOK DEBT OF THE 10th AUGUST, 1835,

Consists of transfers from nos. 1 to 887, of the six per cent. remittable loan of 1822-23, and

### BOOK DEBT OF THE 15th JANUARY, 1836,

Consists of transfers from Nos. 888 to 3478, of the six per cent. remittable loan of 1822-23, under the provisions of the orders of Government in the Financial Department of 17th June, 1835, inserted below.

Interest on the above three book debts is payable half-yearly, at five per cent. per annum

Holders of promissory notes of the five per cent. transfer loan, dated 31st December, 1834, and of the Bengal remittable six per cent. loan of 1822-23 as may have transferred to the book debts, receive, in lieu of the promissory notes surrendered, stock receipt of the following form. —

### FORT WILLIAM. STOCK RECEIPT.

Registered as No. — of 31st. December, 1834-35.

" " or of 10th August, 1835-36.

" " or of 15th January, 1835-36.

*Accountant General's Office.*

The Governor-General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of sicca \_\_\_\_\_ rupees \_\_\_\_\_ as a loan to the East India Company, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (from 31st. December, 1834, 10th August, 1835, or 15th January, 1836 as the case may be.)

Examined.

Signed by order of the Governor-General in Council.

*Secretary.*

*Act. Genl.*

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 17th JUNE, 1835,

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Court of Directors, having, in an advertisement, dated East India House, the 17th of September, 1834, notified to proprietors of Bengal six per cent. remittable paper, resident in Europe, who had made known, or might make known before the 1st of December following, at the Auditor's office in the India House, their wish to transfer their notes of that loan into the new five per cent. transfer loan, under the conditions specified in the Court's advertisement of the 14th May, 1834, that the property in the new loan would be held in the form of stock instead of promissory notes; that stock receipts would be granted in Bengal to the respective proprietors or their agents, in the exchange for the promissory notes transferred; and that the new stock would be transferable at the place of registry, in books to be kept for that purpose in London and in India, in pursuance of that notification and the orders of the Honorable Court, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, is authorized to receive

any of the six per cent. promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June, 1822, that may be tendered for transfer into the new five per cent. loan, the fulfilment of the intention of the proprietors signified at the India house, under the advertisement of the 17th of September last, and to grant stock receipts to the respective proprietors, or their agents, in change for the promissory notes transferred.

2. A bonus of premium of five per cent., will be granted on all transfers made under this advertisement; that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a stock receipt will be granted for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the notes surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sicca rupees; and the stock receipt will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable if the proprietors are resident in India, in cash at the place of registry, and, if resident in Europe, at their option, either in cash in India, or by bills on the Court at twelve months' date at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee.

3. The transfers under this advertisement will take effect only at the period when the notes to be transferred shall fail to be discharged, according to the notices, published from the Financial Department under the dates respectively of the 9th May and 13th October, 1834.

4. The property of the new loan here advertized, is to be transferable only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London, and not by endorsement of stock receipts, on the face of which it is to be declared, that they are not transferable. Proprietors of stock receipts will be entitled to the option of transferring from the books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay or London. Having availed themselves of that option, the property cannot again be registered in Bengal, or at either of the other places, unless upon transfer effected at the place at which they may have chosen to register it.

5. After transfer has been made to London, the interest payable on the stock so transferred will be issued in England at the same periods as when the bills would have become due, had the remittance of interest been previously received by bills under the option allowed in the second article of the present notice.

6. It is hereby declared and stipulated, that no part of the transfer five per cent. loan opened by this advertisement, shall be paid off before the 22d April, 1854, and whenever it shall be redeemed, a previous notice of fifteen months shall be given by public advertisement, which notice may be issued at any time after the 21st of January, 1853. Payment shall then be made at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India, or by bills upon the Court at twelve months date, and at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee; with power to the Court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at five per cent. per annum for the period of the postponement. The notice of payment duly advertized as above, and published in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertized for discharge, and all interest will cease from that day.

7. Proprietors who shall transfer to the books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of one hundred and six and a half Madras and Bombay rupees, for one hundred Calcutta sicca rupees, from the General Treasuries of those presidencies respectively.

8. The Accountant General of the Supreme Government may, on the application of proprietors of stock registered in the books of Bengal, and for their convenience, make the interest of such stock payable at any other treasuries of issue under the Bengal or Agra presidencies; but proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the Accountant General should think proper to refuse it.

9. Stock of the five per cent. transfer loan, opened by this advertisement, may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the proprietors in the books in which it is registered.

10. Proprietors of six per cent. remittable paper, who may transfer into the five per cent. loan now advertised, shall not be subjected on this operation to the fees prescribed in the regulations for the Government agency.

11. Proprietors of the five per cent. transfer notes issued under the advertisement of this Department, bearing date the 13th October last, or their authorized agents, will be permitted to transfer their property into the book debt loan. For this purpose a period of four months will be allowed to the holders of five per cent. promissory notes or their agents, and it is hereby notified, that during the same period fresh transfers will be allowed to the book debt by holders of six per cent. remittable paper.

12. Forms of stock receipt will be published in a future notice.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,  
G. A. BUSBY, Secy. to Govt.

#### PORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 17TH JUNE, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that proprietors, resident in Europe, of six per cent. remittable paper, or of five per cent. transfer notes, authorized in the advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the book debt loan, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the book debt loan. In respect to six per cent. notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to receive payment according to the notices published from this department, bearing date respectively the 9th of May, and the 13th of October, 1834; provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from this date. The same period is granted to absentee proprietors of five per cent. transfer notes, for disallowing the act of their agents in transferring such notes to the book debt loan.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,  
G. A. BUSBY, Secy. to Govt.

#### FIRST FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1832-33.

Discharged in cash at General Treasury. Proprietors, however, who are residents in Europe, and have made no provision in this country for the receipt of principal, are allowed the indulgence of a treasury note at 5 per cent. for one year.

#### FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.

The notes of this loan are nearly all transferred to the second five per cent. loan, and no further transfers are now admitted.

#### SECOND FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1825-26.

Under the Government advertisement of the 19th May, 1822, subscriptions to this loan are received, half in cash and half in four per cent. promissory notes, or treasury notes outstanding at this presidency, are also received at par, in subscription, to this loan. The interest is payable quarterly, in cash, by bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta sicca rupee, payable 12 months after date, until orders be received from the Court to the contrary. No bill on the Court of Directors shall be demanded for a less sum than 250 Calcutta sicca rupees, or 25 pounds sterling.

Agreeably to the Government advertisements, under date the 18th August, 1825, and 8th June, 1826, audited bills of salary, and all authorized demands, are received in subscription to the above loan. No further subscriptions are received to this loan. From No. 1 to 250 paid off 2d July, 1832; from 251 to

720 paid off 8th November, 1833 ; from 721 to 1150 paid off 20th March, 1834.

### SECOND FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened on the 3d of July, 1828. Subscriptions to this loan are received for sums, in even hundreds, of Calcutta sicca rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 18th August, 1825, save in respect to the rate of interest. Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors ; no further subscriptions are received to this loan.

### THIRD FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1829-30.

Opened on the 15th of January, 1830. Subscriptions to this loan were received in sums of even hundreds of Calcutta sicca rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 5 per cent. loan of the 18th August, 1825 ; but the interest will be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes, issued under the advertisement of the 3d July, 1828, are hereby informed, that subscriptions to the above loan will be received, half in cash, and half in the said promissory notes ; further subscriptions are received to this loan, and no portion has been yet ordered for payment.

### THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF JUNE 7, 1831.

Promissory notes of which are dated 1st May, 1832, closed on the 31st October, 1835, and in lieu of it, a fourth 4 per cent. loan has been opened by advertisement, dated 16th September, 1835, in Company's rupees inserted below under the same provisions and conditions of this loan.

Proprietors of papers of this loan receive interest half-yearly, viz. on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, and such as are *bonâ fide* residents in Europe, have the option to receive through their representatives in India, interest, by bills on the H. C. of Directors at the exchange, of 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee.

### FOURTH FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1835,

*In Company's rupees, promissory notes, dated 31st March, 1836.*

#### FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several residents at native Courts, and several collectors of Land Revenue under those presidencies, as well as the Collectors under the Agra Government, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions herein-after specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscription without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the public treasuries, will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorized public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The Pay Masters of the army under the several presidencies, are also authorized to transfer any demand which may be payable by them respectively, to this loan, and to grant drafts at the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Agra, for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General ; and at the presidency of Bombay, on the Military Pay Master General, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above-mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay rupees will be received, where respectively current, at par with the Company's rupees, in which last-mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed, and Calcutta sicca rupees, where this rupee is current, will be received at the rate of 15 sicca rupees, for 16 Company's rupees. Interest when paid in these rupees will be issued at the rate antecedently specified.

5. The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively.

"I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's rupees \_\_\_\_\_ for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the (31st March or 30th September next ensuing of the year in which the subscription may be received, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3d of October, 1835, and intermediately, the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the (31st March or 30th September of the year of subscription as above.)"

6. The Deputy Accountant-General at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes, under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India of the following form:—

FORT WILLIAM, THE 31st MARCH 1836.

"Promissory note at 4 per cent. for Company's rupees.

"The Governor-General of India in Council, does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's rupees \_\_\_\_\_ as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Company, to re-pay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Company's rupees \_\_\_\_\_ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months; notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees \_\_\_\_\_ at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note), all further interest shall cease.

"Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council."

Accountant-General's Office, }  
Registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ }

Secretary to the Government.

7. The several officers authorized to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expence whatever) to the Accountant-General in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-General at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of

interest at the said treasury, written on the face of them under the signature of the said officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant-General. And after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant-General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under signature of himself or his Deputy. A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of acknowledgments before transmitting them to the Accountant-General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the conditions above-stated.

10. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the Accountant-General. But the Accountants-General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant-General of Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects, the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and sub-division of promissory notes, will be adhered to.

11. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register; that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged, but all notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders' of notes comprised in prior advertisements may have been omitted by themselves, or their attorneys, duly authorized to apply for payment.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Sec. to the Govt. of India.*

### FEES.

1. A fee of a rupee is paid on the renewal and consolidation of all Government promissory notes.

2. On the sub-division of any of the public securities, a fee of one rupee is levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the sub-division.

3. For each bill of exchange, drawn on a Provincial Treasury, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, according to the same rates, which are established above, in clause 2, for the assessment of fees on the renewal of promissory notes.

### Public Agency.

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1810.

The following Regulations having been adopted by the Governor-General in Council, under the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors, they are now published for general information:—

2d. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Go-

vernment Agent for the time being, to act under the responsibility to the Honorable Company, as Agent for the purpose herein-after mentioned of the public creditors of this Government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The officer abovementioned is authorized to receive charge of, and to grant receipts in duplicate for any obligation or loan, acknowledgments of this Government, which the proprietor may wish to deposit with them. No note is to be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person depositing it. Persons desiring to deposit their Government securities shall make their application to the Government Agent in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 1; and the receipt of that officer will be given in the form No. 2.

4th. The officer abovementioned will receive the interest on any Government paper which may be deposited with him; and will, according to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount, either to England in bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such bills by the terms of the loan, or to the presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay, by drafts on the public treasuries of those presidencies, or to any of the stations subordinate to this presidency, by drafts on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Delhi or Lucknow, according to the rates of exchange at which Government may draw at the time; or they will pay the amount, at the presidency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment. The instructions as to the manner in which the interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above-specified. The proprietors will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the interest for the other, as often as he shall think fit; provided, that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the interest falls due. Persons having more than one in deposit, may give separate instruction regarding the interest on each note, but the whole of the interest on each note must be received in the same manner, and at the same time.

5th. When the principal of any Government paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned office will, according to the instructions of the Proprietors, either pay the amount, with interest due upon it, to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment, or he will re-invest it in any other loan to which it may be subscribable at the time or in the purchase of other obligations or loan acknowledgments of this Government in the market, at the current price of the day.

6th. The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due. Persons having more notes than one in deposit, may give separate instructions regarding each note, but the whole amount of each note must be disposed of in the same manner, and at the same time.

6th. If any loan be opened by the Government of Fort William, into which the paper deposited may be receivable, the officer abovementioned is authorized to subscribe the paper so deposited to such loans, upon receiving the instructions of the proprietors for that purpose, although the notes may not be in course of payment. Instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the form No. 9.

7th. The officer abovementioned is authorized to receive remittances, in Government bills only, from individuals desiring to purchase the public securities for deposit with them, (provided such bills shall be payable at the General Treasury, or Presidency Pay Office.) and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the proprietor in the Government securities, either by subscribing



the amount to any loan which may be open for the receipt of cash, or by purchase in the market at the current price of the day. Instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 10 and 11.

8th. The officer abovementioned is further authorized to invest the amount of interest due on paper deposited with him in the Government securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last clause, upon receiving the proprietor's instructions for that purpose. Such instructions must be made out in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 12.

9th. The same officer is farther authorized at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the proprietor for that purpose, to endorse, to any one or more notes deposited with him, as attorney of the owner to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceedings in cash at the treasury, to such person as the proprietor may appoint to receive the same. Any fees, which may have become due according to the rates herein after prescribed upon the paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the indorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The power of attorney to indorse or to sell, must be made out according to the form No. 13; the directions to indorse according to the form No. 14, and the direction to sell, and the order to pay, according to the form No. 15.

10th. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the principal of any paper deposited under the terms of this advertisement, the officer abovementioned will remit the principal upon receiving instructions from the proprietor to that effect. Such instructions must be made out according to the form No. 16. The proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government securities deposited or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned officer, and such securities will be delivered up to the proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them, upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Government Agent, according to the rate hereafter specified upon the paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited paper, must be made out according to the form No. 17.

11th. In each of the cases on which the officer abovementioned is authorized to invest money in the public securities, it is to be understood, that he will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount; but that they are in no case and upon no account to exceed it. Such fractional sum as may remain in his hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the treasury to the order of the proprietor. Such order is to be made out according to the form No. 18.

12th. The full postage must be paid on all letters directed to the officer above-mentioned, and the full postage on all letters from him will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All letters addressed to him are to be superscribed in the following manner:—

“ TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT FOR THE TIME BEING,

FORT WILLIAM.”

13th. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above-specified, and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different presidencies, and at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public servants, and no other than the forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by that officer.

14th. Commission shall be payable to the Government Agent on the several transactions above-specified, according to the subjoined rates.

#### INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of interest on paper deposited,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the whole transaction; but no commission is to be made chargeable on the remittance by bills on the Court of Directors for interest arising from the notes of any loan prior to that published under this date.

## PRINCIPAL.

2. On the remittance of the principal of notes deposited (in the event of such remittance being granted at any future period) four annas per mile.

## DEPOSIT.

3. 1 Rupee per 1,000 to 10,000; above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000, not to exceed 20 on any sum.

## TRANSFER.

4. On transferring any Government securities or loan acknowledgment to a new loan, a commission at the rate of one rupee per mile.

## RECEIVING AND TRANSFERRING

5. On receiving payment of notes deposited, and subscribing the amount to a new loan, one rupee per mile.

## RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND TRANSFERRING.

6. On receiving remittances by Government bills, and subscribing the amount to a loan, one-eight, or two annas per cent.

## RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND PURCHASING.

7. On receiving remittances by Government bills, and investing the amount in the public securities by purchase in the market, four annas per cent.

## BUYING AND SELLING COMPANY'S PAPER.

*Brokerage 2 annas per cent.*

## SALE.

8. For receiving principal of notes paid off, and paying the same of the proprietor's order  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## RETURNING DEPOSITS.

9. On indorsing notes by directions of the proprietors, when the scale is not effected by 1 per 1,000 to 10,000, above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000, not to exceed 20 on any sum, and in returning notes from deposits to the proprietors a fee of 4 annas per cent.

10. Such fees or commission as may have become due on any of the above-mentioned transactions from any person depositing paper, will be deducted by the Government Agent from the first interest received by him, from any paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if that officer shall in any instance omit to deduct his fee or commission from the interest coming first to his hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

11. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Government Agent upon giving two years' notice of their intention so to do, in the *Calcutta Gazette*; and at the expiration of such notice that officer will cease to act in the concerns of individuals; but any Government paper which may have been deposited with him, will remain for safe custody at the treasury until claimed by the proprietors.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council,

H. Sr. G. TUCKER, *Secretary to the Government.*

## No. 1.

*Form of application to be allowed to deposit public securities, with the Govt. Agt.*  
[Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.]

Sir,—Please to receive the public securities here-undermentioned into your charge, according to the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Re-	dated
No.	of	for	Sa.	Re-	dated

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.  
A. B.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

## No. 2.

*Form of the Government Agent receipt for paper deposited.*

## FORT WILLIAM GENERAL TREASURY.

of 18

Received of the undermentioned public securities to be kept under my charge, upon the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated

C. D., Government Agent

## No. 3.

*Form of the instruction for receipt of interest.*

*Where to be remitted by bills on the Court of Directors.*

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

Sir,—Please to receive the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you, in bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, according to the conditions of the loans, to which these securities belong.

The bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be inclosed to the address of C. D.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the bills are to be directed.			at E.		
	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
	No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

## No. 4

*Where to be remitted by bills on the Collectors or Residents.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to remit the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you by draft on

The Collector of  
The Resident of

Payable to A. B., and to inclose the said draft to C. D.				at E.
Insert the name of the person and place to which the bills are to be directed	No.	of	for	Sa.
	No.	of	for	Sa.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

## No. 5.

*Where to be paid on the Treasury.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the amount of the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. of C., or his order, on my account, upon demand at the Treasury of Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

## No. 6.

*Form of instruction for the disposal of the principal and interest of paper deposited, when it comes in course of payment.*

*Where to be subscribed to any loan which may be open at the time.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the undermentioned securities deposited with you, when they shall come in course of payment of such loan of the Bengal Government, as may be then open.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

*To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.*

## No. 7.

*Where to be invested in other public securities.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned public securities, deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

*To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.*

## No. 8.

*Where to be paid to the owner's order*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or order on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c.

*To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.*

## No. 9.

*Form of instruction to subscribe deposited paper not in course of payment to a new loan.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the undermentioned public securities deposited with you to the loan now open on my account.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.*

## No. 10.

*Form of instruction to invest the amount of Government bills.*

*Where to be subscribed to a loan.*



confirming all that the said Government Agent for the time being, shall do therein by virtue hereof. And in case of my death, the letter of attorney, as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said attorney, by virtue of, or under colour, or in pursuance thereof, shall, so far as the said East India Company are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my Executors and Administrators, as the same would have been upon me if living, unless notice in writing of my death shall have been previously given to the said Government Agent, by my Executors or Administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the property to which this letter of attorney refers. And unless such notice be given, I hereby promise and engage, and bind myself, my Executors and Administrators, to and with the said United Company, that they, may said Executors or Administrators, shall and do allow, ratify and confirm, as good, valid and effectual, against them and against my estate, whatsoever shall or may be done by my said attorneys after my decease, so far as the said Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this       day of       in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight and and thirty

*signed, sealed, and delivered* {  
by  
in the presence of us, }

## No. 14.

*Form of the instruction to endorse over paper deposited.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—By virtue of my power of attorney to you, dated       please to indorse the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the endorsee or his order.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Re.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Re.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Re.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

## No. 15.

*Form of direction to sell paper deposited*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—By virtue of my power of attorney to you, dated       please to sell on my account the undermentioned securities deposited with you on my account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order, on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Re.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Re.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

## No. 16.

*Form of instructions to remit the principal of Government securities.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to remit the principal and interest of the undermentioned securities deposited with you in bills of the Governor-General in Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, if any such remittance for the principal shall have been, on the receipt of the instructions, or shall at any time, (until further orders from me,) be granted by the Bengal Government.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Re.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Re.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government agent for the time being FORT WILLIAM.

No. 17.

*Form of direction to deliver up deposited paper.*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,— Please to deliver the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

No. of for Sa. Re.  
No. for Sa. Re.

I am, Sir, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

To the Government agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 18.

*Form of draft for cash balance*

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,— Please to pay the balance of cash at my credit with you to A. B. or order.

I am, Sir, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 19.

*Fort William, Territorial Department, February 24, 1825.*

It having been represented to Government, that inconvenience has been experienced by subscribers to the 4 per cent. loan, residing in the interior of the country, in consequence of their not being permitted to draw the interest due to them from Treasuries in the vicinity of their places of residence, notice is hereby given, that holders of the Government 4 per cent. promissory notes, residing in any of the districts subordinate to this presidency may, on application to the Collector or their officer in charge of the Treasury, nearest to their place of residence, have the interest of such notes remitted to them free of postage or other charge, by bills drawn by the Accountant General; and that when such drafts may be required to be paid in Furruckabad rupees, the same will be granted at the exchange of 104½ Furruckabad rupees for every 100 sicca rupees:

Persons residing in Oude, will obtain a similar accommodation on application to the Resident at Lucknow.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this advertisement must, after signing a receipt for the interest due to them, deliver their notes to the Collector or other officer through whom they may desire to receive the amount, in order that the said officer may transmit the same to the Accountant General.

Persons depositing 4 per cent. promissory notes with the Government Agents, may similarly have the interest payable on the same remitted to them by the Accountant General, subject, of course, to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said Agents.\*

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GOVERNMENT AGENCY OFFICE, 1st JULY, 1823.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the adoption of the following revised scale of rates of commission chargeable on all future transactions conducted by the Government Agency.—

On cash receipts.....	As 4 per cent.
On buying and selling Company's paper brokerage.....	do 2 ditto
On effecting remittances in private bills of exchange...	do 4 ditto

\* Rules of the Government Agency.

*Interest.*

1.— On the receipt and remittance, or investment of interest in paper deposited, 4 annas per cent. on the whole transaction.

*Deposit.*

2.— On receiving each promissory note, or loan acknowledgement, into deposit, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 rupees, a fee of 5 rupees, if the sum exceed 10,000 rupees, a fee of 10 rupees

On deposit of a fee one per thousand up to ten thousand  
rupees—above ten thousand an additional one rupee per  
every ten thousand, not to exceed 20 rupees on any sum... 20

On returning Company's paper on the principal..... do. 4 ditto

On transfer from one loan to another per mile..... do. 1 per mile

On remitting the principal of notes..... do. 4 ditto

The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is also pleased to authorize the substitution of the words "Government Agent for the time being for persons" at present exercising the offices of Accountant General and Sub-treasurer of the "United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," in the power of attorney hitherto in use in the Government Agency.

The rules of December, 1810, for the duties of the agency, are hereby rescinded in so far as regards the prohibitions continued in the 7th and 10th clause.—First, against receiving sums of money remitted by private bills of exchange and as relates to the amount of the said sums; and, secondly, against the transfer by sale and purchase from one loan into another, and the Government Agent is hereby fully authorized and empowered to receive remittances in such shape and of such amount as may be most convenient to individuals remitting, and to observe all orders in regard to the transfers that may be desired by constituents.

By authority,

F. MACNAUGHTEN, *Government Agent.*

### POWERS OF ATTORNEY

To prevent inconvenience to the public, from the delays arising from deficient powers of attorney to receive the interest of, or to sell, exchange, or take up Government securities, deposited in the General Treasury, the following forms are re-published for general information.

R. HUNTER, *Actg. Sub-Treasurer*

*General Treasury, the 10th November, 1834.*

*See Calcutta Gazette of 30th July, 1795.* Notice is hereby given, that no payments will be made in future, from the General Treasury to the agents of individuals unless the powers of attorney, under which those agents act, are previously deposited at the office of the Sub-treasurer.

For the great convenience of the public, such powers of attorney will be open to inspection when required, during the usual hours of official business.

*General Treasury, 25th July, 1795.*

C. BENEZET, *Sub-Treasurer.*

*See Calcutta, Gazette of 21st March 1805.*

Notice is hereby given, that all powers of attorney to receive interest on Government securities, to sell Government securities, or to take up securities, deposited at the Treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 21st December next, or if executed in England or elsewhere than in India, after the 30th September, 1805, will be required to be drawn out in the following respective forms, which are published for general information —

### FORM OF POWER TO RECEIVE INTEREST,

KNOW all Men by these Presents, that  
do make, constitute and appoint  
lawful attorney, for and in  
on behalf, to demand and receive all such  
interest or dividends as may become due or may hereafter become due to  
from the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the  
East Indies, on securities of the said Company for any share in their public loan  
true and  
name, and



or any of them, the interest whereof is, or shall be payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal, and to sign a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof

In Witness hereunto set hand and seal, this day of  
in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }  
in the presence of us, }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the witnesses, written against their names.

### FORM OF POWER TO SELL.

Know all men by these presents, that do make, constitute and appoint true and lawful attorney, in name and on behalf to sell, endorse, and assign all or any securities of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies for share in their public loans, payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal.

*When it is intended to limit the sum,  
the description of the notes by their  
numbers and amounts must be marked  
in this blank*

to which now or may be lawfully  
entitled; and to receive the consideration money, and to give a receipt or receipts for the same; and to do all lawful acts, requisite for affecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness hereof have hereunto set hand and seal the  
day of in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }  
in the presence of us }

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the witnesses, written against their names

### FORM OF POWER TO TAKE UP, SELL, OR EXCHANGE PAPER, DEPOSITED AT THE TREASURY.

Know all Men by these presents, that

do make, constitute, and appoint

true and lawful attorney, for and on behalf of

out of the possession of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, the following securities of the said Company, which have been deposited at their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal; that is to say,

*Insert here the numbers, dates and  
amounts of the several securities,*

as required by the Sub-Treasurer's  
certificate.

and also for and on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ to sign proper acquittances for the same ;

[And to sell, endorse, and assign the same, when they shall have been received, or to exchange the same at the Treasury of the said Company for other securities of the said Company, to be issued in the name of the said  
*Strike out either or both of these clauses, when it is not intended to give a power to sell or exchange but merely to receive the deposit paper from the treasury.*

or of any other person to be appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ and for the purpose aforesaid,] and for and on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ to make such application to the Governor-General, in Council, at the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as is required by the terms of the endorsement on the securities, and to do all other lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness whereof \_\_\_\_\_ have hereunto set \_\_\_\_\_ hand and seal, the \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

Signed, sealed and delivered by \_\_\_\_\_ }  
in the presence of us, \_\_\_\_\_ }

N B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length and the place of abode, and quality of the witnesses, written against their names

(Signed) M. CAMPBELL, Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, March 20, 1805.



# THE APPENDIX.

## PART VIII

---

### Bye Laws of Calcutta

#### OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

**BYE LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814.**—Persons of evil fame frequenting streets &c. without giving a good account of themselves, and shewn upon oath to have been so frequenting streets, &c. with intent to commit a felony, may be adjudged, by two Justices, to suffer fifty stripes, or to be sent to the House of Correction for three months.

When goods, &c. bonds, bills, &c. shall have been stolen, and found upon a person, who cannot account for how he got them, then, if the party robbed, shall swear that he believes the property to be his, two Justices may sentence the person to a fine of one hundred rupees, and if this is not paid, they may sentence him to public whipping, as above, or to commitment to the House of Correction for six calendar months, with hard labour.

**BYE LAW, 21ST APRIL, 1817.**—Persons found in possession of lead, iron and other metals, and not able honestly to account for their being so, may be sentenced by two Justices to pay a fine of Rs. 100, for the first offence; 200 Rs. for the second offence, and Rs. 400 for every subsequent offence, or, if the fine is not paid, to 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

Power to two Justices to make an order on a husband and father to maintain his wife and children, legitimate and illegitimate, and to commit to Common Jail for non-compliance for two months.

Workmen, servants, labourers employed at wharfs, arsenals, godowns, shops, found in possession of goods, &c., and not able to account for such possession satisfactorily, may be committed, by two Justices, to the House of Correction for 6 months. (N. B. No fine in this case.)

**BYE LAW, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1816.**—Journeyman artificers or workmen, purchasing &c. materials delivered to fashion, work up, or repair, may be sentenced by two Justices, to a fine of Rs. 100; or, if the fine is not paid, to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, or the like imprisonment without fine.

**BYE LAW 22D OCTOBER, 1819.**—Offences similar to the last-mentioned accruing at the Mint, liable to 4 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction or to whipping, or fine, by authority of two Justices.

Persons employed at the Mint contravening rules in regard to alloy, liable to fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or to public whipping, by two Justices.

Also, principal makers at the Mint, debasing metal, liable to public whipping also to fine, by two Justices of Rs. 50, and commitment to Common Jail, and House of Correction for a period not exceeding 4 months.

**BYE LAW, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1821.**—Persons purchasing, &c. regimental accoutrements from soldiers, may be fined, by two Justices, in the sum of rupees 50, and if the fine is not paid, may be committed to the Common Jail, or House of Correction, for a period not exceeding 3 calendar months, or may be whipped. N. B. The whipping may be without the fine, but not without the imprisonment apparently.

**BYE LAW, 13TH APRIL, 1816.**—Mariners arrived in ships that may be burnt or destroyed, are liable to be compelled to serve in other ships, and if they refuse, or desert, to imprisonment for two months, beyond the period they received advance, by two Justices.

#### OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

**BYE LAW, 20TH JULY, 1814, AMENDED 7TH FEBRUARY, 1818.**—Power to two Justices to try charges of assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied by force not being felony, and to inflict a fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees; and if the fine is not paid, to commit to the Common Jail for 3 months. The whole of the fine may be awarded by way of satisfaction to the party injured.

**BYE LAW, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1814.**—Power to two Justices to try charges of abduction, viz. enticing and decoying away from parents or guardians, for immoral purposes, married women, or female children under 13 years of age, and to sentence to 200 rupees fine. If the fine is not paid, then to commit to the House of Correction to hard labour for 6 months.

**BYE LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816.**—British and foreign mariners deserting from their vessels, or overstaying leave, are liable to imprisonment for 30 days in the Common Jail, or House of Correction, by two Justices.

**BYE LAW, 13TH APRIL, 1816.**—Domestic servants are liable to two months' imprisonment, in the House of Correction, for mis-carriage, or insolence, by two Justices.

**BYE LAW, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1816.**—Journeyman and labourers refusing to work according to agreement, combining to raise wages, or decoy, or intimidate others, are liable to a fine of 100 rupees, or imprisonment for 60 days in the Common Jail, or House of Correction, by two Justices.

**BYE LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814.**—Seamen deserting ships liable to a fine of 50 rupees, in default of payment, or simpliciter, to not more than 30 days' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and not less than 14 days' sentence by two Justices.

**BYE LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816.**—British and foreign seamen leaving their vessel against the will of the master, or overstaying their leave, may be sent to the House of Correction for 30 days by two Justices.

#### OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

**BYE LAW, 8TH JULY, 1816.**—Persons taking wine or liquor into the garrison of Fort William, without authority, and for persons below the rank of officers, are liable to imprisonment in the Common Jail or House of Correction.

**BYE LAW, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1814.**—Persons throwing dirt, &c. on roads; or into drains, or leaving bricks, carriages, &c. on roads, or obstructing them, shall forfeit 10 rupees.

Persons not removing projections, or encroachments on roads, on notices, are liable to be fined 100 rupees, and expences of removal.

Workmen rebuilding walls and encroaching beyond the old foundations liable to a fine of one thousand rupees, and the wall to be pulled down.

The above penalties to be adjudged by two Justices, and levied by distress of goods. If such distress is not found sufficient, then offenders may be committed for six months to the Common Jail.

N. B. This Bye Law gives the power to Justices to summon Juries to assess the value of lands about to be taken for roads and sewers.

By the same Bye Law, persons of low condition walking with arms in the street without authority of Government, or of a Justice of the Peace, liable to forfeiture of arms and a fine of 20 rupees, to be adjudged by one justice.

BYE LAW, 23<sup>d</sup> JUNE, 1802.—Gunpowder is forbidden to be manufactured or sold in Calcutta without license, under penalty of seizure of the powder, and fine of 500 rupees if made, and 4 rupees per seer if sold. One justice may sentence where the penalty is less than one hundred rupees. Licenses to be granted by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 7<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 1818.—Hotels, Taverns, Punch House, &c. to be licensed by two Justices. If opened without license, a fine of rupees 100 may be levied by two Justices. By this law a particular ghaut is appointed for sea-burial to land at. (N. B. A dead letter.)

BYE LAW, 17<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 1820.—Common or promiscuous gaming for money liable to a fine of 100 rupees, if not paid, 3 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, by two Justices.

BYE LAW, 8<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1827. Teeka bearers plying without badges, liable to a fine of 20 rupees, and in default of payment, imprisonment in the Common Jail or House of Correction, not exceeding one month, by two Justices.

## Teeka Palankeens and Bearers.

A rule, ordinance, and regulation for the good order and civil government of the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and for regulating the number and fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the town of Calcutta, made and passed by the Vice-President in Council, of and for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the eighth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven, and registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1827.

Whereas, it is considered just and expedient to regulate the number and fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the town of Calcutta, and to place them in such manner under control of the Police, as may tend to the greater convenience of the public.

I. Be it therefore ordained by the Vice President in Council, of and for the presidency and settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and by virtue of the powers in him vested, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the III. entitled "An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of His said Majesty King George III., entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same,"

that thirty days after the due publication and registry of this rule, ordinance and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Court shall, in its discretion, approve of and consent to the publication and registry of the same, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any teka palankeen, or serve as a teka bearer within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

II. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, to license such number of teka palankeens and teka bearers, as they, the said Justices, shall deem sufficient for the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such licenses shall be granted for the term of one year, and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said Justices, at any time within the said year, for any great misconduct, or misbehaviour of any persons to whom such license shall have been granted; and that if any persons within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall let out or keep for hire any teka palankeens, or serve as teka bearers without having obtained such license as is required by this rule, ordinance, and regulation, or after any license which he may have obtained shall have expired or been recalled, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the said Justices of the Peace, forfeit for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding thirty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Goal or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding two months, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

III. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every palankeen so licensed, as aforesaid, shall bear on each side thereof, in large characters in English and Bengalee figures or characters, the number of such license, and that every teka bearer so licensed as aforesaid, shall wear engraven or written thereon in large characters in English and Bengalee figures or characters, and that if any person, having obtained a license as aforesaid, to let out and keep for hire a teka palankeen, or to serve as teka bearer, shall neglect to have the number of his license on his palankeen or badge, as hereinbefore ordered and directed, every such person shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, any sum not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Goal or House of Correction, for any period, not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

IV. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may deem fit to fix and settle the rates, and hire of teka palankeens and teka bearers within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such rates and hire shall be published in the English and Bengalee languages, twice in the *Government Gazette*, and affixed at the Court House, Bank-shall, Police Office, and other public places, for fifteen days before such rates or hire shall be considered as fixed and settled; and that if the owner or person in charge of any teka palankeen, shall refuse to hire and let out the same, at the rate and price so fixed by the said Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger rate or hire, the person or persons to whom the license for such palankeen shall have been granted, shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common goal or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid, and if any teka bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger price or hire, every such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Goal or house of correction, for any period not exceeding fifteen days, unless

the fine shall be sooner paid, provided always, that no person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the penalties in the section enacted, unless the fixed and settled rate of hire shall have been tendered and offered to him or to some one acting on his behalf.

V. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any teeka palankeen, or to any teeka bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, the hire earned and due to the owner of such teeka palankeen, or to such teeka bearer according to the rate and hire so fixed as aforesaid, or if any person shall willfully break, cut, deface, or injure any teeka palankeen, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol, for any period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if the fine shall be paid, it shall and may be lawful for the justices before whom such person shall be convicted, to award and give to the party complaining, the whole or any part of such fine.

VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner of any teeka palankeen or any teeka bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall make use of insolent or abusive language to, or towards any person hiring, or proposing, or offering to hire such palankeen or bearer, or otherwise grossly misconduct himself, such persons shall for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, be committed to the Common Gaol or House of correction, for any period, not exceeding fourteen days.

VII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, for time to time, as they may think fit, to appoint and fix certain convenient places, as stands for teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the *Governor's Gazette* in the English and Bengallee languages, and shall be affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places for fifteen days, before such places shall be considered as fixed and settled stands; and if the owner of any teeka palankeen or any teeka bearer, so licensed as aforesaid within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall remain and wait for hire in any part of the public streets, roads, and passages within the said settlement, except such parts as shall be fixed and appointed by the said Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for any period, not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had, or incurred under or against this rule, ordinance, and regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant, for bringing the party or parties complained of before them; and upon his or their appearance, or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentence according as in and by this rule, ordinance, and regulation is ordained and directed, and that all such fines and forfeitures, when paid, except only such parts of them as the Justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of section VI, shall be, from time to time, transmitted to the General Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and direction of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace, at their general, quarter, or other sessions.

IX. Provided always, that nothing in this regulation contained, shall in any



way extend to prevent any person, without license, from hiring or letting to hire any palankeen for a month or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from hiring any bearer or set of bearers for a month, or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from engaging and hiring himself to serve as a bearer for a month or any longer period, or from serving under such engagement and hiring.

### CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, 13TH MAY, 1827.

In conformity with a rule, ordinance, and regulation, passed for regulating the number and fare of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers in the town of Calcutta, notice is hereby given, that from and after the first of June next, no person whatever shall let out, or keep for hire, any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as a teeka bearer within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the city of Calcutta.

Licenses will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th instant at the Police Office.

The following are the rates and hire of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, which have been fixed by the Magistrates —

#### PALANKEENS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours,.....	0	4	0
For half a day,.....	0	2	0
Half a day to be considered any time exceeding one hour and not exceeding five.			

#### BEARERS.

For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment.....	0	4	0
Half a day, to be considered any time exceeding an hour, and not exceeding five.....	0	2	0

Palankeen or bearers employed for a less period than one hour, to be paid for at the rate of one anna per bearer, and one anna per palankeen.

Any breach of the above rules will, on conviction, be punished as the law directs.

# THE APPENDIX.

## PART IX.

### Regulations of Societies and Public Funds.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Regulations as sanctioned at a General Meeting, March 11, 1835.*

**Art. 1** The promotion and improvement of the Agriculture and Horticulture of India, constitute the objects of the society.

2 Gentlemen of every nation shall be eligible as members of the Society.

3. Candidates for admission as ordinary members, shall be proposed by two members, at a general meeting, and balloted for at the succeeding, when a majority of votes will determine the election.

4. Honorary members shall be persons eminent for their knowledge of, or encouragement given to agriculture or horticulture; or for services rendered to the Society. They are to be proposed and ballotted for as ordinary members, but two thirds of the votes are to determine their election.

5. Ordinary members are to pay an admission fee of eight rupees, and the same sum quarterly, in advance, so long as they continue resident within the presidencies of Bengal or Agra. It shall be optional for any member to compound for the quarterly contributions by the payment of 150 rupees to the funds of the society.

6. Resident members failing to pay their contributions for one year, the same having been duly demanded, shall cease to be members of the Society, and their names shall be erased from its list.

7. The office-bearers shall be elected annually, consisting of

1 President;

4 Vice-Presidents, two of whom shall always be Natives,

2 Secretaries, one European and the other Native,

1 Collector.

8. A general committee shall also be elected annually, consisting of the office-bearers and six members.

9. General Meetings shall be held at the Society's apartments at the Town Hall, on the second Wednesday of every month, throughout the year.

10. The election of office-bearers shall take place at the anniversary meeting in January.

11. Special meetings may be convened at any time, on a requisition to that effect, signed by at least six members.

12. The Bank of Bengal shall be the treasurers of the Society; and any surplus in their hand of 500 rupees, (over and above what may be required for current expences, shall be invested in Company's securities, on behalf of the Society, in the joint names of the Secretaries and Collector for the time being.

13. Such communications made to the society, as may be deemed of public utility by the committee, shall be published, whenever a sufficient number have been collected to form part at least of a volume.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 31st MARCH, 1834.

1st. That such an association being intended to watch over and protect the general interests of commerce, it is highly desirable not to recognize any principle of exclusion, and that all merchants, or persons engaged in the general trade of Bengal, therefore, shall, upon payment of the subscriptions and fees, and signature of the rules and regulations, be admissible as members in the manner hereafter described.

2nd. That the society shall be styled the "Bengal Chamber of Commerce."

3rd. That the objects and duties of the Chamber shall be generally, to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and promotion of the common good. To communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon. To take such steps as may appear needful in furtherance of these views, which may be done more effectively by such an associated body. To receive reference on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same, and recording the decision made for future guidance. To form, by that and other means, a code of practice whereby the transaction of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and facilitated. And, finally, (should it be practicable,) to arbitrate between disputants wishing to avoid litigation, and willing to refer to and to abide by, the judgment of the chamber.

4th. That candidates for admission, proposed by one member and seconded by another, shall be ballotted for at the monthly general meeting, (as heretofore provided,) seven days' notice being given by entry in a ballot book to be kept for the purpose, and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

5th. That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by members whose subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

6th. That the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a general meeting of the members by ballot (as hereafter provided.)

7th. That all resident partners of any house of business joining the chamber, be required to subscribe as individuals.

8th. That, to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray the necessary current expenses, a fund be raised in the following manner, viz.

I. By an entrance fee payable by each member on admission of Rs. 100.

II. By a monthly subscription of 12 rupees from each resident member (subject hereafter to an increase or reduction, as by a general meeting may be deemed necessary.)

III. By such fines and fees on references, &c. as the general committee (hereafter provided) for the time being, shall settle.

9th. That a *residence* at Calcutta, for an entire month at any one time, shall subject a Member to the said subscription, and an *absence* for 2 months shall in like manner exempt him therefrom.

10th. That the business of the chamber shall be conducted by a committee, and for the more efficient discharge of its various duties, as well as for the better equalization of labour, the said committee be made sufficiently numerous to admit of sub-division, and that it shall consist accordingly of 21 members.

11th. That for the more general representation of all interests and all commercial establishments, as well as for the more equal distribution of duty, no two members of the committee shall belong to the same house, or be connected together in business. And it shall be imperative on parties elected to serve under penalty, in case of refusal, of double subscription for one year, when he shall be again eligible and in some manner liable to fine for non-service,

unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the general committee for the time being.

12th. — That the committee be elected by ballot, and at the expiration of one year, seven (7) members shall go out by lot, and on the expiration of the second year, seven more (of the original members, of one year's standing, and on the expiration of the third and of every succeeding year, at the annual meetings, (hereafter mentioned,) the seven committee men who have served longest shall go out by rotation, the vacancies thus occasioned being filled by election (as above.) That those going out be not re-eligible till after one year's expiration. Other intermediate vacancies in the committee shall be filled up at monthly general meetings in the manner hereafter set forth.

13th. That a *President* and *Vice-President* be chosen by ballot from the general committee annually at the general meetings, (See Art. 27,) re-eligible after one year's expiration.

14th. That the *General Committee* be authorized to subdivide—itsself as follows, viz. 1. Into a "*Committee of Management*" of 7, a quorum to be 3.

II. Into a "*Committee of Correspondence*" of 9, a quorum to be 5.

III. Into a "*Committee of Arbitration*" of 5, a quorum to be 3.

15th. That the *President* of the Chamber be ex-officio chairman of the "*Committee of Management*," and that that the said Committee do take charge of the internal affairs of the Chamber,—the control of the establishment and expenditure,—the custody of the funds, (under the restrictions of Art. 29,) and the arrangement of meetings, elections, and so forth.

16th. That the *Vice-President* be ex-officio chairman of the "*Committee of Correspondence*," and that the said Committee shall receive and dispose of all communications and references to the Chamber on general points within the scope of its objects; shall investigate and report on all matters of a like nature brought before it, and settle, as far as it can, disputed questions of usage or right.

17th. That the *Committee of Arbitration* shall appoint its own chairman and confine itself to the settlement of differences between parties applying to it as a Court of reconciliation; it being understood, that parties so applying, shall be permitted to challenge the eligibility of any member of the Committee, the temporary vacancies so caused being to be filled up by and from the *General Committee*.

18th. That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Management*" with the accounts of the *Treasurer*, are to be submitted to general half yearly meetings (see Art. 25), but not to be subject to the *General Committee's* confirmation.

19th. That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Correspondence*" shall be submitted to the *General Committee* for approval and confirmation.

20th. That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Arbitration*" shall be referred to the *General Committee* only in cases where either of the parties desire an appeal.

21st. That the chairmen of the respective Committees have casting votes.

22nd. That the records of the Chamber, and the books of account, be at all times open to the inspection of members, under regulations and conditions to be arranged by the *General Committee*.

23rd. That the *General Committee* duly elected, be empowered to appoint subordinate office bearers by ballot, the Chamber at large to have the right of displacing the same at the next following monthly general meeting, or at a special meeting (as provided for by Art. 28.)

24th. That monthly general meetings be held on the first Tuesday of every month, or on the next day after, when that day falls on a holiday.

I. That an election of candidates take place at every such meeting.

II. That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Correspondence*" be laid on the table for the inspection of members.

III. That vacancies on the *General Committee* be filled up (as prescribed by Art. 12.)

25th. That on the sixth monthly or half yearly meeting, and on every succeeding half yearly meeting, the accounts of the Treasurer, countersigned by the "Committee of Management," be submitted for inspection and approval, together with the proceedings of the Committee itself.

26th. That at each half yearly meetings (one month's previous notice being given) rules may be framed, amended or revoked, as the majority of the meeting (and which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the members then resident in Calcutta) shall determine.

27th. That at the 12th monthly, or first annual general meeting, and at every succeeding anniversary of the same, the Members of the Chamber shall elect by ballot (see art. 12.) committee men to serve in lieu of those gone out by rotation, also a President and Vice-President.

28th. That special general meetings, when called by ten resident members, with one week's notice of the objects of the requisition, shall be held, at which rules may be altered, revoked or formed (but of which one month's notice is necessary as by article 26), members may by ballot (the majority being equal to half the members resident in Calcutta) be ejected, office-bearers suspended or displaced, and such other business transacted, (of which due notice shall have been given,) as it may be competent for a general meeting to do by the rules of the chamber.

29th. That the funds of the Chamber, as realized, be deposited in the "Union Bank," available to the calls of the Treasurer by cheques countersigned by the President or Vice President for the time being, and on the balance amounting to one thousand rupees, the same shall be invested in Government securities in the name of the President and Vice-President for the time being.

30th. That funds arising from entrance fees, shall (if possible) be set apart as reserved fund for permanent objects, such as the formation of a library, the purchase of furniture, and so forth.

And that the produce of subscriptions, fees, fines, &c. only be applicable to meet the current expenses of the establishment.

31st. That a Secretary be appointed (see article 23,) on a monthly salary of 300 rupees in the first instance, who shall act under directions from the chairmen of the respective committees, and take charge of the correspondence, the records of proceedings, and the preparation of references, officiating as Treasurer, in the collection of subscriptions, fees, &c. the supervision of accounts, with such other duties as may hereafter be necessarily allotted to him. Daily attendance (Sunday excepted) from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. required of him, and an entire abstinence from all private business.

32nd. That in the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of any of the foregoing rules, the General Committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next monthly general meeting for approval.

33rd. That the foregoing rules when finally agreed to, be printed for general use and guidance, an authenticated copy being subscribed to by each member on admission, to be kept with the records of the Chamber, and another to be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, and to such other authorities abroad, as it may appear desirable to make acquainted with the institution of the chamber.

### COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION

1st. That on cases submitted by parties to its decision, the Committee of Arbitration shall, in the award, charge such fees as it shall judge to be proper. Members of the Chamber paying only half fees.

2nd. That, where an appeal is made from the decision of the committee of Arbitration to the General Committee, the fee which the latter shall think it right to charge on such appeal, shall be borne by the appellant, in all cases where the award of the Committee of Arbitration is not reversed.

3rd. That, on other reference to the chamber, a fee of 5 rupees shall be charged.

4th. Where parties resorting to the Chamber for the settlement of questions in dispute, are not satisfied with the provisions of rule 17, they are free to nominate any Members of the Chamber, without limitation of number, either by a concurrent nomination, or by each party's making an equal selection, and where the whole number so named is even, these have the power, at any time, of choosing one other from the Members of the Chamber, or, if they cannot agree upon that one, and such addition is requisite to prevent the indecision of a balanced division, the General Committee appoints him to be associated with them in effecting an award. The members thus appointed to officiate, elect their own chairman, who has the casting voice in the event of a numerical equality of votes. A majority determines the submission.

### CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

#### REGULATIONS.

I. That this association be denominated "The Calcutta Trade Association."

II. That it do consist of an unlimited number of merchants, tradesmen, artists and others, who may be disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the objects of this association.

III. That the objects of this association be.

1. To encourage the general adoption of the system of ready-money payments which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables tradesmen to sell at lower rates than those of Calcutta can afford to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit, which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the tradesmen, and the manifest disadvantage of the public.

2. To define the terms of credit, when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measures calculated to ensure payment, and guard against future loss when the terms of credit are violated.

3. To encourage a friendly communication amongst persons engaged in business in Calcutta, especially on subjects involving their common interests; an object which appears to have been hitherto neglected.

IV. The officers of the Trade Association are the Master, Past Masters, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, Auditors, Counsel and Solicitor.

V. The Master to be elected from the Past Masters and those members who have served, or may be serving, the offices of Wardens. All other office bearers to be elected from the members generally.

VI. The election of Master, Wardens and Treasurer to take place by ballot annually, at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose on the second Saturday in December. All other officers, when once elected or appointed to hold their offices, until removed by death, resignation, or vote of the association.

VII. No member shall continue in the office of Master or Warden for more than two years in succession, but he may be again elected after he has been out of office one year.

VIII. The Committee of Management, to consist of twelve members in addition to the office bearers, five to be considered a quorum.

IX. Four members of the committee shall go out annually by rotation, and the Master shall nominate four, which with any candidate proposed by a member, shall be balloted for in their stead.

X. Any member of the committee being obliged to leave Calcutta from sickness or otherwise, on intimating the same to the Master in writing, the Master shall, if required, nominate another member from the body of the association to take his place during his absence.

XI. The Committee of Management shall meet every Saturday morning for the despatch of business, their decisions being subject to the approval of the members at the succeeding quarterly meeting.

XII. The general quarterly meetings of the association to take place the second Saturday in January, April, July, and October.

XIII. The Master shall preside at all meetings, or, in his absence, the immediate Past Master. In the absence of the immediate Past Master, the oldest Past Master present, shall take the chair.

XIV. The Master, or, in his absence, the Senior Warden, has right and authority of assembling a special general meeting; the cause of such meeting to be declared in the summons, and no other business to be entered upon.

XV. Special general meetings may also be called on a requisition to that effect, signed by five members and specifying the object of the proposed meeting.

XVI. In any case where the votes are equal, the second or casting vote of the chair to decide.

XVII. The Master, Past Masters and Wardens in office, are to be the representatives of the Association, and being supposed to speak the sentiments of the members, or a majority of them, are bound to act upon such resolutions as may be passed in committee, or at general meetings duly assembled.

XVIII. Applicants for admission as members of the Association to be proposed and seconded at one committee meeting and ballotted for at the next, two black balls to exclude.

XIX. Notice of the ballot to be particularly circulated to the committee.

XX. The member who proposes a candidate for admission, shall be responsible for his entrance fee.

XXI. Each newly-elected member shall pay an entrance fee of fifty (50) rupees, towards the permanent fund of the Association, and he shall be furnished with a copy of the general regulations and bye-laws of the Trade Association, gratis.

XXII. Each Member shall pay a subscription of six rupees monthly in advance to the current fund of the association.

XXIII. Any member allowing his bills to remain unpaid beyond three months, shall be liable to have his name erased from the list of Members of the Association.

XXIV. Any member who shall have been struck off for non-payment of subscription, shall not be again eligible for election except as new member, and that not until he pay up the said arrears; when he may make application as a new member in form and manner above prescribed.

XXV. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the Association, can have his wish complied with from the end of the current month, upon sending written notice to that effect to the Secretary.

XXVI. Any member intending to leave Calcutta for a considerable length of time, but to return within two years, shall not be subject to monthly subscription during his absence, and may, if he wishes, be re-admitted to the association without paying the usual donation, provided that, previous to going away, he has duly intimated his intention to the Secretary in writing.

XXVII. In case of the death, sickness, or absence from Calcutta of the subscribing partner of any firm, another member of that firm, or other person employed by it, shall be allowed, on continuing to pay the monthly subscription, to take his place in the association, provided he duly intimates his intention of so doing in writing to the Secretary.

XXVIII. All bills or drafts for disbursements shall be signed by the Master before they are paid.

XXIX. The permanent fund of the Association shall be lodged in the Union Bank in the name of the Master and Treasurer for the time being.

XXX. The account of the Association, with an abstract therefrom, shall be laid upon the table at each quarterly general meeting.

XXXI. A weekly list of arrivals and departures in and from Calcutta shall be furnished to each member of the association.

XXXII. Applications for the use of the rooms for meetings or other purposes unconnected with the association, shall be made to the Master through the Secretary.

XXXIII. It shall be proper for any member of the association to apply personally, to the Secretary or to the committee, for any information obtainable on subjects embraced by the declared objects of the association; and the committee, and especially the Secretary, are enjoined, as far as practicable, to impart the desired information.

XXXIV. Such part of the proceeding or regulations of the association, as to the committee may seem proper, shall, from time to time, be published for general information in such newspapers as may be disposed to give gratuitous insertion to the same.

XXXV. These regulations and the bye laws to be binding on all members; but to be subject to addition, alteration, or abrogation, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, in form and manner specified in the bye laws, sec. 18.

*Extract from the Proceedings at an Adjourned Special Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, holden at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1837.*

PRESENT.—H. T. PRINCEP, Esq., Chairman.

The meeting having thus ascertained the state of the votes and determined the result upon each of the new rules and propositions submitted to the subscribers at large.

It was unanimously resolved—"That the Managers be instructed to prepare Rules for the fund according to the result of the votes taken at this Meeting, and to lay the New Rules before the Annual Meeting in January-next.

That the New Rules be drawn as to take effect on the 1st January 1838, from which date the deficit will be assessed rateably on existing Subscribers, and the Collateral Fund will take effect, if agreed to by the Subscribers.

*Extract from the Proceedings at a Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, holden at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1838.*

PRESENT.—W. W. BIND, Esq., Chairman.

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the new rules, when it was Resolved unanimously, that the rules of the fund prepared by the Managers, and laid before this meeting in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of the 25th November last, be adopted as the rules of the fund from the 1st January 1838, subject to the approval of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By order of the Managers,

(Sd.) R. B. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

The Managers have authorized the Civil Auditors in the North Western and Lower Provinces, to make an extraordinary deduction of half per cent. from the salaries and all other allowances of all Subscribers in addition to the deductions for the ordinary contribution made under clause 1 of article IV of the new rules. This extraordinary contribution is assessed under clause 2 of article IV, and it is to have effect from the 1st January last, and to be continued at the same rate until the 1st January 1841.

## **Rules Of the Civil Fund.**

ART. I.—The object of the Civil Fund shall henceforth be, to forward for the maintenance of the widows and children of such of the Subscribers as may not, at their deaths, leave property sufficient for the subsistence and education of their families.



ART. II.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the Governor-General in Council, shall be solicited to continue Patrons of the Institution.

ART. III.—The Fund shall be supported by the contributions of the Company's Covenanted Civil Servants on the Bengal establishment now subscribing or who may hereafter join the service, aided by the donation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, it being, as heretofore, at the option of such of the Subscribers as were admitted to the service prior to the 17th of January 1823, and have not, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 28th of July 1817, signed the declaration of a determination to continue their contributions to the fund during the whole period of their service in India; at any time to withdraw altogether therefrom, forfeiting thereby all claims upon the fund, whether for sums subscribed, or on any other account whatsoever.

ART IV.—First. The ordinary contributions to the fund shall be proportioned to the monthly salary, or other public allowance of whatever description (including furlough allowance) received by each Subscriber, according to the following rates :

If the salary, or other public allowance of the Subscriber, be not more than 1,000 Company's rupees per mensem, his monthly Subscription shall be	Co.'s Rs.	10
If more than 1,000 and not above 2,000,		20
If more than 2,000 and not above 3,000,		30
If more than 3,000 and not above 4,000,		40
If more than 4,000		50

Second. The sum by which the annual income of the fund is less than its annual expenditure, shall be ascertained and declared by the Managers as on the 1st of January 1838 ; and the deficit so declared shall be made up by assessing all Subscribers to the fund rateably, according to their allowances. The rate per centum on allowances of extraordinary contribution so to be assessed, shall be declared by the Managers at the same time that the deficit is declared, and shall remain unaltered for three years from the said date.

Third. At the end of every three years from the 1st of January 1838, the Managers shall, in like manner, ascertain and declare the deficit as it may exist at each triennial period, and shall, in like manner, ascertain and declare the rate of extraordinary assessment to be paid in the same manner during the next three years by all Subscribers, for the purpose of meeting that deficit.

ART. V.—The amount of contribution payable by each Subscriber shall, with the permission of Government, be deducted by the Civil Auditor or other officers auditing the monthly pay bill of civil servants, and be transferred to the Treasurer of the fund in such manner as may be found most advantageous to the fund, under the direction of the Committee of Managers, and all Subscribers from whose salaries deductions may be made less than may be due from them, shall be obliged, on discovery of the error, to make up the difference to the fund with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

ART. VI.—The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of Government, be Treasurer to the fund ; and all money and securities for money belonging to the fund in India shall, with the like permission, be kept in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the Managers of the fund.

ART. VII.—The unappropriated receipts of the fund exceeding the sum of two thousand (2,000) Company's rupees (to be reserved for current expenses) shall be vested in the securities of Government, and made payable on account of the fund under the signatures of any three of the Managers ; but the treasurer of the fund shall be competent of himself to pass receipts for the interest receivable thereupon.

ART. VIII.—The managers of the fund in India shall nominate such persons as may appear to them proper to act as agents for the fund in England ; and any money that may be required for the disbursements of the fund in Europe, shall be drawn for by, or remitted to the agents, as may be most advantageous to the

fund, in such manner as the Managers, under the control of the Subscribers, from time to time may determine.

ART. IX.—A duplicate copy of all rules and resolutions, which may be passed relative to the fund, shall be transmitted to the agents in England for their information, and that of all persons who may apply to them upon the subject.

ART. X.—A half yearly general meeting of the Subscribers to the fund shall be held at the presidency of Fort William in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the Committee of Managers, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in two of the daily papers two months before the day so fixed upon.

ART. XI.—The Committee of Managers, or any nine members of the institution, may also convene a special general meeting at the presidency by public notice, provided that the day fixed for holding such special meeting, and the object of it, be advertised, in the manner prescribed in the foregoing article, for the general information of the Subscribers.

ART. XII.—All questions proposed at a general meeting, whether half yearly or special, shall be determined by a majority of votes, but the concurrent voices of at least nine Members actually present, shall be requisite to carry any motion whatever. The resolutions or proceedings of all general meetings shall be signed by the chairman, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

ART. XIII.—Should the Managers of any member or members be desirous of bringing forward, at a half yearly meeting, any new general question, or any question, involving an increase or diminution of the rate of contribution now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in the rules and principles of the Institution, now established, or any case not distinctly provided for under these rules, due notice of the purport thereof shall be given in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in two of the daily papers, at least two months before such meeting; provided, however, that on such questions and cases no resolution of a general meeting, whether half yearly or special, shall be conclusive, but the determination of the meeting shall be referred to the Subscribers at large, for final adoption or rejection, by the transmission of their votes to the Managers within two months after the date of issuing the notice, either by advertisement or by separate letters to each Subscriber, as may be determined by the meeting. It shall be the special duty of the chairman of any meeting to require attention to this rule.

ART. XIV.—The resolution of a general meeting on any question not falling within the provisions of the preceding article, shall be open to revision, after two months' previous notice given through the Secretary, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in two of the daily papers of a motion to that effect, at the general meeting which may be held at a period of not more than four months subsequently to the general meeting at which such resolutions were passed, and two months subsequently to the date of the notification above prescribed; but the resolution of such subsequent meeting on such question shall be final and conclusive;—provided always, that no resolution of a prior meeting shall be reversed or altered at a subsequent meeting, except by a majority consisting of as many votes, at the least, as decided the question in the first instance. All resolutions not subjected to revision under this Article, shall be deemed final and conclusive.

ART. XV.—Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion at any general or special meeting, all subscribers shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes, either by a written communication to be signed by them and addressed to the chairman of the meeting, or by proxy. General proxies will only be allowed on behalf of members who have proceeded to sea, and then will last till the return or the receipt of intelligence of the decease of the party giving such proxy.

Parties holding general proxies, shall be entitled to vote on any question whatever that may arise. The holder of a special proxy, shall be entitled to vote

on any point connected with the question for which the special proxy was given, that may be discussed at the meeting summoned for its determination.

But it is hereby provided—

1st. That no proxy, either special or general, shall be in any way valid, unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the Secretary to the fund, and countersigned by that officer, at least fifteen days prior to the occurrence of a meeting at which such proxy is intended to be used; and 2ndly. That no individual shall, under any circumstances, hold at one time more than twenty proxies. Should more than twenty proxies be tendered for registry in favor of any individual, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to the fund to give notice thereof to the holder and to the granters whose proxies are last tendered for registry, with the view to their appointing some other party to vote on their behalf. A second nomination shall be valid if registered and countersigned at any time before the meeting at which it is intended to take effect.

For forms of general and special proxies see A and B of the Appendix.

ART XVI.—The annual accounts of the fund shall be made up to the end of April and submitted by the Managers at the half yearly general meeting of the Subscribers to be held in the month of July of each year. After being approved by the meeting a general statement of the state of the fund shall be published for the information of the Subscribers in the *Calcutta Gazette*. A Committee of Managers of the fund shall at each January Meeting be appointed for the ensuing year, and shall consist of the Secretary to the Government in the General Department, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor, for the time being, with five other Members to be elected at such general meeting.

ART XVII.—The Committee of Managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three Members of the Committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters connected with the fund not expressly reserved for the determination of a general meeting; but every act of the Managers shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of a general meeting. It shall, moreover, be the duty of the Managers to report at the half yearly Meetings, the matters determined by them in the expired period.

ART XVIII.—The Committee of Managers shall, subject to the control of a general meeting, appoint the Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and shall fix such allowance for him payable from the fund as they may consider adequate to his services. The officer so appointed, shall act under the immediate directions of the Committee of Managers, and shall also attend and obey the instructions of all general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which and of the Committee of Managers, and generally all papers appertaining to the Institution, which may not be intrusted to the Treasurer in India or to the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of such Secretary and Accountant, and shall on application to him, or to the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the Subscribers to the fund. It is to be understood that the Secretary and Accountant appointed as above, shall not be subject to removal from his situation by any future Committee of Management, but in concurrence with a Majority of Subscribers at a general meeting held as prescribed; provided, however, that it shall at any time be competent to the Committee to suspend the said Secretary and Accountant from the exercise of his functions, and to delegate them to another, pending the disposal of the question which may have given rise to such a proceeding.

ART XIX.—In the event of any of the Managers who may be elected annually being subsequently removed from the Presidency without an intention or expectation of returning during the year of the election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers at the next general meeting, and in such instances as well as in all instances of a vacancy in the situation of Manager by death or otherwise,

a new election, if necessary, shall take place for the unexpired term of the current year.

ART. XX.—All applications for admission to the benefits of the fund shall be made to the Committee of Managers, and shall be accompanied by the necessary information, documents, and proofs, to enable the Managers to ascertain the circumstances and situation of the party on whose behalf the application is made.

The Managers, after calling for any further information or evidence which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the application with the whole of the papers received by them, and the decision they may have come to thereupon for the determination of the Subscribers at the next general meeting. In cases of emergency and distress, when the Managers may consider the party for whom the application is made clearly entitled to the benefit of the fund, they are authorized to advance such proportions of the fixed allowances hereafter specified as may appear to them indispensably requisite, till a final determination can be passed by the subscribers at the next general meeting aforesaid.

ART. XXI.—On the death of any subscriber to the fund who may not be possessed of property sufficient to provide for his family, and may leave a wife cohabiting with, or maintained by him, or living under his protection at the period of his decease, without an adequate provision for her support, as hereafter specified, if on the information which may be submitted by her or in her behalf to the Managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, that she is a proper object of the fund, a pension shall be assigned to her from the fund under the provisions and with the limitations stated in the following Article. Provided that nothing contained therein, or in any part of the Rules of this Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow who may have been separated under a legal decision from her husband for misconduct on her part, or who may be known to have been living in a state of adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

ART. XXII.—*First.* If the widow at the time of her husband's death be resident in India, and be left without an income exceeding one hundred Company's rupees per mensem, a pension shall be assigned to her from the fund, of three hundred Company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India. If the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income from her husband's estate, or otherwise, shall not exceed one hundred pounds sterling per annum, the pension to be assigned to her from the fund, shall be three hundred pounds sterling per annum.

*Second.* If the income of the widow resident in India at the death of her husband, be more than one hundred Company's rupees per mensem, but shall not exceed four hundred per mensem during her residence in India; or if the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income be more than one hundred pounds sterling per annum, but shall not exceed four hundred pounds sterling per annum, the pension to be assigned to her from the fund shall be such as will make up her income to four hundred Company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India, or four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

*Third.* In the event of a widow to whom a pension may have been assigned from the fund acquiring subsequently, by inheritance, bequest or otherwise and property or income which, with the property left on her husband's decease, and the pension received by her from the fund, may render her total income, including her pension from the fund, more than four hundred Company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India, or more than four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere, her pension from the fund shall be liable to abatement in proportion to the excess of her entire income, including the pension above the sum specified; or be altogether discontinued in the event

of her property or income, exclusive of the pension assigned to her from the fund, being equal to the full sum of four hundred Company's rupees per mensem in India, of four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

*Fourth.* All pensions to widows shall be discontinued on their re-marriage. But in the event of their being again left in a state of widowhood without an adequate provision for their support, and of their appearing to be proper objects of this fund, they may be again admitted to the benefits of it under the same provisions and limitations as on their original admission.

*Fifth.* The pensions to widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the fund, shall be paid in advance half yearly to themselves, or to their authorized agents, but the acknowledgment of the widow herself shall be taken for all sums paid on her behalf, and shall contain a solemn declaration that her entire income, including the pension received by her, does not exceed the sum of four hundred Company's rupees per mensem if she be resident in India, or four hundred pounds sterling per annum if she reside in Europe, or elsewhere. And it shall be incumbent on the Managers to suspend the payment of the pension of any widows who may refuse to make such declaration, reporting the case for the decision of a general meeting of the Subscribers.

ART XXIII.—If any Subscriber to the fund shall die without the means of providing for his family, and shall consequently leave a child or children, born in wedlock, without an adequate provision for their maintenance and education, and if on the information, documents or evidence, which may be submitted on their behalf to the Managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the Subscribers, that they are proper objects of the fund, an allowance for their maintenance and education shall be assigned from the fund under the provisions and limitations contained in the following Article.

ART XXIV.—*First.* If the child or children of the deceased Subscriber shall be left without any provision from his Estate or otherwise, the allowance for the education and maintenance of each child to be granted from the fund in India, or in Europe, shall be according to the age of the child, as follows, viz. Till five years of age, thirty Company's rupees per mensem, in India, or thirty pounds sterling per annum in Europe, from the commencement of the sixth year to the end of the eighth year, forty Company's rupees per mensem in India, or sixty pounds sterling per annum in Europe, from the commencement of the ninth year to the end of the eleventh year, fifty Company's rupees per mensem in India, or eighty pounds sterling per annum in Europe, from the commencement of the twelfth year, sixty Company's rupees per mensem in India, or one hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe.

*Second.* If any provision be left by a Subscriber for his child or children, or if after his death such child or children shall at any time become possessed of any property or income by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, but not such as to afford the sums specified for their education and maintenance, the allowance to be granted from the fund shall be such as, in addition to the property or income possessed by them, will make up the several sums above specified according to their respective ages, and as they may be resident in India or in Europe.

*Third.* In the event of the property or income left to the child or children of a subscriber at his death, or which may subsequently devolve to, or be in any wise acquired by them, being such as to afford the amount specified for their education and maintenance, they will not be entitled to any allowance from the fund, and any allowances which may have been granted before such accession of property or income shall be discontinued.

*Fourth.* The allowances granted from the fund for the maintenance and education of children, shall be paid in advance half yearly, to their guardians or relatives having the care of them, or to such persons as may be entrusted with the disbursement of the same allotted for them, either by the Managers of the fund in India, or by the agents to the fund in England.

*Fifth.* The provision so made from the fund for the maintenance and education of female children, shall cease on their marriage, and the provision for male Children shall cease on their being settled in any profession, or employment, or on their attaining the age of twenty-one years, whichever shall first happen.

ART. XXV.—No family becoming hereafter dependent on the fund shall receive from the fund an allowance exceeding in all six hundred pounds sterling per annum, or in India six hundred Company's rupees per mensem, and the reduction shall be made rateably.

ART. XXVI.—*First.* It being the obvious duty of all persons who have families, and possess property sufficient to provide for them, to make a proper testamentary provision for them, it shall be requisite in all cases of application being made to the fund for assistance to the family of a deceased Subscriber, that an authenticated copy of the will of the deceased, or if he shall have died intestate, that a full and authentic statement of any property left by him, and of the legal heir thereto, be submitted for the information of the Managers and Subscribers; and it is hereby declared, that a general meeting of the latter, duly held, according to the Rules of the Institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the fund in any instance in which it may appear that a Subscriber leaving property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his Family.

*Second.* And in case it shall be proved to the conviction of a general meeting of Subscribers, that a deceased Member of this fund has, during his life time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire of partial support of his widow or offspring upon the fund, who would not have been so supported by the fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any party at the expense of the fund, then the widow or offspring of such a Member or both, shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made.

ART. XXVII.—In addition to the information required by Articles XX. and XXVI. to be furnished to the Managers, before any allowance shall be granted from the fund to a widow, a solemn declaration shall be made and subscribed according to such of the subjoined Forms as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

*First.* If the widow shall not have any off-spring by the deceased, and shall not be possessed of any income except such as may be derived from personal property, the declaration to be made shall be according to the Form C of the Appendix.

*Second.* If the widow shall have any child or children living by her late husband, or if any child of his shall afterwards be born, and neither she nor such child or children shall be possessed of any income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the declaration to be made shall be according to the Form D of the Appendix.

*Third.* If the widow shall possess or be entitled to any income exclusive of such as may be derivable from personal property, there shall be substituted for either of the preceding forms the form E of the Appendix.

ART. XXVIII.—Whatever real or personal property the widow or offspring of a Subscriber may be possessed of at the time of application for admission to the benefits of the Civil Fund, shall be regarded as an available source of income, and, as such, shall be taken into account at a just valuation, or, according to the amount realizable by public sale, the income derivable from such property being calculated at a rate of interest at four per cent. per annum. But from the latter part of the above provision are to be excepted all monies vested in Bank of Bengal shares, Government notes, or other public securities, the income arising from which shall be taken at what they actually yield. The

same rule of calculation shall be adopted in the case of property of any description afterwards devolving on an incumbent on the fund.

ART. XXIX.—The declaration which by the 5th clause of article XXII is required to be made half yearly by widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the fund, shall be according to the form F of the Appendix. And in case a widow shall have acquired any property whatever subsequently to the date of her admission to the benefits of the fund, a specification thereof shall be subjoined to that declaration.

ART. XXX.—The mother, guardian, or other person, who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to a provision under articles XXIII and XXIV of these rules, or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children before he or they shall be enabled to receive the Annuity payable, or any part thereof, shall take and subscribe a solemn declaration according to the form G of the Appendix; and if such child or children shall have become entitled to any property yielding an income, the same shall be specified as provided in that form.

ART. XXXI.—The several declarations required to be taken by the 5th clause of article XXII and by articles XXVII and XXX shall be made before a Justice of the Peace, or other person competent to take the same, and such declaration shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day on which the Annuity is claimable, and shall, in the event of the widow, guardian or other person entitled to receive the same being in Europe, be delivered to and left with the agents for the fund in England; or if such widow, guardian or other person shall be in India, it shall be delivered to and left with the Managers of the fund for the time being.

ART. XXXII.—If a married or widower subscriber to the fund continuing in the Civil service shall have proceeded to or remained in Europe, otherwise than on furlough allowance, he shall be permitted, in order to secure to his family the benefits of the institution in the event of his death while absent from India, to pay to the fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on furlough allowance; provided, however, that no Subscriber shall be permitted to avail himself of the above rule for any period exceeding five years from the date of his departure from India, and that no subscription shall be received from him after the expiration of that period; provided further that should the average payments above described be discontinued for the period of one year consecutively, the same shall be held and deemed to be a resignation and abandonment of the Institution, and the family of the Subscriber shall not have any claim upon the fund, even upon payment of the arrears due, unless good and sufficient cause for the omission be shown to the satisfaction of a majority of the subscribers at large.

ART. XXXIII.—If a Subscriber to the fund who has served twenty-two years in India, retires from the service, or if having served ten years in India from ill health, and at the time of retirement, as above stated, shall have contributed by his previous payments to the fund, including interest, the sum of twenty-five thousand Company's rupees, or if, on his quitting the service, he shall pay to the Fund what may be wanting to complete his contribution to that amount, such contribution shall entitle the family of such subscriber on his death to the benefits of the institution, under the several provisions herein before stated, or such as may hereafter be established, in like manner as if his death had taken place during his residence and actual subscription to the fund in India. The family of any Subscriber to the Fund who may die during his temporary absence from India on leave, shall be considered entitled to the benefits of the fund under the existing rules. Subscribers in India who may cease to receive any public allowances, shall be considered as having retired from the service from the date of their allowances ceasing. In all cases, not expressly provided for, it shall be at the option of the Subscribers at large to admit or reject the claim of any

subscriber or his family, and such decision duly passed, shall be final and conclusive.

ART. XXXIV.—In the event of any subscriber to the fund discontinuing his monthly subscription thereto for the period of one entire year, he shall be considered to have withdrawn from the fund altogether, and his family shall not, in the event of his death, have any claim upon the institution; provided, however, that in all such cases it shall be the duty of the Managers to cause a written communication to be made by the Secretary to such Subscriber, informing him that his name has been struck off the fund, and provided further, that it shall be competent to a general meeting of the Subscribers to readmit such member, on his appealing to the Subscribers at large, and shewing what in their opinion shall be good and sufficient cause for his having omitted to comply with the rules of the fund.

ART. XXXV.—If a subscriber to the fund shall be suspended from the service of the Hon'ble Company, and shall die during the period of his suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution in like manner as if he had not been suspended, provided he continue to pay at the rate fixed on his actual allowances under Article IV.

ART. XXXVI.—If a subscriber to the fund shall be dismissed from the service of the Hon'ble Company, in the event of his death, his widow and children shall have no claim to the benefits of the institution, and he shall not be allowed to retain any interest in the fund by making any payment whatever.

ART. XXXVII.—Any person admitted into the Bengal Civil service with permission to take rank in that service above any person that has been a subscriber to the fund for a longer period than one year, shall not be entitled to become a subscriber to the fund except upon the following conditions: viz.

*First.* If the individual so circumstanced shall be unmarried he shall not become a member of the fund except on condition of his paying to the Treasurer, within a period not exceeding six months from his commencing to receive salary from the Bengal Government, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the unmarried members in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal Civil service, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

*Second.* If the individual so circumstanced shall be married or be a widower having a child or children, he shall not become a member of the fund, except on condition of his paying to the Treasurer, within a period of six months from his commencing to receive a salary from the Bengal Government, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the married members, retaining a contingent interest in the fund, in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal Civil service, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

*Third.* Any applicant giving to the Secretary of the fund a written authority for the deduction of twenty per cent. from his future monthly allowances until the sums due from him under the above rules with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be paid on, shall be considered as having fulfilled the conditions required of him; provided always, that his family shall not benefit from the fund if he quit the service before paying up the whole amount due from him.

*Fourth.* The Managers are authorized to admit applicants in the first instance agreeably to the foregoing rules, but in all such cases the application shall be submitted for confirmation at the next general meeting.

*Fifth.* All cases and questions not expressly provided for by these rules shall be submitted by the Managers for the votes of the subscribers at large, whose decisions thereon shall be final.



## APPENDIX.

*Form A. of General Proxy.*

I, A. B., do hereby authorize and appoint C. D. to vote for me upon all questions to be determined at the general meetings of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, and I hereby bind myself to abide by the vote to be given in my behalf the same as if I myself had been present and voted at such meeting.

(Signed) A. B.

*Form B. of Special Proxy.*

I, A. B., do hereby appoint C. D. to vote for me on all questions arising on the proposition to be decided upon at the general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, appointed to be held on the

(Signed) A. B.

*Form C. referred to in Article XXVII.*

I, A. B., of the age of years, now resident at , the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the Bengal establishment in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am not possessed of or entitled to any property from which I can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that, with the exception stated, my sole dependance for support is on the annuity to be granted to me from the Civil Fund of that establishment.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared  
at this day of }  
before me, }

The above declaration is to be accompanied by a rough schedule of any personal property possessed by the widow, and of its estimated value, under the general heads of valuable plate, household furniture, equipages, &c. but without any more detailed statement, and showing the estimated total amount possessed by the widow after payment of any debts for which such property may be liable.

*Form D. referred to in Article XXVII.*

I, A. B., of the age of years, now resident at the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil servant on the Bengal establishment in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child named now alive, and of the age of years (or if more than one child, their names and several ages to be stated;) and that I am not, nor is (or are) the said child (or children) at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I or the said child (or children) can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that, with the exception stated, my sole dependance and that of the said child (or children) for support, is on the annuities to be granted to me and to the said child (or children) from the Civil Fund of that establishment.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared at }  
this day of }  
before me, }

Here a schedule of property to be annexed as in Form C.

*Form E. referred to in Article XXVII.*

I, A. B., of the age of years (describing here residence and naming her late husband as before) do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child named now alive, and of the age of years, (or if more than one child, state their several names and ) and that neither I nor my child (or children) above named, are at this time possessed of or entitled to any property yielding or capable of yielding a greater annual income than pounds sterling; and I do further declare that the sources of the said annual income are truly stated below, and that beyond the amount which is or may be thence derived, the sole support of myself and of

the said child (or children) is the assistance I expect to receive from the Civil Fund of that establishment.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c.

Here state the sources from which such income may be derived.

*Form E. referred to in Article XXIX.*

I, A. B., now residing at \_\_\_\_\_ Widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the establishment of Bengal in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I have not become possessed of any property or income since the date when the annuity was granted to me from the Civil Fund of that establishment, except such as is below specified; and that my entire income, including the pension received from that Fund, does not at this time exceed \_\_\_\_\_ rupees or pounds sterling.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c.

Here to be specified any property yielding, or capable of yielding, an income since acquired; or, in none acquired, to be specified.

*Form G. referred to in Article XXX.*

I, A. B., (mother, guardian or relative) of the child (or children) of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the establishment of Bengal in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that (here enter at full length the names and ages of the child or children of the deceased) a child (or children) of the said C. D. is (or are) at this time alive, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he (or she) has (or have) not (nor has either or any of them) to this day become entitled to or possessed of any additional property or income since the date when the annuity (or annuities) was (or were) first granted to him (or her or them) from the Civil Fund of that establishment, excepting such as is here below specified.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c.

Here to be specified as in form F.

### **Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.\***

#### **REGULATIONS, AS SANCTIONED BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.**

1st. The subscribers shall, from the 1st of May, 1835, contribute, for the purpose of the fund, four per cent. of their salaries, and all other public emoluments, however denominated; compensation for travelling expenses excepted.

2nd. Should any subscriber be engaged in India on private business, and thereby voluntarily exclude himself from public employ, his subscriptions to the fund shall cease; and in the event of his hereafter relinquishing such private business, and resuming employ in the service, his subscriptions may be resumed, but the intervening period shall not be reckoned in the time necessary to qualify him to become an annuitant; and this rule shall be equally applicable to all persons now in the service, who may have been, or may be engaged in private business.

3rd. The annuities are fixed at 10,000 rupees each, payable in England at 2 shillings the rupee, being £1,000 sterling.

4th. The annuities shall be tendered to subscribers having served in the Civil Service 25 years, and actually resided 22 years of that period in India, according to their seniority on the gradation list of the service, as fixed by the Court of Directors, and the right of preference shall not be barred by refusal in a preceding year.

\* For list of Directors, vide Directory. part IX.

5th. The annuities shall commence with the first of May in each year, beginning with the year 1826, that is to say, shall fall due at the end of the said official year, and in like manner, the succeeding annuities shall commence on the first day of the following official years, and fall due at the close of each year, respectively.

6th. At a convenient period before the close of each year, the managers of the fund shall require, according to seniority, a sufficient number of subscribers to signify their willingness or other wise, to retire on the annuity to be granted by the Fund, and in case of the absence from India of members, such requisition shall be made to their constituted agents in Calcutta. It will, of course, be incumbent on members duly qualified to become annuitants, previous to leaving India, to empower one or more persons in Calcutta to act on their behalf, and to communicate to the managers the names of such agents.

7th. The following members shall be regarded as having virtually intimated for the time being, their unwillingness to retire on the annuity; viz. those to whom a requisition may be made as above provided, and on whose part no reply may be received, on or before the first day of the year, with which the annuities intended to be granted, may commence, and those who may have quitted India, and failed to empower any resident in Calcutta to act for them during their absence.

8th. The number of annuities offered shall not be more than may complete one per annum from the 1st of May 1826.

9th. The actual value of annuities tendered and excepted as above, shall be passed to a separate account on the books of the institution, under the head of appropriated funds, and to the debit of this account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of annuities.

10th. Should any subscriber, having resided in India in the civil service not less than 22 years, and been a member of it the full period of 25 years, retire from the service before the option of any annuity may devolve on him, he shall be entitled to the same in his proper turn, without any payment to the fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule.

11th. Any subscriber, who may accept the tender of an annuity, shall be required, to entitle him to such annuity, to pay to the institution, previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution, in case the latter quantity shall be less than the former, and these values shall be determined as below provided.

12th. Any member so choosing, may decline paying the differences defined in the foregoing rule, and shall, in such case, be entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion to the sum by which the accumulated value of his contributions is less than one half of the actual value of an annuity on his life.

13. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honourable Company's service, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no refund of payments which he may have made.

14th. The interest of any subscriber who may be suspended from the Honourable Company's service, shall be in abeyance, but shall revive on his restoration. If he be permitted, (whether the permission be granted at the time of, or during his suspension, or at the time of his restoration,) to draw salary for the period of his suspension, then his contributions to the fund for that period shall be claimable, and the intervening time shall be reckoned as actual service; but if he be not allowed salary for the period of his suspension, then no contribution shall be claimable from him for that period, and which, in that case, is not to be computed in the term of service necessary to qualify him for the acceptance of an annuity.

15th. The resignation of the Honourable Company's service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an annuity from the institution; and annuitants

will not be permitted by the Court to return to the service, it is, therefore, provided, that should any member fail, on or before the first day of July of the year with which the annuity accepted by him may commence, to comply with the said condition, he shall be considered to have forfeited his right to an annuity from the institution for that year. It is likewise provided, that when a member accepting an annuity, shall resign the service before the first day of July, but after the first day of the year with which the said annuity is made to commence, he shall, in such case, at the close of that year, only draw the annuity from the date of his resignation, a sum proportionate to the time intervening between the first day of the year and that date, being deducted for the benefit of the institution.

16th. The fund is open for the subscriptions of all covenanted civil servants upon the Bengal establishment, including such as may be in England, and who have not either finally resigned the service, or who protracted their absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years; each civil servant now residing in India, shall be especially invited to join the institution, as shall those subsequently arriving, whether they be returning to the service, or newly appointed to the same, and the following shall be excluded from ever becoming members of the institution; viz. those residing in India, who may fail to signify in writing, their consent to join the institution on or before the 1st day of May, 1826, next; and those returning to, or for the first time arriving in the country, subsequent to the present date, or who may commit a similar default within six months from the date of their return, or arrival in the country, respectively, provided, however, that no person not in India, not on his passage thither upon the 1st of May 1826, shall be entitled, on subsequently returning to the country from England, to receive an annuity under the rules of this institution, except after residence in the country for the period of five years from the date of such subsequent arrival.

17th. The affairs of the institution shall be managed by a committee of nine, of whom four shall be ex-officio, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor. The other five shall be subscribers, and elected at a general meeting. The members of the committee shall be also the trustees for the funds of the institution.

18th. The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, be requested to act as treasurer to the institution, and the funds, as well those set apart for the payment of annuities as those arising from the accumulation of capital, shall be deposited in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the trustees and managers of the fund.

19th. For the management in England of such affairs as the members cannot personally conduct, an agent or agents shall be appointed by the managers and trustees in India, if such shall still be the wish of the service.

20th. The Committee of Managers, or the majority of the members present at the meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three members of the committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, and the due execution of the rules established for it, which, by such rules, may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general meeting of the subscribers to the fund.

21st. But the decision of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of the subscribers, duly passed at a regular general meeting.

22d. The Committee of Managers, who may be appointed in the first instance, shall be authorized to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and to fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officers so appointed shall act under the direction of the Committee of Managers, and shall also attend the general meetings of

the subscribers, the proceedings of which, and of the Committee of Managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this institution, which will not be intrusted to the treasurer in India, or to the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and shall, by application to him, or the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund.

23d. All future appointments to the office of Secretary and Accountant to the fund, as well as the appointment to any other person, whom the manager may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed to them, shall, in like manner be made, and their allowance fixed by the Committee of Managers, subject, as in all other cases, to the control of the general meetings of the subscribers.

24th. In the event of any of the five managers who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the presidency without any intention of returning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers, at the next general meeting; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of manager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

25th. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held at the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on the first Monday of the second month of every year, (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection,) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. The Committee of Managers or any nine members of the institution may also convene a special general meeting at the presidency, by public notice in the Government Gazette, if at any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such special meetings, and the object of them, be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the subscribers.

26th. All questions proposed at the general meeting, whether annual or special, shall be determined by a majority of three-fourths of the members who may either be present at such general meetings, or vote thereat by proxy; but the concurrent voices of nine members at least shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever; and upon all general questions involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, which are now established, all subscribers in India, who may not be able to attend the meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the chairman of the meeting; provided, always, that no decision upon such questions shall be valid, or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases be final.

27th. In discharge of annuity of 10,000 Rs. granted by the fund, the sum of £1,000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant through the Company's treasury in London, at the close of the year in which the annuity may commence; the managers of the fund undertaking at that period, to pay over to the Government of Bengal the sum of 10,000 Rs. for each annuity so payable, under the principles upon which the Company's contribution to the fund is to be regarded.

28th. The right of an annuitant to receive the annuity for any particular year, shall depend on his having survived that year.

29th. The actual value of an annuity on the life of any subscriber, shall be determined by the table annexed hereto. The rates exhibited by this table shall be revised and altered by a decision of a General Meeting, should experience and the fluctuation of interest suggest the necessity of such an arrangement; provided, always, that any alteration therein, shall not take effect until it has been

sanctioned and confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whose decision shall be final.

30th. To determine the accumulated value of the contributions of any subscriber, the Accountant shall keep separate accounts for each member, and these accounts shall be annually made up with the rate of interest allowed by the Company.

31st. At the close of every third year, the managers shall, according to the annexed table, calculate the actual values of the pending annuities, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated funds of the institution; should those assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the society and be available for the purposes of the institution; on the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total aforesaid, the deficiency shall be supplied by a transfer from the latter fund to the former.

32d. An annuitant, upon becoming such, shall be furnished with a formal certificate, declaratory of his admission to the annuity, under the hands of not less than three of the managers of the fund. A duplicate of the certificates must be furnished to the Bengal Government, and forwarded to the Court of Directors in London.

*Calcutta, 1st October, 1825.*

*At a meeting of Civil Servants, subscribers to the Annuity Fund held pursuant to notice at the Town Hall, on Friday, 7th March, 1834.*

Mr. James Pattle was called to, the chair and read a letter from Mr. Official-Secretary Busby, dated 30th December last, with enclosures. (On the motion of Mr. H. M. Parker the proceedings of the special general meetings held on the 26th August, 1833, and 28th October last, were laid down on the table.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep then proposed the following resolutions.—

That it appears to the meeting that the value of each annuity will be increased under the condition of paying it for the broken period of the year of decease, by a sum equal to the present value of a payment of £500 (half a year's annuity) to be made at the end of the period assumed, in the table annexed to the printed rules, for the duration of the annuitant's life.

That upon this calculation, the total value to be added to the valuations of the table for the annuities granted under the rule proposed, will be the sums entered in the annexed statement, and the proportion of due to be contributed on retirement will consequently be the half of each, as stated in the adjoining column of the same statement.

That in the event of the adoption of the rule suggested, by which the annuities will be made payable to the date of the annuitant's decease, it will be necessary to transfer to the appropriated fund of the institution a sum in each instance equal to the value of a future payment of £500 or sicca rupees 5,000, computed for the age of the annuitant according to the above scale.

That in like manner if the annuities of £1,000 be paid quarterly instead of as at present at the close of the year, the difference of value to the fund will be nine months' interest on the first quarterly payment of £250 plus 6 months' interest, on the second plus 2 months' interest, on the third making on the assumption of 6 per cent. for the rate of interest £22 10 or 225 Sa. Rs. per annum.

That the value of an additional annuity of this amount, according to the tables of the institution, will be as entered in the subjoined table.

That if this advantage likewise be conceded to the service by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as may confidently be anticipated, there will be similar need to be transferred to the appropriated funds of the institution an additional sum computed for the life of each annuitant at the rate of the subjoined table.

That it appears to this meeting to be very desirable that retiring servants should be enabled to take annuities payable quarterly and continued to the date of decease; and, if contrary to expectation, the representation of the Civil

Servants soliciting these, amongst other advantages, without any additional payment, be not decided by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the members of the service will still consider it an advantage, if they be permitted henceforward to take annuities on the terms offered, namely, on paying the required proportion of the addition of value to be transferred to the appropriated fund, in order to cover the charges incurred.

But that the occasion should be taken to solicit the attention of the Hon'ble Court to the mutuality of calling for any additional contribution, either by increase of line or in any other form, when there is in the present condition and resources of the institution at this presidency, a fund amply sufficient to provide for both objects without trenching on its stability or means.

That according to the accounts of the fund, made up to the 30th April last, the surplus in hand on that date in excess of the balance reckoned upon in the prospective calculations of the fund was sicca rupes 27,12,29. The interest of which sum alone is more than sufficient to provide for both objects.

That it will require to be considered in case the rules proposed be adopted whether or not to extend the benefit of the payment of the annuity to the date of decease, and the further advantage of payment quarterly to existing annuitants or to make either or both rules prospective only and give the benefit of them exclusively to future annuitants.

That upon the existing annuities, thirty-four in number the total sum to be added to the appropriated balance of the fund, in order to cover a conversion of them into pensions payable to the date of decease, will be sicca rupes 71,89.

That the further sum to be transferred in order to convert the same annuities into pensions payable by the quarter, will be rupes 63,51.

That it be submitted to the Hon'ble Court to provide for these further appropriations accordingly as they may determine in respect to the admission or otherwise of the annuitants to the benefit of the rules, and whether gratuitously or on contributing the proportionate value of the advance given.

That the committee of Managers of the institution be requested to prepare rules framed on the principles above explained in order that the same may be submitted for the adoption of the service at large and eventually forwarded to the Hon'ble Court of Directors with a suitable representation.

The above resolutions having been read and submitted from the chair, Mr. Mangles proposed the following amendment to be submitted for them:—

That since the Hon'ble Court of Directors could not have been aware at the date of their dispatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 19th of last, of the prayer of the memorial submitted to them under date the 23rd September last, or of the tenor of the propositions laid before them on the 25th August last, it is meeting, anticipating a favorable result to those applications, does not consider the service to be in a position to discuss the question of a continuance of the annuities to the date of death as proposed, for their consideration in the present dispatch of the Honorable Court.

The amendment being seconded by Mr. Colvin, was put from the chair, when the votes being equal in number for and against it, the amendment was not carried.

The original resolutions being then put to the vote, were carried by a majority consisting of nine members present at the meeting.

The votes by proxy addressed to the Chairman of the meeting (7 in number) being opened, were in favor of the question, none were in favor of the proposition to postpone the consideration of it.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

*Rules prepared by the Committee of Management in conformity with the above proceeding.*

Rule 33.—In modification of the 28th rule of the institution, it is hereby provided, that from and after the 30th April next ensuing, annuities will be granted

to retiring members of the service, entitled to and claiming the same, payable to the date of decease, on their entering into a written engagement, binding themselves to pay, if so required by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a sum equal to half the value of the benefit derived under this condition. The computation of the said value will be made according to the annexed table, unless otherwise ordered by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, to whose correction the calculations are subject.

*২৮৮* N. B. This rule, if a similar one be adopted at the other presidencies, may be at once carried into effect, the calculations, &c. being subject to the correction of the Court of Directors. Vide letter to Bombay Government, dated 10th June, 1833, towards the end.

For every annuity made payable to the date of decease under the above rule, a sum equal to the discount value of the additional payment stipulated as entered, in the table annexed, or in any corrected table that may be substituted for the same in the Court of Directors, shall direct such substitution, shall be transferred in the accounts of the institution to the head of appropriated assets, in order to cover the additional charge to the fund arising from such payment.

Rule 34.—In further modification of the 28th rule above referred to, it is hereby provided, that from and after the 30th April, 1835, annuities will, at the option of retiring servants, be given payable either as at present at the close of the year or quarterly, after each three months of the year. Provided, however, that for every annuity made payable quarterly, an additional sum equivalent to this advantage, computed according to the table annexed, shall be transferred to the head of appropriated funds in the accounts of the institution, in order to cover the additional charge to it from this alteration in the mode of payment.

Note.—This rule will require to be passed and submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors before it can be carried into effect. If the Hon'ble Court require retiring servants to pay for the benefit conferred by it, they will add a clause to that effect.

J. P. GRANT, Secretary.

## Regulation of the Bengal Military Fund.

ESTABLISHED 1st NOVEMBER, 1824.

REVISED 1st JAN. 1837.

### SECTION 1.

#### *Admission of Subscribers.*

ART. 1. The following description of persons, and they alone, are eligible to be subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund—

- 1st. Officers or Cadets in the military service of the Honorable Company under the presidency of Fort William.
- 2d. Chaplains of the Bengal establishment.
- 3d. Officers of the Bengal Medical establishment.
- 4th. Officers of the Bengal establishment on the retired list.

ART. 2. Individuals of the descriptions enumerated in the 1st article, who hitherto have not become subscribers, shall only be admissible on the following conditions:—

1st. That the application for admission be accompanied by the certificate of two surgeons, that the person desiring to subscribe is then, to the best of their knowledge, in good health, this certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect, from the person so applying to be admitted, and applications from married officers being also accompanied by a certificate of their marriage.

2d. That donation and arrears of subscription, according to the rank at the time of admission, be paid with compound interest on those sums accumulated half yearly at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The arrears to commence from the date of the institution of the fund, or from the entrance of the person into the service, if subsequent to the institution of the same.



ART. 3. A subscriber withdrawing from the fund, forfeits, *ipso facto*, all claims to its benefits, as also the amount of his donation and subscription, and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his succession. Should he afterwards be desirous of again becoming a subscriber, he will be admissible on the same terms as a new subscriber, as described in the 2d article. Note—This article is applicable to voluntary subscribers only.

ART. 4. Subscribers who may retire from the service on the prescribed pension of their rank, or in ill health before entitled thereto, or who may return, permanently, or upon furlough, to Europe, shall not forfeit their title to the benefits of the fund, provided they continue the regular payments of the monthly subscription of their rank, agreeably to the rates laid down for each rank in table No. 2.

ART. 5. Subscribers not in ill health retiring from the service before they are entitled to the full pension of their rank, shall not forfeit all claims on the institution, provided they continue to pay the Indian rates of subscription of their respective ranks.

ART. 6. Officers are permitted to subscribe according to army rank, furnishing the prescribed certificate of health, subscription and donation, as in every other case, being calculated from date of such rank—Under this rule, medical officers may subscribe as Captains after 15 years' service.

## SECTION. II.

*Donations and subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund.*

ART. 7. All subscribers to pay a donation or premium on entering the fund, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying table No. 1. and shall also allot for the support of the fund, as long as they shall continue subscribers, the monthly sums specified in the No. II. agreeably to their rank, whether in India or Europe. The subscriptions of cadets to be calculated at the rank of ensign.

TABLE I.

*Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks*

	MARRIED				UNMARRIED.			
	On joining the Institution.		On Promotion		On joining the Institution.		On Promotion.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Col. and 18 Surg. 1st Class. ....	3460	0 0	579	0 0	700	0 0	140	0 0
Lieut. Col. and 18 ditto 2d ditto.	2001	0 0	514	0 0	560	0 0	140	0 0
Major Chap. and 13 ditto 3d ditto	1162	0 0	414	0 0	420	0 0	120	0 0
Capt. and Surg. Lieuts and Assist. Surgs. ....	556	0 0	364	0 0	300	0 9	120	0 0
Corps. ....	360	0 0	120	0 0	180	0 0	60	0 0
Cornets, 2d Lieut. and Ensigns	240	0 0	0	0 0	120	0 0	0	0 0

TABLE II.

*Amount of Monthly subscriptions of the different Ranks.*

	IN INDIA.					IN EUROPE.					
	Unmarried.		Married.			Unmarried.			Married.		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		£	s	d	£	s	d
Col. and 18 Surg. } 1st Class. . . . . }	25	0 0	50	0 0		1	10	0	*3	0	0
Lieut. Col. and 18 } ditto 2d ditto. . . }	18	0 0	36	0 0		1	0	0	2	0	0
Major Chap. and } 18 ditto 3d ditto. }	14	0 0	28	0 0		0	16	0	1	12	0
Capt. and Surg. . . }	8	0 0	16	0 0		0	10	0	1	1	0
Lieut. and Assist. } Surg. . . . . }	5	0 0	10	0 0		0	6	6	0	13	0
Cornets, 2d Lieut. } and Ensigns. . . }	3	0 0	8	0 0		0	5	3	0	10	6

ART. 8. The following rules have effect from 1st January, 1837:—

*First.*—All Members who have served 32 years may subscribe as Colonels, all who have served 27 as Lieutenant-Colonels, all who have served 22 years as Majors, all who have served 12 as Captains, and all junior officers as Lieutenants.

*Second.*—Medical officers may subscribe as Colonels after 27 years' service, as Lieutenant-Colonels after 22 years, as Majors after 17 years, and after 10 years as Captains.

*Third.*—Haplays may subscribe after 15 years as Lieutenant-Colonels, after 20 years as Colonels.

*Fourth.*—Admission to subscribe in the next higher rank, to which his service may render an officer eligible, shall depend on the payment of the increased donation within the period prescribed by regulation 2 of the existing rules. Further, the claim must be made within 3 months, if he be in India, or if at home, within 12 months from the date of these 5 new rules, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

*Fifth.*—If the privilege to subscribe in the next higher rank be not embraced within the above periods, the application, whenever subsequently made, must be accompanied by a health certificate, and compound interest at 8 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the additional donation and arrears of subscription accumulated half-yearly (as by article 2 of the existing rules) from the date of these rules taking effect, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

ART. 9. Subscribers may redeem by a single payment the periodical subscription exigible under article 7, the equivalent sum being determined on this principle.

\* In all cases when the difference of age of the husband exceeds that of the wife 15 years, the donation to be increased 10 per cent. when 20 years 15 per cent., when 25 years 20 per cent.; when 30 years 25 per cent., 35 years 30 per cent., when 40 years 35 per cent., and thereafter in a similar proportion.

Note.—Subscribers paying regular donations by 12 instalments pay interest at 4 per cent per annum.

The amount of yearly subscription shall be multiplied by the value of an annuity of 1 on the subscriber's life according to his age, that value to be taken from a table of which the following is a specimen. On promotion the subscriber will be liable to pay difference of donation and to pay or redeem difference of subscription.

AGE. per month	VALUE OF ANNUITY. per annum
25	9 12 5
30	9 9 4
35	9 4 1
40	8 15 0
45	8 8 6
50	8 0 8
55	7 8 0
60	6 3 9

Art. 10. Subscribers on promotion shall be required to pay the difference of donation between their former and increased rank, as married or unmarried, according to the rates specified in table No. 1., whether in India or Europe.

Art. 11. The donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments not exceeding twelve, at the option of the subscriber, in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the fund, either for himself or widow, unless the amount be paid with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the day of admission.

Art. 12. Monthly subscriptions of subscribers shall be paid within four months after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of subscription, except satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the delay of payment. Officers authorising their paymasters to deduct their subscriptions from their monthly pay, shall not be subject to the above penalty, but shall nevertheless be responsible for the arrears, in case it shall appear, that the Paymaster has neglected to make the proper deductions; if payment be then refused, the name to be struck off; if the party entered the service before subscription was made compulsory, Arrears which may be due the Fund by a subscriber at the time of his death, will, if not discharged by the paymaster of the corps to which the deceased was attached, or by his executors or agents, be deducted from the pension of his widow.

Art. 13. All subscribers marrying after their admission into the fund, and who may be desirous that their widows should possess claims to the eventual benefit of the fund, are required to inform the Secretary of their marriage, and unless this information be given, and payment of the additional donation made within six months after such marriage, the subscribers shall be required to pay double the amount, with interest.

Art. 14. Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing pay from a temporary cause over which they had no control, such as captivity, or furlough extended on medical certificate, shall, during such period, be exempted from the payment of monthly subscription, without forfeiture of the rights of the subscription; but on the removal of such incapacity, and upon the receipt of pay, the arrears is to be made good within six months. But if the incapacity to pay proceed from any other cause, dependent upon the choice or conduct of the individual, such as furlough extended on private affairs, or any penal suspension from rank and pay, not only shall the arrears so accumulated be paid up within the above term, but compound interest charged on the amount.

## SECTION III.

*Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund.*

ART. 15. The benefits derivable from the Military Fund are two-fold.

1st. Such as are granted by the regulations to subscribers while living.

2d. Such as are granted to widows of deceased subscribers.

ART. 16. The benefit granted to subscribers while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim by the regulations of the fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim, it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant, and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

ART. 17. A subscriber, of whatever rank, who may proceed to Europe on sick certificate, and who may not be allowed passage money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the sum of Rs. 1,507-9-1 to defray that expense, provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration that he does not possess the sum of rupees 5,000 or property of any description to that amount, and also shall be entitled on his return to India to receive from the agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage,\* on the production of a similar declaration.

ART. 18. A subscriber so proceeding to England on sick certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of rupees three hundred for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of rupees 2,000, or property of any description to that amount, but no allowances will in any case be made for equipment to a subscriber returning to India.

N. B. The benefits held out in the two preceding articles, should be applied for, when claimable, and no claim will be admitted, which is not preferred within 12 months from date of furlough, except in cases of certified imbecility or when it may be clearly proved to the Directors that the party was actually incapacitated from preferring the claim within the prescribed period.

ART. 19. Subaltern officers proceeding to England on sick certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration that they do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay) an income of £50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum annually, during the period of receiving English pay on furlough. The declaration to be renewed annually.

ART. 20. It having, however, been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous passage money, equipment allowance, and income to subscribers proceeding to England on sick certificate, no subscriber shall consequently be entitled to this indulgence more than once in eight years, reckoning from the renewal of Indian subscription.

ART. 21. Subscribers proceeding to England from any place not under the presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the local regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the fund.

---

* Colonel .....	£ 200
1st Lieut Colonel and Major .....	150
Captain .....	125
Subalterns .....	110

ART. 22. The second class of benefits, namely, those granted to widows of deceased subscribers, are absolute, not dependant on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the regulations of the institution.

ART. 23. The widows of deceased subscribers shall be entitled to receive the annuities specified in the annexed table.

TABLE.—*Shewing the amount of the pension (during their widowhood) of each rank.*

	In India			In England		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Widow of a Col. and 18 Surgs. 1st Class.	236	6	5	312	3	9
Lieut. Col. and 18 ditto, 2d ditto,...	190	11	6	273	15	0
Majors, Chaps. and 18 ditto, 3d ditto ..	143	0	7	205	6	3
Capt. and Surgs. ....	95	5	9	136	17	6
Lieut. and Asst. Surgs. ....	71	3	1	102	3	9
Ensigns 2d Lieut. and Cornets. ....	56	0	8	81	5	0

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these rules of the institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

ART. 24. If a widow pensioner on the fund marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the fund during her first widowhood, in like manner as if she had not re-married, but subject of course to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the regulations in the first instances. If the second husband shall also have been a subscriber to the fund, the widow will receive however only one annuity, taking that which may be the greatest, that is to say, according to the rank of the first or second husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 25. Every widow benefitting by the Military Fund, and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of Government, shall be entitled (for one passage only) to an allowance of rupees 1,567-9-1, the claim to be determined by the following rule:—

If the money possessed by a widow exceed the sum of 12,000 Rs., the same being available for immediate expenditure and entirely at her disposal, she shall not be entitled to the benefit of passage-money. In like manner, although not immediately available, nor at her disposal, if the yearly interest of such money exceed the sum of £68 8-9, the claim to passage-money will be disallowed.

ART. 26. Should the fund, however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it, so that the annual income will not defray the amount of the annuities and other claims, then it shall be in the power of the Directors, after submission to the Army, to make a proportionate deduction from the annuity of each annuitant, excepting always the present annuitants of the Bengal Widow's Fund, and from the payments to other claimants above the rank of Subaltern, until the state of the fund shall afford the means of complete payment; when, if a surplus income exists, the arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

## SECTION IV.

*General Regulations.*

ART. 27. The Bengal Military Fund is to be administered by a President and twelve Directors, to be chosen annually, on or about the 15th January, by a general meeting of all subscribers who may be present at the presidency. Subscribers who may be absent from the presidency, may vote for Directors by proxy, on addressing to the Secretary letters containing the names of the persons for whom they wish to vote, or by transmitting such names under their signature to the general meeting by the hand of any other subscriber. The Directors who shall be found duly elected, shall then choose their president from among themselves. The precise day and place of meeting shall be notified by the President, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, at least two calendar months before hand.

ART. 28. At the annual meetings the accounts of the fund and proceedings of the Directors for the past year, shall be laid before the meeting, for inspection and approval by the subscribers present, who were not of the direction; after which, the meeting at large will proceed to choose Directors for the ensuing twelve months. The accounts to be published for general information.

ART. 29. The Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected.

ART. 30. All subscribers, who may have contributed to the fund by paying donations and subscriptions in their respective ranks, during six continued months before any meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the accounts and proceedings, and to vote for Directors.

ART. 31. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Director occurring in the intermediate period between two annual meetings, the Directors may choose a successor from amongst the subscribers at the presidency, who may be eligible to the office.

ART. 32. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the society at large, special meetings will be called of the subscribers at the presidency (others voting by proxy) as provided for in article 27. Or if any alleged mismanagement, or other emergent cause, should occur to any twelve subscribers, to require the notice of the society at large, a special meeting shall be summoned by the President on the written requisition of such twelve subscribers, under the forms above prescribed.

ART. 33. The Directors shall have a Secretary chosen by themselves, who also shall be an Accountant, with an establishment upon such allowances as shall be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

ART. 34. The secretary will be expected to have an office at his own residence, for the accommodation of the meetings of the Directors, for the preservation of the records, and for the purpose of affording access to the officers of the army at large to the books of the institution.

ART. 35. The Directors of the fund will hold regular monthly meetings; but no meeting of the Directors, consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be competent to the transaction of business; and it will rest with any Director, or with the Secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the President, who will convene a special meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application; but no special meeting shall be called with the view of reconsidering resolutions which may have been already adopted by a former meeting of Directors, unless at the requisition of a number of Directors greater than that which attended such meeting.

ART. 36. The Secretary will invariably lay before the Directors, either at the regular or special meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last meeting. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the signatures of the Directors present; the Secretary will also submit to the Directors who attended, drafts of all the letters which in those meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate

answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the Secretary, without waiting for a meeting of the Directors; but every letter proposed to be dispatched by the Secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of one Director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.

ART. 37. The Secretary will keep the set of books in use in the Military Widows' Fund under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the Directors of the fund.

ART. 38. The books and correspondence of the fund shall be at all times open to the inspection of subscribers.

ART. 39. When any new regulation shall appear to the Directors to be advisable, such regulation shall be circulated to corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes (to be ascertained at the expiration of four months) shall decide its adoption or rejection.

ART. 40. If any subscriber or claimant on the fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the Directors to that of the subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the regulations, such appeal, provided it to be approved by three Directors, shall be referred by the Directors, and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding article and the decision on such appeal, or that of the Directors in cases not appealable, shall be final in all cases whatever; any further agitation of the question by a process of Law or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the fund.

ART. 41. When a reference shall be made to the subscribers at large respecting either proposed regulation, or an appeal, the result of such reference shall be communicated to corps for the information of subscribers.

ART. 42. Generally all payments due from the fund are to be made half-yearly in England, and monthly in India; but in cases when pensioners or claimants on the fund are about to embark for Europe, all arrears are to be paid up to the latest date practicable.

ART. 43. Any arrear which may be due to the fund by a subscriber, or by an annuitant who may have received an overpayment, loan or advance, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the fund to the person owing such arrear.

ART. 44. All income derived from the Bengal Military Fund, is declared to be unalienable, and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the fund.

ART. 45. If a subscriber who may be dismissed from the service, by a Court Martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the service, he shall be readmissible to the fund on payment of the arrear that may have accumulated, with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension.

ART. 46. All property belonging to the Military Fund at any period, shall be invariably vested in the Honourable Company's securities, with exception of a small balance to meet current expenses, and monthly pensions.

ART. 47. The business of the fund in Europe, shall be conducted through the agency of Messrs. Cockerell, and Co., who will from time to time receive the necessary instructions for their guidance and to whom such applications will be preferred as cannot with equal convenience be submitted to the Directors of the fund in India.

## APPENDIX.

## No. I.

*Form of certificates of health to accompany the applications, of an officer to become a subscriber.*

## SECTION 1ST, ARTICLE 2D.

We, the undersigned medical officers of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble East India Company's service, (as the case may be), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and believe him to be a good life.

(Station and date)

\* C. D. } Rank, corps,  
E. F. } and service.

I, A. B., hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true, to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my health and constitution, and that I do believe myself to be a perfectly good life.

Signed and declared in my presence, this  
Station or camp.

A. B. (Rank corps and date.)  
day of 18 at  
G. H. (Rank)

Commanding at camp or station.

## No. II.

*Form of declaration to accompany the application of an officer for passage money.*

## SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 17TH

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do not possess the sum of rupees 5,000, or convertible property † of any description which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough, as published in G. O. of the \_\_\_\_\_, I claim from the Military Fund the sum of rupees 1,567-9-1, under article 17 of the regulations.

(Station and date,)

J. K.  
Captain

Regt. N. I.

## No. III.

*Form of declaration to accompany an application for equipment allowance.*

## SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 18TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do not possess the sum of rupees 2,000 in money or convertible property of any description, which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the \_\_\_\_\_, I claim from the Military Fund the sum of rupees three hundred, under article 18th of the regulations.

(Station and date)

J. K.  
Captain

Regt. N. I.

## No. IV.

*Form of declaration to accompany the application of an officer for income allowance.*

## SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 19TH.

I, J. K., Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do not possess from any source exclusive of pay an income of £50 per annum, and

\* In cases where it is not practicable to obtain the counter signature of a second medical officer within a reasonable distance the same should be noticed at the bottom of the certificate by the medical officer subscribing it.

† By convertible property is meant horses, house, plate, and such articles as are usually sold by persons proceeding on furlough. Wearing apparel and other requisites for comfort and convenience, not deemed convertible.



that I claim that sum yearly from the Military Fund, under the regulations of that institution (article 19th,) for my support, being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough, as published in G. O. of the

J. K.

(Station and date.)

Regt. N. I.

## No. V.

*Form of declaration to accompany the application of a widow for passage money.*  
SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 25th.

I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that, with the exception of the pensions to which I am entitled from the Military Fund and Lord Clive's Fund, I am not possessed of, nor have any interest in property of any description, or from whatever source derived, exceeding the value of rupees , and exclusive of the abovementioned pensions, my entire income will not exceed rupees or £ per annum.

**King's Military Fund.**

*Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of widows and children of deceased officers in His Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820, and revised in 1827.*

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, Commander-in-Chief in India, the above named fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased officers in His Majesty's regiments serving in India, who may have been left destitute; and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions, and also, of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent home.

It having since being found advisable to make some alterations in the rules and regulations then established, the following revised regulations, passed with the general consent of the officers of the army, have been approved of by His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Combermere, Commander-in-Chief in India, who has been pleased to become patron to the institution.

1st. That the Committee of General Management formed at Calcutta, shall consist of the following persons for the time being, subscribers; viz.

The Major-Generals commanding the presidency divisions.

The Adjutant General of His Majesty's forces in India.

The Quarter Master General of His Majesty's forces in India.

The Inspector of Hospitals.

The Commandant of Fort William.

The Assistant Adjutant General of His Majesty's forces in India.

The two senior officers of His Majesty's regiment quartered in Fort William.

The senior Subalterns of ditto.

Commandant of the depot at Chinsurah,

The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Major of Brigade of His Majesty's forces.

The Paymaster of His Majesty's Troops, and

The Paymaster of His Majesty's Regiment, quartered in Fort William.

2d. That a sub-committee for inquiring into all circumstances connected with this fund, and acting under the general committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such officers being subscribers:—

The senior officers of His Majesty's army at the presidency.

All officers of the General Staff.

The two senior officers of His Majesty's regiment, stationed at the presidency.

The two senior Subalterns of ditto.

And that the Major of Brigade or King's Troops may be good enough to act as Honorary Secretary.

3d. That every officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified in the margin\*

#### \*STAFF.

Commander in Chief,..... 30  
General officer,..... 20  
Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal,..... 15  
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary, Madras and Bombay,..... 10

Assistant Adjutant General, & Assistant Quarter Master General,..... 5  
Majors of Brigades and other staff,..... 6

#### REGIMENTAL.

Lieutenant Colonel, (if commanding station or corps, & extra),..... 8  
Majors, (ditto ditto),..... 6

Captains,..... 4  
Paymasters, Surgeons and Adjutants,..... 4

Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, and Quarter Masters,..... 2  
Cornets, Ensigns, and Veterinary Surgeons,..... 2

4th. That the pay-masters of corps shall be authorised and required to make those deductions monthly, and shall regularly remit the same to the agents of the King's Military Fund, Messrs. Fergusson and Co. Calcutta.

5th. All married officers shall subscribe to the fund within three months after joining their regiments or stations, and bachelors within three months after their marriage; any officers neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a subscriber, unless by the sanction of the General Committee, always paying up arrears from the date of his joining or marriage, as the case may be; or, if in India at the time, from the date of the revision of these regulations, 1st August, 1827.

6th. That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of His Majesty's corps, serving under the several presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, was pleased to order and direct, when the fund was established, that bills may be granted to the Pay-master of His Majesty's regiments by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the Government of Bengal at the exchange 108 Calcutta sicca rupees for every 116 Madras rupees, and 325 Calcutta sicca rupees for every 350 Bombay rupees, payable at sight to the general agents in Calcutta, thereby avoiding commission, double agency and risks of exchange.

7th. That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and assigned by committees of subscribers, as herein declared.

8th. That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family, who may have become destitute by the death of any regimental officer, such widow shall memorialize, or represent, the case of herself and family, through the commanding officer of the corps, the casualty which has occurred, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the commanding officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President—A field officer, (if practicable);  
1 Captain, Surgeon, or Paymaster, 2 Lieutenants, or 1 Lieutenant and 1 Quarter-Master or Assistant Surgeon

relief from this fund shall be heard and decided on by a General Committee, composed as equally as possible of officers from such corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

9th. That whenever there may be mixed corps of His Majesty's service, or more than one stationed together at the same time, every application for relief from this fund shall be heard and decided on by a General Committee, composed as equally as possible of officers from such corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

10th. As it may often happen, that officers die while the corps they belong to is stationed by itself or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five-

officers (being subscribers,) to hear and decide upon the case of any widows and children so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund. It shall also be competent for the Commander-in-Chief at either presidency, to assemble a special committee, to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, while the regiment to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond sea.

11th. That such general, special, or regimental committees, as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the parties seeking relief, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted, whether for passage-money or maintenance strictly in conformity with the regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such committee shall be forwarded to the agents of the General Committee, if in Bengal, or to the Honorary Secretary of the sub-committee, or such person as may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, if at the presidency of Madras or Bombay, by the officer commanding the corps in which the casualty may have occurred.

12th. The sub-committee at Madras and Bombay will, on satisfying themselves of the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the agents at Calcutta, for the amount of the sum which may be awarded, but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such sub-committee, the General Committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the rules laid down.

13th. The sub-committee will, on drawing for any sum on the general agents, transmit the report of the station committee, as well as their own opinion and explanations of the award as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

14th. The object of this fund being clearly confined to sending home widows of members of deceased officers, with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the King's service in India, it is earnestly hoped, that all ranks of station and rank will be ever so supportive.

15th. But to prevent doubts and misconceptions, which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no widow who is not in distressed circumstances, or no lady continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the fund, nor do widows and children, in the 14th clause of the schedule of awards. It is also declared, that no widow is entitled to passage-money or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to set out on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn; and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund; and further, that no widow, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form, within six months after the demise of her husband.

16th. Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a general or sub-committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c., &c.

17th. That the principal agents in Calcutta, shall transmit an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of this fund, agreeably to forms annexed, to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's forces; and that that officer be applied to, to circulate the same amongst the subscribers and the several officers of Government at the three presidencies.

18th. That commanding officers of His Majesty's regiments, be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the general agents, who are requested, from time to time, to apprise commanding officers whenever any corps may fail in making such remittances.

19th. That no general rule or regulation of this fund shall be altered, unless recommended by the General Committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

20th. In taking the opinion of the regiment and staff officers of His Majesty's forces in India, a very general wish has been expressed, that *all* widows should have their passage to England, &c., &c. defrayed. The funds will now admit of it, but should the positive standing balance of the fund amount to forty thousand rupees (40,000), the Committee will again put the question for the sense of the subscribers, with a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty thousand rupees (30,000), and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the fund, their subscriptions should then be augmented. An officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, and all claims on the fund must, in like manner, cease from the same period; but an officer going to sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his company's allowances, will be considered as a subscriber, during his absence.

FORM OF DRAFTS TO BE USED BY SUB-COMMITTEES

To

General Agents to the Military Fund for His Majesty's service

GENTLEMEN,

At \_\_\_\_\_ days after sight, please to pay Brigadier Major Captain A. B. or order, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees being amount of maintenance allowance granted to Mrs \_\_\_\_\_ by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date.

} Sub-committee.

GENTLEMEN,

At \_\_\_\_\_ days after sight, please pay to Brigadier Major Captain A. B. or order, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees being amount of passage money and travelling allowance granted to Mrs \_\_\_\_\_ by us, as per our reports and proceedings of this date.

} Sub-committee.

Note.—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.

Rules for awards to be paid to the Widows of Officers from the General Fund for His Majesty's service.

1st. The amount of passage-money to the widow of a field officer shall be limited to rupees of the country,..... 2,000

Captain and Subaltern,..... 1,500

For each child, not exceeding three in number,..... 500

For each, exceeding three,..... 300

2nd. The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey to England, the amount to be paid to them in bills at sight, if procurable, or in cash at the current rate of exchange, viz. £. s. d.

For every widow per mile,..... 0 1 0

For one child, ditto,..... 0 0 6

If more than one child, each per mile,..... 0 0 4

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship, on which she proceeds, may be bound.

3d. If an officer shall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days' march of three presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowance of her deceased husband for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a King's medical officer, that she is, from ill health, or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea; in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, (on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months,) as may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

Passage Money and Maintenance.  
Travelling Allowance.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate be granted to such widows, whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either presidency, according to the annexed scale No 1.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year and the months noted in the annexed scale, No. 1, having been ascertained to be the only practicable ones, any lady becoming a widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims, be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her journey.

6th. An officer travelling, being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of the deceased husband's rank, are deemed sufficient to enable her to proceed to the presidency.

7th. Every lady receiving subsistence under regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled to one month's full pay and allowances, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the presidency, unless it is shown by a medical certificate, as per No. 3, that she is, from ill health or approaching confinement, unable to travel; but in no case shall the allowance be drawn for a period exceeding 3 months, in addition to the time allowed for travelling.

8th. Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months, march required to proceed to the place of intended residence, under the restrictions, &c. allowed from those proceeding to England, and three months' full pay and allowance in addition, in full of all demands on the fund.

#### APPENDIX.—FORMS.

##### THE KING'S MILITARY FUND.

Report and award of

Committee

[As the case may be]

PRESIDENT;

Lieutenant Colonel and Major

{ Members }

Heard the case of Mrs.

of

Regiment, died at

being the widow of  
have

also  
children

The Committee deem the family or widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive maintenance from to under regulation 4th

Being months, at per month.

Ditto ditto under regulation 3d.

months, at per ditto

Maintenance under regulation 6th,

months, at ditto.....

Passage-money to the widow.....

" " " children,.....

Travelling expenses from London to,.....

Mrs.  
Amount of Grant repaid  
and

Total Sa. Ra.

[Signed by]

President.

Members.

No. 1.  
SCALE REFERRING TO, IN REGULATION Nos. 4 AND 5.

Stations.	Periods at which journeys can be undertaken.	Computed length of journey.
Meerut, .....	From the 10th June to the 10th April,	2½ months.
Cawnpore, .....	Ditto, .....	2     "
Ghazepore, ..	At all periods, .....	1½     "
Dinspore, .....	" .....	1½     "
Boghsore, .....	" .....	
Berhampore, ...	Within 14 days March.	
	MAURAH.	
Cananore, .....		
Luchinopoly, ..		
Secunderabad, ...		
Bellary, .....		
Bangalore, .....		
Arcot, .....		
	BOMBAY.	
Poonah, .....		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT.

Balance left in hand 1st January, 18—.....  
 Amount of subscriptions as per list No. 1.....  
 Per Government donation.....  
 Interest on Government promissory note.....

Disbursements as per list No. 2 for widows.....  
 Expenses for collecting, &c. at rupees 200 per month,.....

Balance in hand .....

LIST No. 1

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By three Commanders-in-Chief, for one year .....

By four General Officers on the Staff, for one year.....M.....

By one ditto, from 1st March, 1826, to 1st Jan. 1827, ten months.....

By four Staff Officers, at 25 rupees.....

By     "     "     at 10 rupees.....

By     "     "     at 8 rupees.....

4TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel in command .....

1 Major .....

3 Captains, Pay-Master, &c.....

12 Lieutenants, &c.....

3 Cornets.....

Total .....

## LIST No. 2.

## AWARD FOR WIDOWS.

To the widow of a Subaltern, 38th regiment, dying at Meerut in the month of May.....  
 To subsistence from 1st May to the 1st June.....  
 To 3 months' subsistence for journey.....  
 To 1 month's additional, by regulation 9th.....  
 To 2 months' ditto, on medical certificate,....  
 The passage money for herself.....  
 Ditto ditto for 3 children.....  
 To Travelling expenses from London to Edinburgh, 300 miles, (8 days,) for self, at      and 3 children, each £ exchange at 2 shillings per rupee.....

Total 3,000 0 0

Note.—Awarded by the regimental committee.....Sa. Rs. 3,000 0 0

### Lord Clive's Fund.

INSTITUTED 6TH APRIL, 1776.

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks, from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks. —

Colonel.....	£ 4,000	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance..	£ 1,000
Lieutenant-Colonels,...	3,000	Assistant Surgeon,.....	1,000
Major,.....	2,500	Ensign.....	750
Captain....	2,000	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, }	750
Commissary of Ordnance, }	2,000	deputy ditto, Conductor and all }	
Surgeon.....	2,000	other inferior warrant officers. }	
Lieutenant.....	1,000		

All commissioned staff, or warrant officers, to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, viz.

	per annum	per day.
Colonel.....	£ 228 2 6	or 12s 6d.
Lieutenant-Colonel,.....	182 10 0	„ 10 0
Major,.....	136 17 6	„ 7 6
Captain, Surgeon and Commissary,.....	91 5 0	„ 5 0
Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon, and Deputy Commissary	45 12 6	„ 2 6
Ensign,.....	36 10 0	„ 2 6
Conductor of Ordnance,.....	36 10 0	„ 2 0

Their widows, on-half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows. —

Sergeant at arms, &c., per day 1s. to those who have lost a limb. Privates of ditto, &c., ditto and 9d., to ditto ditto.

All other Non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Mid-summer and Christmas; but if Non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which, if they reside more than 25 miles from London, they are permitted to do by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them, a shilling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly in advance.

#### PENSION TO WIDOWS.

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence, that their husbands did not die possessed of property, to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows:—

Colonel of cavalry... Sa. Rs.	96	6	9	Lieutenant of cavalry....	27	6	0
Colonel of artillery, infantry, and engineers.....	75	0	0	Ditto of artillery, and Deputy Commissary of ordnance, .....	17	8	0
Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry.....	69	9	0	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and Assistant Surgeon, .....	15	0	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers, .....	60	0	0	Cornet of cavalry, .....	15	0	0
Major of cavalry, .....	58	3	4	2d Lieutenant of artillery, .....	15	0	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers, .....	45	0	0	Ensign of infantry and engineers, .....	12	13	0
Captain of cavalry, .....	44	13	7	Conductor of Ordnance and Riding Master of cavalry, .....	12	8	0
Ditto of artillery and Commissary of Ordnance, ....	35	0	0				
Ditto of infantry and engineers, and Surgeons, ....	20	0	0				

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules, as are prescribed for those officers, and also in India, by the sanction of the Governor-General.

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificates of their marriage, in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating, that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount prescribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company and Lord Clive, nor any person or persons in trust for them.

Widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed for the pensions of their husbands, payable half yearly in England, or monthly in India.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 25th MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their general letters, to the Military Department, under date the 15th September, 1824, having enjoined correctness in the wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following form, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future cases of application of that nature.

#### FORM.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ widow of \_\_\_\_\_ late a \_\_\_\_\_ in the service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not die possessed of property, either real or personal, to the amount of £ \_\_\_\_\_ sterling, nor any person or persons in trust for him.

A. B.

Sworn before me, }  
at this day of }  
one thousand }  
eight hundred and }

C. D., Magistrate



*General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.*

Fort William, 30 October, 1828.

Under orders from the Right Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council directs, that the following form of affidavit shall be adopted, hereafter by all widows applying to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, in substitution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No. 98, B. dated the 26th March, 1825.

"To Wit

}

hereby maketh oath, that the \_\_\_\_\_ is the widow of late a \_\_\_\_\_ in the Hon'ble East India Company's service, and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her aforesaid husband; and this deponent further swears, that her said husband did not die possessed of, or entitled to real and personal estate, to the amount in value together, of

\_\_\_\_\_ nor any other person or persons in trust for him."

Sworn before me

this

day of \_\_\_\_\_

### **Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.**

*Deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund; being the Regulations of the Society prepared by Messrs. Collier, Bird and Grant.*

**Preamble.**

To all to whom these presents shall come, the persons whose names are here-under written, respectively of the Medical Service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, send greeting. Whereas in the year of Our Lord 1833, certain members of the said Medical Service, of the said Honorable East India Company, for the purpose of establishing a fund sufficient to provide annuities for the senior officers of the said Medical Service, and to enable them to retire sooner than they could previously have done from, and to accelerate promotion in, the said service, formed themselves into a society and instituted a fund by subscription; and also made certain regulations for the management and conducting of the said society, which were printed, but no deed was ever executed by the subscribers to the said fund. And whereas, for the purposes of carrying into effect the intentions of the subscribers to the said fund, the persons whose names are here-under written, being members of the said Medical Service and subscribers to the said fund, have obtained the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and have also agreed to become parties to, and execute these presents, as hereafter is expressed and contained. Now know all and by these presents given, that for the purpose of providing annuities for the senior officers, of the said Medical Service of the said Honorable East India Company on their said Bengal establishment, who are subscribers to the said fund, and to enable the said senior Medical officers to retire sooner than they could previously have done from, and to accelerate promotion in, the said Medical Service, and for the better management of the said society, the persons whose names are here-under written, respectively of the said Medical Service, do, and each and every of them doth, covenant, promise, declare, and agree, with and to the others and other of them collectively and individually, in manner following, that is to say; that they, the

**General Covenant.**

said parties, whose names are here-under written, and each and every of them, each covenanting for himself respectively as aforesaid, shall and will observe, perform, abide by, conform to, fulfil, and keep, all and singular, the several and respective articles, clauses, provisos, powers, conditions, declarations, agreements, matters, and things whatsoever, herein-after contained, expressed and declared, that is to say:—

I. That the several persons, parties to these presents, whose names are here-under written, covenant and agree, in manner aforesaid, to be and remain members of the said society, and subscribers to the said fund.

Covenant.

II. That the said fund shall be called the "Bengal Medical Retiring Fund."

Name of the fund.

III. That the said society and fund shall be open for admission as members and subscribers to all officers of the said Bengal Medical Service, (with the exception of those Assistant Surgeons who have given up promotion) who were in India on the 1st day of January, 1833, the date of the institution of the said fund, or absent on leave or on furlough, but who have now returned, and who shall pay up their subscriptions after the rate agreed to by the original subscribers to the said fund, and herein-after expressed, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833, and to all Medical servants, who have since the said 1st day of Jan. 1833, entered the said Medical service, and who shall pay up their subscriptions after the rate herein-after mentioned, to be computed from the day of their arrival in India; and to all such Medical servants on the said Bengal establishment, who are now absent on leave or on furlough, who shall apply for a license to become members of the said society and subscribers to the said fund, on or before the expiration of six calendar months from the day of their return to India, from such leave or furlough, and shall pay up all such subscriptions and arrears of subscriptions, in the manner herein-after provided for persons on leave or furlough. Provided always, and it is hereby declared by and between the several parties to these presents, that all such Medical servants who were in India on the 1st day of January, 1833, and who shall not become subscribers to the said fund, on or before the 31st day of October, 1836, must obtain the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, before they can become subscribers thereto; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions, to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1833, together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with annual rests on the 1st day of January, in each and every succeeding year; and (in case any of such subscribers shall not pay up all their arrears at once) shall also insure their lives for the said arrears, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain due and unpaid, and keep up such life insurance until the whole arrears are fully paid up; and also all Medical servants who were in the said service on the said 1st day of January, 1833, but were absent from India on furlough or leave, who shall, on returning from such furlough or leave to India, refuse or neglect, before the expiration of six calendar months after such return, to apply for admission to become subscribers to the said fund, such Medical servants must procure the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, at the time being in India, before they shall be admitted to be subscribers to the said fund; and

Who are eligible to be members of the society and subscribers to the fund.

Proviso

shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833, together with interest thereon after the rate of six per cent. per annum, with annual rests on the 1st day of January in each and every succeeding year; and (in case all such arrears shall not be paid up at once) shall also insure their lives for the amount of the said arrears, in the manner last aforesaid.

IV. That the monthly subscriptions to the said fund shall be in rates of subscriptions the proportions, and after the manner following; that is to say, all members of the Bengal Medical Board, who are or may be subscribers to the said fund, shall pay, or cause to be paid, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 120, or Co.'s Rs. 128; and such of the said subscribers to the said fund as are or may become Superintending Surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 80, or Co.'s Rs. 85-5-4, and such as are or may become Surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 28, or Co.'s Rs. 29-13-10. One hundred and eighty Senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 16, or 17-1; the succeeding sixty Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 10, or Co.'s Rs. 10-10-8; and all remaining Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 6, or Co.'s Rs. 6-6-4; which said several monthly subscriptions shall be paid and payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month.

The maximum rate of subscription

N.B. This rate of subscription has come into operation from January 1839

V. That the said monthly subscriptions may be by the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting in every year to be held as hereinafter mentioned, with the sanction of the said meeting enlarged to, but shall never exceed the proportions and rates following, that is to say, each member of the Medical Board the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 240, or Co.'s Rs. 246; each Superintending Surgeon the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 160, or Co.'s Rs. 170-10-8; each of the Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 56, or Co.'s Rs. 59-11-8; each of the one hundred and eighty Senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 32, or Co.'s Rs. 34-2-1; the next succeeding sixty Senior Assistant Surgeons, each the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 20, or Co.'s Rs. 21-5-4; and the remaining Assistant Surgeons each the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 12, or Co.'s Rs. 12-12-9; payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, that the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting of each and every year, to be held as hereinafter mentioned, shall lay before the said meeting a statement of the probable expenditure for the year, beginning from the 1st day of January next after such fourth quarterly meeting, when the subscriptions for such ensuing year shall be declared so as to provide for a surplus, over and above such probable expenditure of the sum of Sa. Rs. 30,000, or Co.'s Rs. 32,000; for the purpose of meeting contingencies unprovided for, any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in any ~~was~~ notwithstanding.

Provide

Subscribers shall authorize the pay master of the Honorable East India Company to deduct their subscriptions from their pay.

VI. That for the purpose of securing the regular payment of the said subscriptions, or monthly payments as aforesaid, each and every of the subscribers to the said fund, do, shall and will authorize and empower the Pay Master of the said Honorable East India Company, or other officer acting as Pay Master for the time being, to deduct and retain, from the respective pay and allowance of the said subscribers to the said Fund, such sum and sums of

money as shall and may be requisite for the payment of their respective subscriptions and donations, according to their respective grades in the said Medical Service and, in the proportions aforesaid, to be paid over by the said Pay-master, or other officer so acting as aforesaid as Pay-master, to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Honorable East India Company, or to such other person or persons as may be legally authorized, by a majority of the subscribers, and the said Honorable East India Company, to receive the same.

VII. That each of the members of the said Medical Service shall, on becoming a subscriber to the said fund, pay up four months' subscriptions of his particular class, and each subscriber, on commencing a higher class, shall pay the difference between four months' subscriptions of his previous class, and four months' subscriptions of his new class, as donations to the said fund, in addition to his monthly subscriptions.

VIII. That, in the event of any subscriber permitting his subscriptions or payments to fall in arrear, unless occasioned by absence on furlough, or otherwise, from India, such arrears of subscriptions shall be paid up within six calendar months after they shall so become payable, and at the expiration of that period, and after due notice being given to the subscriber whose subscriptions or payments may so fall in arrear, of such arrears being due and payable, and in the event of the said subscriber still refusing or neglecting to pay up the said arrears, interest shall be charged upon the said arrears at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, to be computed from the day on which the said arrears shall so fall due; and in case the said arrears, together with interest as last aforesaid, shall not be paid off and satisfied, or satisfactory security shall not be given for the due payment thereof, on or before the expiration of twelve calendar months after the said arrears shall so fall due, the Committee of Management shall submit the circumstances of such cases to the subscribers to the said fund, as to whether such subscriber, so allowing his subscription to fall in arrear, shall be thereafter considered as a subscriber to the said fund; and in case it shall be decided by a majority of the subscribers, that he shall not be longer considered as a subscriber, his previous subscriptions and payments shall be forfeited to the said fund.

IX. That if any subscriber shall, while absent on furlough, or otherwise absent from India, permit his subscriptions to fall in arrears, such subscriber, unless he shall sooner pay off the same, shall pay the said arrears by monthly instalments together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such interest to be computed from the expiration of three calendar months after the return of the said subscriber to India, and the instalments in no case to be less than twice the said subscriber's monthly subscription.

X. That in case any subscriber shall or may be suspended from the said service, such subscriber shall not from and after the date of his suspension, be considered a subscriber to the said fund, nor entitled to any benefit from it; nor to receive back the whole, or any part of the sum of money which he may have subscribed. And in case of his usual dismissal from the said service, he shall, from the date of such dismissal, cease to be a member of the said society, and to have any interest in the said fund; but shall forfeit to

N. B. Government have directed Pay-masters, Collectors &c. to deduct subscriptions from all subscribers to the fund, and to remit the same to the society by drafts on the General Treasury.

Members on admission to pay 4 months' subscription as donation to the Society

Subscriptions falling in arrear to be paid off within six months, and if not paid off interest to be charged &c.

Subscribers on furlough or leave, permitting their subscriptions to fall in arrear, shall, unless paid sooner, pay arrears by instalments, with interest on each instalment to be at least double his monthly subscription.

N. B. A life insurance additionally is required, to obviate loss to the Fund in case of lapse.

Subscribers suspended from the service to forfeit all benefit from the Fund, and his subscriptions previous to his suspension or dismissal.

**Proviso**

the said Society whatever subscriptions, payments, and sums of money he may have paid into the said fund, previously to his dismissal as aforesaid. Provided always, and if any subscriber, so suspended or dismissed as last aforesaid, shall be afterwards restored to the said service, he shall again be a member of the society and a subscriber to the said fund, and shall have the same interest and benefit in the said fund as if he had not been suspended or dismissed as aforesaid, upon the said subscriber paying up all arrears of subscriptions and payments, which may be due at the time of, and which may become payable after his suspension or dismissal with interest thereon after the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The Secretary not to retain more than Rs. Rs. 1,000 in his possession at any time.

N. H. The Secretary retains nothing as the Sub-Treasurer of the revenue of a Treasury of the Fund.

Committee of Management.

There now constitute a quorum their and proceed to the subject of the majority of the Committee. And report of the Quarterly Meeting held on the 14th of January 1891.

How the committee of Management is to be elected.

The two senior members of the Committee of Management to retire annually.

**Proviso**

How to fill up vacancies in the Committee of Management.

**Proviso**

XI. That at no time shall the Secretary to the said society, to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, retain in his possession a larger sum of the said funds of the said Society than Rs. 1,000; but when and as soon as any of the funds of the said Society shall accumulate in his hands to that sum, he shall immediately pay over the same to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Hon'ble East India Company, or to such other person or persons, as may be legally authorized to receive the same as aforesaid, to be placed to the credit of the said society.

XII. That there shall be a Committee of Management for the managing and conducting the business of the said society, which said committee shall be made up and consist of eight subscribers to the said fund, holding appointments within the presidency of Fort William, or not residing farther from Calcutta than Barrackpore, of which said committee five shall always form, and be, a quorum.

XIII. That the said Committee of Management shall be elected by a majority of the subscribers to the said fund resident in India at the time of the election.

XIV. That the two senior members of the said committee of Management, shall go out of the said committee annually by rotation, on the second Monday of January in each and every year, and two others shall be elected in their places and stead as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that such members of the said Committee of Management so retiring by rotation as aforesaid, or either of them, may be immediately re-elected to be members of the said Committee of Management, provided they or he be otherwise qualified to be members of the said Committee of Management; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

XV. That in the event of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the said committee of Management, by the departure of any one or more of the said committee from the presidency, without the intention of returning before the expiration of one year from such departure, or by death, or by a majority of the subscribers removing any one or more of the said committee from the said management, by any of the said committee themselves, being desirous of retiring from the said management, or otherwise howsoever; such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up for the remaining part of the year, betwixt the day of such vacancy or vacancies occurring, and the next following day of election, by a majority of the subscribers who may be present at such meeting as shall be called for the purpose of filling up such vacancy or vacancies. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that on the said election day next following such vacancy or vacancies,

such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up by a majority of the subscribers then resident in India; in the same manner as the vacancies occasioned by the two senior members of the said Committee retiring, as herein-before is mentioned. And it is hereby declared, that such members so appointed to fill up such last-mentioned vacancies in the said Committee of Management, shall stand in the place and stead of the persons so vacating their places; and shall retire at the same time, and in the same manner, as if they had been originally appointed, instead of the persons so occasioning such vacancies as aforesaid.

XVI. That the Secretary to the said Society shall hereafter, as heretofore, be elected by the subscribers resident in India at the time being when such election shall take place, and shall be allowed a monthly salary, to be paid out of the said funds, the amount of which shall be declared by a majority of the said subscribers; and in the event of the said office of Secretary becoming vacant, in any manner howsoever, the said office shall be filled up temporarily by a majority of the Committee of Management; and such vacancy shall be filled up permanently by a majority of the subscribers as aforesaid, whose votes shall be obtained through the Acting Secretary for the time being by circular letter, as soon as conveniently may be after such vacancy occurring.

How the Secretary is to be elected on a vacancy occurring.

XVII. That the subscribers to the said fund, resident in India at the time being, may at any time remove any member or members of the said Committee of Management from acting in the management of the affairs of the said Society, and from being members of the said Committee, and also may, in like manner remove the Secretary to the said Society, from being Secretary, whose respective places shall be filled up as herein-before mentioned in that behalf.

Members of the Committee of Management and Secretary may be removed.

XVIII. That an agent or agents shall be appointed in England by a majority of the subscribers present at any quarterly or other general meeting at which such appointment shall be made, and which agent or agents shall act under the directions of the said Committee of Management, for the management of the affairs of the said Society in England; which said agent or agents may be removed from such agency and another or others appointed in his or their place and stead, by a majority of the subscribers who shall be present at any quarterly or other general meeting, at which such removal and appointment shall respectively take place and be made.

Agent to be appointed in England.  
Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. appointed agents Address No. 8, Abchurch Lane, London

XIX. That a general meeting of the subscribers to the said fund shall be held four times in every year, viz., on the second Monday of January, on the second Monday of April, on the second Monday of July, and on the second Monday of October for the purpose of inspecting and auditing all accounts, in any way or manner chargeable upon the said fund, for considering and examining all minutes of the said committee, and for passing all such orders and resolutions as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said Society.

XX. That all applications and proposals of every kind and nature whatsoever, in any manner affecting the said fund, shall be first laid before the said Committee of Management, for their investigation and decision, after which they shall be submitted by the said Committee of Management, to the first general quarterly meeting, after such application or proposal being made, for the

How matters affecting the fund are to be disposed of

approval of such general quarterly meeting; provided such application or proposal be laid before the said Committee of Management at least forty-two days previously to such general quarterly meeting being held; and it is hereby declared, that in case the person or persons, so making any application or proposition as aforesaid, shall not be satisfied with the decision of the said Committee of Management, and general quarterly meeting to which such application or proposition may have been submitted, then such person or persons making such application or proposal, may appeal against the decision of the said Committee of Management and general quarterly meeting, to the judgment and decision of the whole of the said subscribers in India; which appeal shall be submitted to the said subscribers, individually, by circular letter, by and through the said Committee of Management; and that the decision of such of the subscribers as shall give in their votes to the said Committee of Management, on or before the expiration of three calendar months next after such appeal shall be submitted to them, shall be final.

All approved transactions to be printed and distributed amongst the members

XXI. That after the transactions of the said Committee of Management have been approved of by the general quarterly meeting to which they may be submitted for that purpose, the said Committee of Management shall cause the said approved transactions to be printed; and shall furnish each subscriber with a copy thereof, together with an abstract of the accounts of the said fund at the termination of every year.

Six annuities of £200 to be offered annually to the subscribers.

XXII. That six annuities of three hundred pounds sterling each, shall be offered annually to the subscribers to the said fund, the six senior servants of the said medical service (such seniority to be computed according to their standing in the service) shall have the first refusal, and in the case of all, or any of the said six senior subscribers, declining to accept of the said annuities, the next senior subscribers in succession shall have a like refusal of the said annuities, or so many of them as shall be so refused. And in the event of all or any of the said annuities being refused, such unaccepted annuities shall stand over until the following year, unless accepted in the mean time, when they shall be again offered as above mentioned, together with the six annuities for the said following year; and so on in like manner every succeeding year, which said annuities shall continue during the natural life of the said annuitants. Provided always, that the subscribers who shall be entitled, from their seniority in the said medical service, to the refusal of the said annuities, shall have confirmed in all respects with the rules, provisos, declarations, and agreements, of the said society herein contained, or to be at any time hereafter made

Proviso

Subscribers must pay in half the value of the annuity to entitle them thereto.

XXIII. That no subscriber shall be entitled to the said annuity of three hundred pounds sterling, until he shall pay into the said fund, at the least, one half of the value of such annuity; to be calculated according to the table hereinafter written; that is to say,

Age.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee.	Value of an annuity of 3000 Rs.	Age.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee.	Value of an annuity of 3,000 Rs.
40	10,705	32,115	51	9,273	27,319
41	10,589	31,767	52	9,129	27,387
42	10,473	31,419	53	8,980	26,940
43	10,356	31,068	54	8,827	26,481
44	10,235	30,705	55	8,670	26,010
45	10,110	30,330	56	8,509	25,527
46	9,980	29,940	57	8,343	25,029
47	9,841	29,523	58	8,173	24,519
48	9,707	29,121	59	7,999	23,997
49	9,563	28,639	60	7,820	23,460
50	9,417	28,251			

Table.

And that such sum shall include all subscriptions, donations, and other sums of money, which he may have paid into the said fund previously to his application for the annuity, together with compound interest upon such subscriptions and sums of money respectively, to be computed from the day of his paying them into the said fund, and after the rate of six per cent. per annum. Provided always and in case such subscriptions, and other sums of money, together with interest thereon as aforesaid, as such applicant for the said annuity may have paid into the said fund, previously to such application, shall not amount to the value of half of the said annuity, it shall and may be optional with the said applicant, either to pay up the difference between such subscriptions and sums of money, so by him paid into the said fund and interest as aforesaid, and half of the value of the annuity so applied for, and to receive the full annuity of three hundred pounds; or to accept double such annuity as the sums of his subscriptions and other sums of money, which he may have paid into the said fund, together with compound interest thereon as aforesaid, may be sufficient to procure; according to the rate contained in the table of rates herein-before contained. *Proviso.*

XXIV. That each and every subscriber to the said fund, after having served in India for seventeen years, may retire from the said medical service without prejudice to his claim on the said fund, for the said annuity of three hundred pounds, at such time as he would be entitled thereto by virtue of his seniority in the said service; and that he shall be entitled to the same in like manner as if he had continued in India, as in the said service; and such subscriber, so retiring, shall not be liable to pay the said monthly subscription, or rather sums of money, after the day on which he shall so retire from the said medical service, until he shall accept the said annuity; but when he shall accept the said annuity, then he shall be required to pay up all arrears of subscriptions, which may accrue for the time, from the day on which he so retired, up to the day on which he shall accept of the said annuity.

Subscribers after serving in India 17 years, may retire without prejudicing their claim to the annuity.

XXV. That Assistant Surgeons who may have given up promotion since the institution of the said society, or who may hereafter give up promotion, shall not have any claim whatsoever upon the said fund; but shall forfeit all subscriptions which they have

Assistant surgeons who have given up promotion shall.



have no claim on the fund. paid into the said fund, previously to their so giving up to promote

Subscribers holding rank higher than assistant surgeon, shall not prejudice their claim to the annuity by giving up promotion.

Proviso.

When annuities shall be declared.

XXVI. That subscribers holding rank in the said medical service higher than the rank of Assistant Surgeon, shall not prejudice their right to the said annuity by their giving up promotion. Provided always, that such last mentioned subscribers shall continue, after having given up promotion in the said medical service, to pay up the monthly subscriptions to the said fund, in the same manner and after the same rate, which they would have had to do in case they had not given up such promotion in the said medical service.

XXVII. That the annuities shall be declared at the third quarterly meeting of each succeeding year for the year following, such third quarterly meeting by the said Committee of Management, and the said Committee of Management shall transmit notices of such declaration to the subscribers who shall be entitled to the refusal of the said annuities, which said subscribers shall send in to the said Committee of Management their acceptance, or refusal of such annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then next; and it is hereby declared, that in case of the said subscribers accepting the said annuities, they shall be allowed until the thirty-first day of March then next, to give in their resignations of the said medical service; and it is also hereby declared, that those who do not send in their acceptance of the said annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then next, after such intimation having been given to them as last aforesaid, and those who may be absent from India, and who have not appointed a constitute attorney to act for them in this behalf, shall be held and considered to have declared the said annuities for the then following year; and it is hereby also declared, that if any of the subscribers who shall accept the said annuity shall, after having accepted the said annuity, refuse to take the same, such subscribers shall pay a fine of one year's annuity to the said fund. And also, in case any of the subscribers after having accepted the said annuity, shall refuse or neglect to send in his resignation of the said medical service within the time above mentioned for that purpose, such subscribers shall pay, as a fine to the said fund, one-twelfth of one year's annuity for each month he so delays to send in his resignation.

Application for the annuity to be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant's age.

Annuities may be paid in England or India.

XXVIII. That all applications for an annuity from the said fund shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant of his age, to be sworn before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or other person legally authorized to administer oaths.

XXIX. That annuities may be paid either in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in British India, according as the annuitant may desire; and that all annuities, to be paid in the said United Kingdom or Ireland, shall amount to the clear sum of 300 pounds sterling as aforesaid, without being liable to any deduction for exchange, or any other charges whatsoever; and that all annuities, to be paid in British India, shall be calculated at the rate of exchange allowed by the Honourable East India Company to their retired covenanted servants residing in India for the time being, which said annuities, whether paid in the said United Kingdom or India, shall be paid regularly half yearly, in whatsoever part of the said United Kingdom or British India the parties entitled to receive the same, may direct the payment to be made.

**XXX.** That all applications for the payment of annuities, both in England and India, shall be made by the annuitant in person; or by some person or persons, legally authorized to receive the same; who shall be required to produce a certificate from Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of the annuitant having been alive on the day to which he claims payment.

Applications for the payment of annuities, how to be made.

**XXXI.** That in the event of the death of any annuitant happening between the said half yearly periods of payment of his annuity, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall be entitled to receive a proportionable sum for the number of days from the day of the last payment, before such annuitant's death, and the day of the annuitant's death.

In case of an annuitant's death between the days of payment of annuity, his executors, administrators or assigns to receive a proportionable sum for the days between the last pay day and the day of his death.

S. H. Rescinded  
Vide Report of the Quarterly Meeting held on the 14th January, 1839

**XXXII.** That all members of the Medical Board, who may be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, and whose services in the said Medical Board shall not exceed two years, shall be entitled to the said annuity, upon paying, including all sums which they may have paid into the said fund previously to such retirement, the half of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board, who may have served upwards of two, but not longer than three years as such member of the said Medical Board, be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, such member of the said Medical Board, shall be entitled to retire upon the said annuity on paying into the said fund eleven sixteenths of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board shall be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having served as a member of the said Medical Board for upwards of three, but not longer than four years, such members of the said Medical Board shall be entitled to retire upon the said annuity, on payment of thirteen sixteenths of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board shall be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having remained in the said Medical Board for upwards of four years, such members of the said Medical Board shall not be entitled to retire upon the said annuity, until they have paid up the full value of the said annuity, to be calculated according to the rate contained in the table of rates herein before contained. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, and agreed, by and between all the said parties to these presents, that if such of the members of the said Medical Board as may be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having served two, three, or four years respectively, as members of the said Medical Board, shall, on or before the expiration of such two, three, or four years respectively, notify to the Committee of Management their intention of accepting the said annuity, they shall be allowed a further period of six calendar months next, after the expiration of such two, three, or four years service respectively, to enable them to resign the said service, without being liable to pay an additional sum for such last-mentioned period of service, any thing therein before contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Conditions under which members of the Medical Board are entitled to annuities.

Proviso.

Subscribers retiring before serving 17 years, or being transferred to the establishment, to have no claim on the fund.

Proviso.

In what cases subscribers shall receive back their subscriptions.

Extraordinary General Meetings

Annuities to be secured to annuitants, by depositing with the Sub-Treasurer the value of each annuity.

An account of the funds to be taken annually.

XXXIII. That all subscribers who shall retire from the said medical service, before they shall have served seventeen years in India, and all subscribers who shall be transferred from the said medical service to the pension establishment of the said Honorable East India Company, shall have no claim whatsoever on the said fund. Provided always, that if such subscriber, so retiring before he shall have served seventeen years in India, or such subscriber as may be transferred to the pension establishment as aforesaid, shall apply to the subscribers in India, through the said Committee of Management, or the whole, or a part, of the sums of money which he may have paid into the said fund, previously to his retirement, or transfer, a majority of the said subscribers shall have the power to cause the whole, or a part, of such sums of money, as the person so retiring or transferred as aforesaid, may have paid into the said fund, to be re-paid to him, if his circumstances appear to the subscribers to require such consideration.

XXXIV. That all subscribers who may be invalided, or put upon the home half-pay list, on account of ill health; all who may be invalided in India on account of ill health; and all subscribers who may be put upon the half-pay list in consequence of ill health not permitting their longer residence in India, before they shall have respectively served seventeen years in India, shall receive back their subscriptions, and all sums of money which they may have paid into the said fund, together with interest on the same, after the rate of six per cent. per annum.

XXV. That the Committee of Management for the time being, may, in matters requiring dispatch, call extraordinary general meetings of the said society, by public advertisement in, at least, two of the most extensively circulated daily papers of the presidency; and in the *Calcutta Gazette*, which must be advertised, at least ten days previously to the day on which such extraordinary general meeting shall be held.

XXXVI. That the payment of each annuity shall be secured to the respective annuitants, by depositing with the Sub-Treasurer of the Honorable East India Company, such a sum of money as shall be sufficient to meet the annual payments of such annuity, for a certain number of years; which are to be named by the said Committee of Management for the time being; and it is hereby declared, that in case any of the annuitants shall die before the expiration of the time which the Committee of Management may so name as aforesaid, the unappropriated monies of such deposit shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the said society; and in the event of any annuitant surviving such period, a further sum shall be deposited as aforesaid, for the purpose of meeting the annual payments to such annuitant, and so on from time to time as the respective cases require; and it is hereby declared, that such deposits so to be deposited, shall be carried to the credit of the appropriated funds in the books of the said society.

XXXVII. That an account of the appropriated funds shall be taken at the close of every year by the Committee of Management, when the sums necessary to meet the existing annuities shall be compared with the funds appropriated for that purpose, according to the table of rates herein-before contained; and if there appears a larger sum appropriated for the existing annuities, than is necessary to meet the annual payments of such annuities, the

surplus shall be carried to the unappropriated funds as aforesaid, and if a deficit appear, the deficiency to be made up from the unappropriated funds as aforesaid.

XXXVIII. That all matters and things, of what nature or kindsoever, to be transacted and done by the said Committee of Management of the time being, or by the subscribers to the said fund, in any manner or way howsoever, connected with the said Society, whether transacted or done at any of the said general quarterly meetings, or by extraordinary meetings especially called, or by the subscribers to the said fund present at any meeting, shall require a majority of the votes or voices of such meetings respectively, to pass and carry such transactions, matters and things, so as to be acted upon. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that all propositions, resolutions, acts, matters, or things, for changing, altering, or affecting the matters herein-before contained, in any manner howsoever, shall require a majority, consisting of two-thirds of the subscribers to the said fund, whose votes or voices shall be obtained by the Committee of Management by circular letter. Provided also that in no case whatsoever shall any subscriber be permitted to vote or act in any matter, or thing, touching or affecting the said funds, or in any wise connected with the said Society, by proxy; but in every case to be brought before the whole subscribers, their votes shall be obtained individually, though the Committee of Management, by circular letter as aforesaid.

All matters connected with the society shall require the sanction of a majority of subscribers.

Provided.

Provided.

XXXIX. That the said Committee of Management shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, in England or in India, such annuities as shall be payable by and through their agents, with the same regularity as the payments made by and through the treasury of the said Honorable East India Company, and that the necessary arrangements shall be made with the respective annuitants for this purpose, by the said Committee of Management. In witness whereof the said several parties have hereunto set their respective hands and seals, this tenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord 1836.

Annuities paid through the agents of the society to be as regular as those through the East India Company.

Signed, sealed and delivered, being first duly stamped, at Calcutta, in the presence of

Parties Executing.

Witness's Names.

(L. S.)

GEO. HILL, Secretary Medl. Retg. Fund.

## APPENDIX.

No. 1

FORT WILLIAM, 18th June, 1832.

No. 97 of 1832.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs 1 to 5 of a memorial letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 15, dated the 6th March, 1832, be published in General Orders:—

"Separate letter from, dated 25th April, 1829. Proposed establishment of a Military Retiring Fund." Para. 1. "We are very solicitous for the comfort of our officers upon retirement, and are therefore disposed cordially to encourage the institution of funds in furtherance of that desired object."

2. "Schemes of a nature similar to that which you have submitted, though differing from it in some points of detail, have been proposed at Madras and at Bombay, and we think it desirable that the funds which may be formed at the three presidencies, should be constituted upon a uniform principle in all respects."

4. "We regret that in the present state of the Company's affairs, it is not possible for us to aid the fund by a direct contribution, but we are willing not only to bear the increased charge of retiring pay that will be consequent upon their establishment, but also to sanction the grant of an interest, of 6 per cent. per annum on the balances of the several funds and the remittance of the annuities which they may grant through our treasury at the rate of 2s. the sicca rupee."

4. "The only conditions we require are that the regulations shall be submitted to us for our approbation, that the aggregate amount of the annuities granted in each year shall not exceed £7,750, in the proportions of

£3,850 Bengal,  
2,700 Madras, and  
1,200 Bombay,

£7,750

which are the amounts contemplated in the several schemes, and that the number of annuities granted in each year, shall not exceed 24, in the proportion of 12 at Bengal, 8 at Madras, and 4 at Bombay. These amounts and numbers are of course fixed by us with reference to the establishments as they now exist."

5. "We shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with instructions to them to communicate with you upon the subject."

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

No. 2.

No. 227.

To Sir JOHN H. S. MURDOCH,

Secy. to the Committee of Management, for establishing a Medical Retiring Fund, Mily. Dept.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant I am directed to inform you, that the Secretary to the Medical Board will be authorized to frank all communications upon the subject of the proposed retiring fund for the medical service.

At the same time I am desired to transmit to you the annexed copy of paragraphs, 1 and 2 of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 84, dated 6th September 1832, referring to the fund in question.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept., Council Chamber, 9th February, 1833.

Copy of paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 84, dated 6th September, 1832.

Para. 1. "The Bombay Government have lately submitted to us a scheme for the institution of a Medical Retiring Fund at that presidency, and as the reply which we have made in that communication is applicable to your medical establishment, we transcribe it for your information and guidance."

"We are of opinion that the object of accelerating the retirement of medical servants by means of annuities, would be best provided for, by incorporating the service with the military in the institution of the fund for the latter, sanctioned in our despatch to the Government of Bengal, dated 6th March, 1832, copy of which accompanied our despatch to you, dated the 28th of that month; and if

this arrangement can be accomplished, we shall not object to a proportionate increase in the number of annuities remittable through our treasury."

"We are aware that at Madras annuities for medical officers are provided for distinctly from the military in consequence of there being a separate fund, embracing for medical servants and their families various compassionate objects similar to what are provided for military officers and their families by the military fund. But at your presidency, and in Bengal, the military fund embraces both services, and we think the retiring fund should do the same.

2. "In the event of any arrangement being adopted, consequent upon this communication, you will understand that the number and amount of additional annuities remittable through our treasury, are to be strictly regulated by the proportion which the number of medical officers bears to the number of officers in the army."

(True copy)

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

No. 3.

FORT WILLIAM, 10TH DECEMBER, 1834.

No. 236 of 1834.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 19, dated 11th July 1834, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of the presidency at Fort William, are published for general information:—

Letter from—dated 22d Nov., No. 1 of 1833; paragraphs 1 to 4—submit a memorial from the medical officers praying the Court to give their support to a separate Medical Retiring Fund, and to bestow similar benefits to those granted to the Madras Medical Retiring Fund, with reference to donation, rates of interest and exchange.

1. We are prepared to sanction the institution of a separate retiring fund for the medical officers upon your establishment, but we cannot consent to grant to it any specific donation, nor any advantages in the shape of interest or exchange beyond those mentioned in our despatch, dated the 6th March, 1832, (No. 15 of 1832.)

(Under G. O. No. 97. of 18th June, 1832.)

2 Neither can we allow of the remittance through our treasury of so large a number of annuities of £300, as will provide for six, being annually granted. The number must be limited to three, which is a full proportion relatively with that which we fix for the military service in the event of a retired fund being instituted by the army.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

No. 4.

No. 323.

To

The Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, Mily. Dept. GENTLEMEN,—

With reference to your Secretary's letter dated 20th, and to my reply No. 298 of the 23d January, 1835, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, to transmit for your information, the annexed extract (paragraphs 1 to 4) of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January 1836, replying to certain propositions which were submitted by you connected with the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, 23rd May, 1836.

*Extract of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January, 1836.*

*Letter from, No. 11, dated 27th January, 1835. Solicits the consideration and orders of the Court on proposition submitted by the Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.*

Para. 1. We have directed a clause to be inserted in the covenants of Assistant Surgeons who may be appointed to your establishment, by which they will bind themselves to subscribe to the Medical Retiring Fund.

2. The disposal of the surplus funds will of course rest with the managers, and we will not object to the remittance through private agency of annuities granted in excess of those remitted through our treasury, provided that not more than the six annuities specified in the regulations be granted in any one year.

3. We sanction a retrospective operation of the fund from the date when it was formed, viz. the 1st of January, 1833.

4. At the same time that you communicate the concessions to the Managers, you will signify, that regulation I. of section V. of the rules of the fund, must be modified, by excluding from the class of medical servants who may receive back their subscriptions those who shall be "struck off" or "dismissed the service," in conformity with a similar regulation of your civil annuity fund.

(True extract)

(Signed)

WM. CASEMENT, Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

No. 5.

No. 294.

*To the Secretary to the Medical Retiring Fund, Mily. Dept.*

Sir, —

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 39, under date the 27th ultimo, and to state in reply, for the information of the Committee of Management of the Medical Retiring Fund, that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on the balance of the fund in the public treasury, from the 23rd of May last, the day on which the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 8th January, 1836, were communicated to the Committee of Management, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the previous period; both to be calculated in like manner as the interest allowed on subscriptions to the military and orphan funds.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant

(Signed)

WM. CASEMENT, Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, 25th July, 1836.

No. 6.

*Power of attorney for signing the deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.*  
Know all men by these presents, that I

of

a

in the service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Bengal establishment do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint of in the province of Bengal, Secretary to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, to be my true and lawful attorney, to execute all such deeds, partnerships, deeds, documents and papers and things to which my name and signature may be required and necessary for the purpose of and preparatory to my becoming a member of the said Bengal Medical Retiring Fund; and I do hereby ratify and confirm, and agree and undertake to ratify and confirm the same, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year





## No. 10.

*Form of annuitant's receipt for a half yearly annuity.*

Received from

place and date

the sum of  
being my half yearly annuity for the half year ending the  
day of 18

from the

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

Annuitant.

GEO. HILL, Secretary, Medl. Retg. Fund.

**GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,  
HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 15th MARCH, 1821.**

*General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council,  
FORT WILLIAM, 10th MARCH, 1821.*

With a view to guard against any misapprehension that might be entertained, regarding the peculiar object of the General Bengal Military Bank, established by general orders of the 23d December last, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, that the bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of money already possessed by individuals; such an extension of the concerns of the bank being inconsistent with the plan and spirit of the institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to announce, that the 5th clause of the regulations of the Military Bank, is equally applicable to Native as to European regiments; and that in any case where the Native officers and men of a regiment or battalion, may form a regimental Savings' Bank, under the authority of their Commanding Officers, the same facilities of remittance, through the Paymaster of the division, are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of an European regiment.

Subadars and Jemadars are also authorized to remit any sum of money not less than ten sicca rupees, and without fractions, to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the officer commanding their company.

Monday, January 17, 1825.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was agreed, that the accounts of the bank are to be made up half-yearly, but that the accounts current are not to be forwarded until after the 31st December, in each year, except under peculiar circumstances.

## **Bengal Military Orphan Society.\***

### **FORM OF ADMISSION.**

The following is the form of affidavit to be sworn to in all cases of application for admission to the Upper Orphan School, and transmitted to the Secretary, with copy of will and of accounts to show fully the condition of the father's estate:—

"A. B. maketh oath and saith, that he was well acquainted with C. D., late Major or Captain, &c. in the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the the East Indies, deceased, father of

, born

, born

infant orphan, or orphans, for whom application has been made for admission on

\* For list of Managers, vide Directory part IX.

the foundation of the Orphan Society, and with the circumstances and fortune of the said deceased; and this deponent further saith, that the best of this (the deponent's) knowledge, information and belief the said orphans are not, by inheritance, bequest, charitable subscription, or otherwise possessed of any sum or sums of money, or other property, to an amount exceeding the sum of Co.'s rupees each, save and except what the said orphans may become entitled to in consequence of their admission upon the said foundation, and that the provision by will or settlement for the mother of the said \_\_\_\_\_ is not at variance with Rules 168, 169 and 170 of the Upper Orphan School Code.

this "Sworn before me } (Signed) "A. B."  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_  
 18 \_\_\_\_ } (Signed) E. F."  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Magistrate."

### RATES OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND.

Lieutenant Colonel and Superintending Surgeon, monthly, Co's Rs...	12 0 0
Colonel, and Member of Medical Board.....	15 0 0
General Officer, not on the staff.....	15 0 0
General Officer, on the staff.....	18 0 0
Major and Chaplain.....	9 0 0
Captain, Surgeon, Commissary of Ordnance and Assistant Chaplain,...	6 0 0
Subaltern and Assistant Surgeon.....	3 0 0

N. B. General Officers, Colonels, and Lieutenant Colonels, if they entered the service before the 8th April, 1807, do not pay any stated monthly subscription, it being left to their own discretionary voluntary contribution. But if they discontinue subscription, or subscribe less than the rates fixed for their respective ranks, their children are excluded from all claim on the fund.

"No child of a subscriber, of whatever rank, is admissible, unless the father has continued to contribute to the fund, to the period of his decease, or, in other words, any member of the society, who, after promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, or from any other cause, ceases to subscribe, forfeits all claim on the institution.

### REGULATIONS

*For the admission of Orphans sanctioned by the Army.*

II. That no child possessed of any property, shall be admitted, unless the amount shall be lodged for its use and bequeathed in the Society's funds.

III. That no child of any subscriber, dying intestate, shall be admitted, if on inquiry there shall appear to have been (after payment of lawful debts, an adequate provision made for the mother, property remaining to the estate equal to making a provision for, and which might have been bequeathed to such a child.

IV. In any case when an Officer may die, leaving a natural born child or children, and possessed of property not sufficient to preclude the children from the benefits of the institution, and such other shall not, by will, make such reasonable provision for these children, as his circumstance may enable him, such children shall not be entitled to the benefits of the institution.

V. That when, in the will of any subscriber, part only of his children are provided for, and others either excluded by name or otherwise not noticed in its provision, such omission, arising manifestly out of the intention of the testator, such exclusion or omission shall be considered to invalidate the claims of all the children on the institution.

VI. That all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which, by favouring the mother preferably to the children, or one child in preference to another, shall appear calculated to throw all or any part of a subscriber's family unnecessarily

on the fund, shall, in like manner as in the foregoing article, be considered to invalidate the claims of all.

VII. That any provision by will, for the widow of a subscriber, greater than  $\frac{1}{2}$  (three-fifths) of the property to be devised, when there shall be only one child, (one-half) where there shall be two, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  (one-third) where there shall be any greater number of children than two; the remainder being, in all cases considerable, the property of the child, or (in equal portions) of the children, shall be considered unequal, agreeably to the two foregoing articles, and invalidate the claims of the children accordingly. Provided always, that a provision for the widow, of the amount of 12,000 Co.'s rupees (Co.'s rupees twelve thousand,) shall not be held to invalidate the claims of the child or children, although such sum may be more than three-fifths, one-half, or one-third of the property devised.

VIII. That in all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding Co.'s rupees 30 (Co.'s rupees thirty,) if a native; if European, Co.'s rupees 50 (Co.'s rupees fifty) per month, the principal of such sum in all cases to be secured to the child or children, shall be considered in the same light as to the above, and invalidate all claims upon the institution.

IX. The subscriptions for the families of deceased subscribers are in all cases to be regarded as available sources of relief to the funds of the society, and in that view, are to be considered of, and judged by, the foregoing rules, in the same manner as any other disposable property; with this only exception, that whereas such subscriptions are for a joint benefit, and lodged in the hands of trustees, it shall not be indispensable that the orphans' portions, estimated as above, be paid as capital sums into the Society's fund; but it shall be sufficient that the interest upon them be, from time to time, duly paid by the said trustees into the society's treasury, so long as the orphans continue an expense to the institution, to be appropriated to their maintenance, whether in Europe or in India.

It was agreed to upon a reference of the question to the army at large, that when the property of a widow, by bequest or settlement of other than her husband, (as for instance, by money inherited from her own father, &c.) or from the subscription of her own or her husband's friends, together with the sum left by her husband (which by rule VII. may amount to 12,000 Co.'s Rs.) shall not exceed twenty-four thousand Co.'s Rs. (24,000) no deduction shall be made from the orphan allowance to her children, but that proportionate deduction, for the relief of the fund, shall be made on account of any sum that may come to her in excess to 24,000 Rs. on the principle laid down in rules 182 and 183 of the Orphan regulations; and that all excess to 12,000 Rs. which the widow may be thus allowed to possess, shall, in all practicable cases, be settled after her death upon her husband's children.

X. That should such children be allowed to remain with parents or friends, the interest on their said portions will be calculated in part payment of the regulated monthly allowance, the society regularly paying or receiving the balance; but should they be placed at Kidderpore, or under the management in England, the amount of interest on their several shares, (calculated as above) must be paid into the funds of the society, on failure of which payment, during a period exceeding 12 months, the said orphans shall be liable to be struck off the books of the institution.

XI. That with a view to obtain the most correct information possible, as well on the foregoing as all other points affecting the interests of those children who may be offered to their guardianship, the General Management will, and do expect, (besides the customary affidavit,) the fullest information from executors and others, as unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the specific cases may admit, and do reserve to themselves the entire right, conveyed to them by their original constitution, of rejecting

orphans tendered without such information and documents ; or if, on reference to them, there shall appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to burthen the fund, by throwing on it those who might and ought to have been otherwise provided for.

XII. That the marriage portion to female orphans, shall in no case exceed Company's rupees 1,500, and if the ward claiming her dowry has property to that amount, she is not entitled to any advance from the fund, but if her property falls short of that amount, she is entitled to the difference between it and 1,500 rupees.

XIII. The children of officers retired from the service are not admissible unless the father have continued his subscriptions after the period of his removal from the army.

## THE BENGAL Mariners' and General Widows' Fund.\*

### DEED OF REGULATIONS.

*Agreed upon at a Special Meeting, held on the 21st July, 1823.*

Articles of agreement intended, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this twelfth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty, between the several persons, whose names, hands and seals are hereunto subscribed and set, being members of a society or institutions, constituted and established, and which the said parties to these presents do hereby constitute and establish, at Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, to commence from the first day of July, now next ensuing, for the purpose of raising a competent and sufficient fund, to be laid out and invested on securities at interest as herein-after mentioned, and by and out of the interest and proceeds thereof to make such provision, by monthly payments, for the widows and lawful children of subscribers to the said fund or their nominees, according to the respective class to which each subscriber may respectively belong, as herein-after mentioned, that is to say :

Whereas it is considered, that a society or institution, at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, for raising a competent fund, in order to make a provision, to secure the payment of certain monthly allowances to the widows and lawful child or children of subscribers thereto, or their nominees, as herein-after mentioned, as well by the donations of charitable and well disposed persons as by the contributions, and annual payments, herein-after particularly mentioned, under proper restrictions, provisions, conditions and regulations will be of great advantage and utility to the widows and children of persons residing in the East Indies and other parts and places who may not be otherwise provided for.

Therefore, the said parties to these presents, have constituted and established, and do hereby constitute and establish themselves into a society or institution, at Calcutta aforesaid, for such purposes as aforesaid, and do hereby bind themselves respectively and their respective executors and administrators, to keep, preserve, abide, and adhere to, and not to depart in any manner from the terms, conditions, restrictions, provisions, and regulations hereinafter mentioned, expressed and declared, of and concerning the same. \*

Now it is hereby agreed, by and between the said parties to these presents, in consequence of the trust and confidence which each of them hath, and reposeth in the other and others of them, and in order to the raising, establishment, increase and preservation of the said fund, for the purposes aforesaid, each of the said parties to these presents, doth hereby, for himself respectively, and for his executors, administrators and assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to, and with the

---

\*For List of Directors, vide Directory, part IX.

### 384 BENGAL MARINERS' & GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND. [APPENDIX,

other and others of them, and his and their executors, administrators and assigns in manner following, that is to say :

ART. 1.—That the said parties to these presents, shall be, remain, and continue a society or institution for raising a fund, to be called and distinguished by the name of "*The Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund*," and that the interest, dividend, and proceeds of the said fund, shall be applied in making such provision for the widows and lawful child and children of the subscribers hereto, or their nominees, as herein-after mentioned, by certain monthly payments or allowances of the widows and children of the subscribers to the said fund, or their nominees herein-after mentioned.

ART. 2.—That each and every person and persons, who shall make a donation in aid of the fund of the said institution, to the amount of sicca rupees five hundred or upwards, shall be respectively considered as patrons and friends of the said institution, and be, and be deemed to be, honorary members thereof, and entitled to a vote in the management of the concerns of the said institution at general meetings, to be held as is herein-after mentioned.

ART. 3.—That the said society or institution be divided into three classes and do consist of an unlimited number of subscribers who may take share either on their own lives, or on the life or lives of others in any or either of the said classes, either for the benefit of their own widow and child or children, or for the benefit of the widow, child or children, and of any other person or persons dependant on the lapse of any given live or lives, and that the first of the said classes be called the permanent class, and do consist of such person or persons as shall on being admitted a member or members of the said institution, pay a donation or entrance of twenty gold-mohurs, or sicca rupees three hundred and twenty, and also.

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs.	1,200
From 25 to 30 years .....	1,320
30 to 35 " .....	1,450
35 to 40 " .....	1,670
40 to 45 " .....	1,920
45 to 50 " .....	2,210
50 to 55 " .....	2,650
55 to 60 " .....	3,175

for each and every share and shares, which each member or members shall respectively, hold in the said permanent class, which said two several sums of money, shall be in lieu of all annual or all other payments and contributions for or on account, or in aid of the said institution, and such subscribers shall respectively be, and are deemed and considered to be permanent members for life and exempted from all other payment on account of the said institution in respect to such shares; and the names of such subscribers respectively, shall be entered in the books of the said institution as members of the first or permanent class.

And that the second of the said classes do consist of such person or persons as shall, on being respectively admitted members of the said institution, pay a donation or entrance of ten gold-mohurs, or sicca rupees one hundred and sixty; and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs. ....	120
From 25 to 30 years .....	150
30 to 35 years, the sum sicca rupees.....	175
35 to 40 " .....	210
40 to 45 " .....	250
45 to 50 " .....	300
50 to 55 " .....	360
55 to 60 " .....	420

for the first years' subscription in advance, and a fifth sum, agreeably to the

above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said class, during the life of the person or persons respectively, on whose life the share and shares of such member and members in the said institution may be respectively held.

And that the third of the said classes do consist of such person and persons as shall, in like manner, pay, on being admitted members of the said institution, a donation or entrance of five gold-mohurs, or seven rupees eighty; and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs.....	60 0
From 25 to 30 years.....	75 0
30 to 35 .....	87 8
35 to 40 .....	105 0
40 to 45 .....	125 0
45 to 50 .....	150 0
50 to 55 .....	180 0
55 to 60 .....	210 0

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeable to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said last-mentioned class during the life and lives of the person or persons respectively, on which the said share and shares may be respectively held.

That in all classes every new member shall pay, in addition to the above rates of subscription for every child born before or after becoming a member (beyond the number of two children) whether male or female, a premium of seven rupees forty in the first and second classes, and sixteen rupees twenty in the third class, and that no child of any future member shall be entitled to admission upon this fund, who shall not have been duly registered and the above premium paid within three months after the parents entering the society, or the birth of such child, if taking place subsequently, unless sufficient cause shall be assigned for delay.

ART. 4.—That each and every individual, desirous of being admitted a member of the said institution in any of the said classes, shall be permitted to hold one share on his or their own life and lives, and as many shares on distinct and separate lives, to be approved of by the Directors of the said society, as such individual shall respectively think fit, either for the benefit of his own widow and child or children, or for the benefit of the widow, or child or children of the person or persons, on whose life or lives such share and shares may be respectively held; and in either case the party subscribing, and not the person on whose life the said share will be held, is, and shall be deemed and considered to be a member of the said institution, and shall have a voice in the management of its concerns. But it is hereby expressly stipulated and declared, that not more than one single share, in any or either of the said classes, shall be held on the life of any one individual.

ART. 5.—That individuals subscribing on three separate lives, be entitled to two votes, at all general meetings of the members of the said institution, but that no greater number of shares, shall entitle any individual to more than two votes, in the management of the concerns of the said institution.

ART. 6.—That in order to be admitted, on the books of the said institution as a member of the first or permanent class, a certificate of health signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual, on whose life such share is intended to be held, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said institution, who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 7.—That a certificate of health, signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life a share is intended to be held in the second and third classes, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said institution, who

shall in all instances, be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 8.—That any individual members or members, entitled to any share or shares in either the second or third class of the said institution, and desirous of becoming a member of the first or permanent class, shall, on payment of a sum sufficient to make up, with what such member or members had previously paid, the said donation of 20 gold-mohurs, and such further sum according to his age, as per article third, so stipulated to be made members of the permanent class, for each and every share to be held therein, as herein-before mentioned, with interest, at the rate of ten per cent. from the date of the admission of such member or members in the said first or second classes, respectively, and upon producing a medical certificate of health, and attestation, to the satisfaction of a majority of the said directors, be entitled to transfer the share and shares, for which such payment and payments shall be made, as last aforesaid, into the first or permanent class, and the widow and children of the person or persons, intended to be benefited by the said share and shares, shall thereupon, immediately on the lapse and lapses of the life and lives on which the said shares shall be respectively held, be entitled to the payments and allowances herein stipulated to be made to the widow and children of the members of the first or permanent class.

ART. 9.—That the father of an illegitimate child or children, born before the formation of this institution, may be admitted to hold one share in any of the said classes of the said institution, on making such annual donation and payments as are herein-before mentioned, according to the class in which such share may be held; and that on the lapse of the life or lives of the party or parties so subscribing, his or their child or children, not exceeding three in number, whose names and description shall be accurately entered in the books of the said institution, shall be entitled to have and receive such monthly allowances, as are herein-after provided for lawful children, in cases of the lapse of a life on which a share may be held, where there are only a child or children, and no widow to be provided for.

ART. 10.—That it is hereby provided and declared, that in case of the lapse of any life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said second or third class, or either of them, within space of one year from the time of such share or shares, having been respectively granted, no benefit shall or may be derived by the widow, child or children, respectively intended to be benefited thereby, but that in the event of the lapse or lapses of the life or lives, on which share and shares shall be respectively held, within the period aforesaid, the party subscribing or his representatives, shall be entitled to receive back, from the Secretary and Treasurer of the said institution, the full amount of all payments, made on account of such shares respectively, with interest at 6 per cent; it is, however, expressly provided, that nothing in this article contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to members of the first or permanent class.

ART. 11.—That no subscriptions on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned, to derive any benefit from the funds of this institution, until the life subscribed on (if of the permanent class) shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the first subscription and donation, or premium of admission paid, and a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary and three of the Directors; and until the party shall have survived for the period of one whole year from the date of his admission, if a share-holder in either of the second and third classes of the institution, the party holding the share or shares in the second or third classes, or his representatives, being in the last instance entitled only to a refund of the monies paid and advanced by him, with interest as herein-before mentioned.

ART. 12.—That all annual subscriptions, (except the first, which is to be paid on admission,) shall be paid in advance, on or before the first day of July in each and every year; and that, if the same shall not be paid with interest at the rate

of ten per cent., within two months of the date on which such payment shall respectively become due, if the party or parties entitled to the said share or shares, shall reside on shore; or within six months of each day of payment, with such interest as aforesaid, if the party subscribing shall be absent at sea, or at any considerable distance from Calcutta; then and in either of the said cases, such subscriber or subscribers, and the persons intended to be benefited by such subscription, shall forfeit all claims whatever on the funds of the said society, and be no longer considered as subscriber or subscribers to, or member or members of, the said institution.

ART. 13.—That until the fund, intended to be raised by the means and for the purposes aforesaid, shall amount to the sum of sicca rupees one hundred thousand, no sum or sums of money shall be paid or payable to the widows or children of the subscribers to the said fund, for and in respect of the pensions or allowances herein-after mentioned and stipulated to be paid; save to the widows and children of persons holding shares in the first or permanent class, who will be entitled to benefit of the said fund immediately on the lapse of the life or lives on which the respective share or shares may be held, in the said first or permanent class.

ART. 14.—That when, and so soon as the funds of the first class of the institution shall amount to the sum of sicca rupees one hundred thousand, placed out and invested in good and sufficient securities at interest, the widow and lawful children of a person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life or lives, on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said institution, shall, on making application to the secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, be entitled to receive the following monthly payments, to commence and be payable at the expiration of one month from the occurrence of such casualty, viz. a monthly allowance of sicca rupees eighty to each and every widow intended to be benefited by the said fund, in the first and second classes of the said institution, during her widowhood, and a like monthly sum of sicca rupees sixteen to each and every lawful child and children, of the party or parties on whose life or lives such share or shares shall be respectively held; and to the widow of a subscriber in the third class of the said society the monthly sum of sicca rupees forty, payable in like manner, and to each and every lawful child and children, of such subscriber, or of the party on whose life such share may be held, the monthly sum of sicca rupees eight; such payments to continue to be made to the widows, respectively, during their widowhood, and to the children, being sons, until they shall have respectively, attained the age of sixteen years, or being daughters until their marriage, if leading a reputable and moral life, and in the event of the lapse of the life on which the said share may be held, leaving one or more children only, and no widow, the Directors of this institution, for the time being, shall, for the purpose of properly administering the said fund, for the benefit of such children respectively, be deemed and considered to be the guardian and guardians of such children respectively, and the monthly sum of sicca rupees twenty-five, in the first and second classes, and sicca rupees twelve and eight annas in the third class, shall be paid and applied from the funds of the said society, for the maintenance of each and every such child and children in the manner most beneficial for them, until they have respectively attained the age of sixteen years, or, being daughters, shall have been married, as herein-before mentioned.

ART. 15.—That in the event of the interest of the funds of the said institution being insufficient, from the number of casualties or otherwise, to afford a provision for the persons respectively entitled to the benefit of the said fund, to the full extent of the monthly payments and allowances herein-before mentioned, a rateable deduction shall be made from the allowances herein-before stipulated to be paid in each of the said classes, with reference to the amount of such interest,



it being the clear intention and meaning of the said institution, that the principal of the said fund shall not, on any consideration, be infringed or broken in upon; but that when and as soon as the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be sufficient to satisfy the claimants thereon, the same shall be so applied, and that in any event the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be applied, as far as it will go, in making such payments rateably and proportionately to the widows and children entitled thereto, according to the class to which they may respectively belong; *provided also*, that in case the interest, dividends, or proceeds of the said fund shall, at any time hereafter, admit of an increase of the allowances herein-before provided for the persons respectively entitled to the benefit of the said fund, that then the same allowances shall be increased rateably and proportionably in all the said classes, in such manner and to such extent as a majority of the Directors of this institution for the time being, shall see expedient.

ART. 16.—*Provided always*, and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared, by and between all the parties hereto, that nothing herein contained, as in any of the rules of the said institution, shall be deemed, taken, or considered, or in any wise construed so as to entitle to the benefit of the funds of this institution, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who may hereafter be proved, to the satisfaction of the general meeting of the society, to lead an immoral or unchaste life.

And that should hereafter any widower on this fund, again marry, his widow will not be entitled to any benefit from this fund, without he again pay his entrance and fresh subscription according to his then age.

ART. 17.—That the pensions or allowances to widows entitled to the benefit of the said fund, shall cease on their marriage.

ART. 18.—That Messieurs Palmer, Wilson and Company be appointed agents for the fund in London, and that the Secretary of this institution do remit to such agents, from time to time, such sums of money as may be requisite, with instructions for the disbursement of the same, and that he do also transmit to them copies of all general rules and regulations which may be passed relative to the fund, for their information, and that of all who may apply for the same.

ART. 19.—That the benefit of this institution be extended to Madras, Bombay, Penang, and Singapore, and that Messieurs Parry and Darr may be appointed the agents of this society at the presidency of Madras; Messieurs Forbes and Company, at Bombay; Messieurs Carnegie and Company, at Penang and Singapore, aforesaid; or at such other stations and places as may, by the said Directors, be deemed expedient.

ART. 20.—That the Secretary of this institution be directed to correspond with the said agents so appointed as aforesaid; and that he do transmit to them copies of the rules and regulations of this institution, with such instructions as to the granting of certificates of admission to the parties desirous of becoming subscribers to this institution, as may be deemed requisite.

ART. 21. That in the event of any widow or children entitled to the benefit of the fund of this institution, being desirous of returning to Europe, the Directors of this institution, for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered to make advances to the widow or children so entitled to the benefit of the said institution, to enable them so to do, to an amount not exceeding the sum of *sicca rupees* one thousand for each and every widow, and the sum of *sicca rupees* two hundred for each and every child and children, so entitled, aforesaid, by way of loan, and to be deducted from their said pensions and allowances, in such manner, and by such proportions, as the said Directors may deem expedient. And such widows and children respectively, or the guardians of such children, duly constituted, shall be entitled to receive their pensions and allowances, to which they may be entitled from the agents of the said society in London, or elsewhere from and after the 1st

day of January, 1824, at the current exchange of the day upon which such pensions shall become due, upon their producing a certificate signed by the Secretary of the society, specifying the period to which their pensions have been respectively paid in Bengal, or other places in India; and the amount which they will be entitled to receive in England, to be presented to the said agents in London, on making applications for such pensions, and upon giving satisfactory evidence of identity. But that such pensions and allowances, instead of being payable, as in Calcutta, monthly, shall be payable in London half-yearly, and not oftener; and that the remuneration to be allowed to such agent, or agents, shall be paid by person or persons receiving the pensions or allowances, and not by this institution.

ART 22.—That in case any widow entitled to the benefit of the fund of this institution shall reside in any part of England twenty miles distant from London, or in Wales, Scotland or Ireland, her pension shall be paid in London to an attorney duly authorized by her, on the production of a certificate, signed by two persons, in the character of Parochial Clergymen, or of Magistrates, where she resides, to the following purport:—

*Certificate.*—"This is to certify, that Mrs. A. B., widow of C. D., late of in the East Indies, is living in the Parish of in the county of in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, is "in a state of widowhood, and that she hath children by her "deceased husband now living with her, to wit: of the age of and

ART. 23.—That all the subscribers to this institution, as well as those who may in future become so, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names, relinquishing, at the same time, all claim to the benefit of this institution, and forfeiting to the fund all sums that may have been previously contributed by them, as well as what arrears are due up to the period of their withdrawing.

ART 24.—That Henry Matthew, of Calcutta, aforesaid, merchant and agent, be, and is hereby, appointed Secretary of the general and entire business and concerns of the said institution, and that he be allowed for office-rent, the monthly sum of six rupees one hundred, and such other disbursements as may actually incurred for sycars, peons, and the necessary establishment of the said institution, law charges, stationery, and other necessary and unavoidable expenses.

ART. 25.—That all the business of this institution shall be managed and carried on by the Secretary hereof, and subject to the control of the Directors for the time being; and that proper and necessary books of account, shall be kept by said Secretary at an office within the limits of the town of Calcutta, in which office all the business and transactions of, or relative to, the said institution, shall be truly and fairly entered in the said books; and that all books, accounts, and papers, and every thing else whatsoever, (save and except the money and securities for money) belonging or relative to, or which shall belong or relate to the said institution or the business thereof, or the carrying on of such business, shall be kept in the office, in Calcutta, aforesaid, where the said business shall, from time to time, be so carried on; which books, accounts and papers, the said subscribers and their respective executors and administrators shall freely, and at all convenient times, have liberty to resort to, inspect and peruse, when and as often as occasion may require, or they or any of them may think fit, or be desirous so to do, during office hours.

ART. 26.—That the Secretary of the said Company shall be answerable and accountable for the amount of all monies to be received by him, and for the safe custody of all securities to be deposited with him as Secretary of the said institution.

ART. 27.—That the Secretary shall, from time to time, report to the Directors of the said institution, whenever the monies received from subscribers to the said institution amount to seven rupees five thousand and upwards, and that when and so often as it shall amount to the said sum of seven rupees five thousand and

upwards, the sum of seven rupees five thousand shall be laid out in the purchase of Company's paper, or in such other public securities of the Government of Bengal, or in shares of the stock of the Bank of Bengal, or in such other good and sufficient securities, as shall be deemed by the said Directors most for to the advantage of the said institution.

ART. 28.—That all Company's paper or other public securities, purchased on account of the said society, shall be purchased in the names of the Directors, who shall authorize and empower the said Secretary, from time to time, to receive the interest thereof.

ART. 29.—That any action or suit, hereafter to be commenced, and prosecuted, or defended for and on account of the said institution, shall be commenced, and prosecuted and defended by the Secretary, for the time being, of the said institution, with the approbation of the Directors, for the time being, at the expense of the said society or institution.

ART. 30.—That John Gilmore, James Dunbar, John Phipps, John Adolphus Williams, and Henry Matthew, being five of the members of the said institution, are hereby elected and appointed Directors of the affairs of the said Company, from the first day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty, until the first day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one, and that on the first day of July in each succeeding year, unless such day shall happen to be a Sunday, in which case the election herein-after mentioned shall take place on the Monday following, during the existence of the said institution, two of the said Directors (with the exception of the said Henry Matthew, who is also Secretary to the said institution, and therefore deemed a proper person to continue a permanent member of the said direction,) shall go out by rotation, and a new election of two other Directors shall take place; and that such election shall be made by the whole or a majority of votes, to be taken and reckoned as herein-after mentioned, of the said subscribers, who shall be present at a general meeting thereof, to be held for the purpose of such election, and that such Directors so to be chosen, shall continue in office from such first day of July, until the ensuing annual election of such Directors.

ART. 31.—That a meeting of the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall be held yearly during the continuance of the said institution, on some convenient day between the 1st and 15th days of the month of July in each year; and the said subscribers present at such or any other meeting, or the major part of them, shall and may audit and settle the accounts of the said institution, and shall and may frame such regulations for the said institution, and the said business, as shall seem to them proper, (provided they do not militate against or tend to annul any of the articles hereinbefore and hereinafter agreed upon,) which regulation shall be carefully entered in a proper book to be kept by the said Secretary, and signed by the subscribers then present at a meeting, or meetings, or the majority of them, which being so entered and signed, shall be binding on all the said subscribers, their executors, administrators, and assigns. But if any error in such accounts be discovered, after such settlement of accounts, such sum, whether to the credit or debit of the stock or funds of the said institution, shall be carried into the accounts of the said institution, for the next succeeding year, and that all errors which may be discovered in the said accounts, after the settlement thereof, shall, as soon as discovered, be communicated by the Secretary to the Directors for the time being.

ART. 32.—That all members holding three or more shares, shall have two votes, and all members holding a less number of shares than three, shall have but one vote, on any question which shall come before any General Meeting of the Proprietors, or on any other occasion; and that all questions which shall come before such, or any other meetings, shall be decided by the majority of votes, so taken and reckoned, of the members then present at such meeting; but that no member shall, at any meeting, be entitled or allowed to vote in any matter or

thing, in which such member shall be in any manner individually interested, otherwise than as a general subscriber to the fund of the said institution.

ART. 33.—That whenever, during the continuance of the said institution, the said Secretary shall be required, in writing, so to do by seven at least of the members or subscribers for the time then being, he shall give due public notice of a general meeting of the members or subscribers, and that no matter or thing herein contained, shall be annulled or altered in any manner whatsoever, except with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the votes to be so taken, as aforesaid, of the members or subscribers, who shall be personally present at such general meeting.

ART. 34.—That in case any difference or dispute shall happen or arise between the said several parties to these presents, any or either of them, touching any or either of the covenants, clauses, and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, expressed, and contained, the same shall and may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; in witness whereof the said parties to these presents, have hereunto respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

## APPENDIX

*Resolutions passed at General and Special Meetings, since the 21st July, 1823.*

*General Meeting, 13th July, 1824.*—Resolved, that in future, when mortgages are required, they shall be subject to the approval of a land surveyor, and the advances never to exceed five-eighths of the real value.

That all surplus funds, not needed for the expenses of the month, be lodged in the Bank of Hindoostan, (until they can be advantageously invested in proper securities,) with which an open account shall be kept.

*Special General Meeting, 9th April, 1825.*—That the Secretary's office should be continued in a central and convenient part of the town, and that the Secretary should be required to provide the office in question, without putting the society to any additional expense.

That the Secretary, on his appointment, be required to execute a bond of security, binding himself to the penal sum of Rs. Rs. 5,000 to the faithful administration of the trust reposed in him.

That the 30th article of the printed rules, be modified in so much, that in future the Secretary of the institution shall not be a member of the direction.

*General Meeting 24th December 1827.*—That all subsequent applications for admission into the 2d and 3d classes, shall be limited to the age of 35 years, and that under no circumstances shall an applicant be deemed eligible after that period of life.

*Eighth Annual General Meeting, 24th July, 1828.*—That all future subscribers to the first and second classes, shall pay an admission fee of 40 rupees each, and the subscribers to the third class, the sum of 20 rupees, to the Secretary for the time being.

*General Meeting 24th December, 1828.*—That in future the books and accounts of the fund be brought up, audited, and closed on the 31st December in each year; and that the general annual meeting shall take place on or before the 1st day of February, immediately thereafter.

*General Meeting, 22d January, 1829.*—That a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the fund from its first establishment, with a view to ascertain and report whether the disposable income of the society, is equal to the annual claims on it.

That from the 1st of January, 1829, the Secretary be instructed to distinguish the several monthly pensions into payments in the first, second, and third classes, in the same manner as receipts are carried to separate heads.

*Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1830.*—“That the sums remitted, from time to time, by the institution, to the house of Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop and Co. in London, be in future entered in the accounts as a dependency, and not included in the stated accounts of the society's funds;” and when the accounts are received to be included as other pensions.

That for the sake of greater safety, two lacs and fifty thousand rupees, vested in Government securities, shall be deposited with the Government agents.

*Special General Meeting, 25th February, 1830.*—That with reference to the report and accounts submitted to the meeting, it appears absolutely necessary, for the stability of the fund, to make some considerable reduction in the scale of pensions suited to the necessities of the case.

That all pensions paid by the society, be reduced one-half from the 1st of May next, and so to continue for one year; at the expiration of which, should further sacrifice appear absolutely necessary, it must be submitted to.

That the Secretary do write a circular letter to all the pensioners on the fund, fully explaining the urgent necessity of the present reductions; and pointing out that instances have occurred of pensioners in favorable circumstances relinquishing their claim on the society. Such examples to be held out as highly worthy of present imitation, whereby the society may be better able to provide for needier fortunate claimants.

*Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1831.*—That the resolution, dated the 19th April, 1825, and referred to in the meeting of the 22d May, 1830, namely, “that none but a subscriber to the institution should be eligible for the office of Secretary,” shall be rescinded.

That Mrs. Angus and family, in England, be paid their pensions in future on a similar footing as all other pensioners in Europe, viz. at the current exchange of the day, instead of as heretofore at, 2s 6d per rupee.

That in future there be quarterly meetings of the members of the institution, in January, April, July and October; the day of meeting to be fixed by the Directors, and the usual notice given by the Secretary.

That the sum of two lacs of rupees, part of the balance now exhibited in the account current of December last, shall be held and constituted as the fixed and permanent fund of the society, instead of one lac of sicca rupees, as expressed in the 13th and 15th articles of the revised regulations of the 21st July, 1823; and that this sum of two lacs of sicca rupees, being now fixed as the *bond fide* fund of the society, shall not on any account, or under any circumstances, be encroached on or diminished; the interest alone shall be applicable with the other current means to meet the claims of pensioners and usual charges.

*Second Quarter General Meeting 11th July, 1831.*—That a sub-committee should be formed for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting their opinion on the state of the funds of the society, and of suggesting such measures as may appear to them necessary for improvement, and the general advance of the institution.

*General Special Meeting by requisition under Article 33d of the Regulations, 30th July 1831.*—That the report of the committee (appointed on the 11th July to investigate into the state of the fund,) be adopted, and that the pensions be reduced to the scale proposed from the 1st of October next.

#### SCALE OF PENSIONS.

To Widows 1st and 2d Classes, Co.'s Rs-	10 per month.
Children ditto,.....	8 per month.
Orphans, ditto,.....	6 per month.
Widows 3d Class,.....	5 per month.
Children ditto,.....	2 per month.
Orphans ditto,.....	4 per month.

That should the funds hereafter admit of the measure, that the pensions to incumbents be increased *pro ratio*, according to the actual amount of the annual income.

That the Secretary be authorized to re-print 500 copies of the revised regulations, and to add, by way of appendix, the bye-laws which from time to time, have been passed and recognized by the general meetings. Copies to be supplied to applicants at 500 rupees each.

### THE FIRST.

### **New Calcutta Laudable Society.**

*For Mutual Insurance, and for embodying and continuing the Seventh Laudable Society, and the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society of Calcutta, as they shall respectively expire; the former on the 31st Dec. 1834, and the latter on the 30th June, 1835; in virtue of the proceedings of the meeting of those Societies, held at Calcutta, on the 15th of April, 1834.*

#### RULES.

Art. 1.—The object of the association is to provide a fund for the insurance of lives, whereby individuals may secure a provision for their families after their deaths, or creditors may guard themselves against loss, in the event of the decease of their debtors.

2.—In its constitution this association differs from an office for the insurance of lives, (as such offices have been generally constituted in Europe,) in that the whole fund of the society accumulates for the benefit of the insured, and of them alone; that no insurer reaps a profit from the institution, and that the charges of management are regulated on so economical a scale, as scarcely to form a sensible burthen on the establishment.

3.—The New Laudable Society shall be considered as having commenced on the 1st of January, 1835, and shall close its first term of 5 years on the 31st of December, 1839, at mid-night; but the society shall nevertheless be considered perpetual or subsisting and renewable from time to time, in periods of five or such number of years as shall be agreed on hereafter, until a majority of the subscribers or share-holders at any general meeting, called by public advertisement for the purpose, shall decide on its being brought to a final close.

4.—The business of the Society shall be conducted by Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer, with a controlling voice and power in the share holders or members, as herein-after provided for; and the following parties have been appointed to act accordingly.—F. E. M. Tutton, R. H. Cockerell, William Bruce, Benjamin Harding, Esqrs., Captain J. W. Ousley and Baboo Dakanauth Tagore, as Directors (until a general meeting of the society can be held to complete the prescribed number); Mr. James Cullen, Secretary, and the Union Bank as Treasurers.

5.—The fund or proprietary interest, is to be portioned into shares; and an individual or individuals may subscribe for a certain number of shares, either on his or her own life or on any other life. In the former case the estate of the deceased, or such person or persons as he or she may, by will or assignment, have appointed, shall benefit to the extent of the share subscribed for; unless in that or either case the shares or interest be especially declared at the time of subscription, to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently assigned and made over, according to the rule hereinafter set forth, for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which case, such person or persons, shall be entitled to benefits in the event of a lapse, and no other.

6.—The number of shares that can be subscribed for on any one life, shall not exceed ten whole shares, save and excepting in cases of transfer from the Seventh Laudable Society and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, where more than ten shares already exist, in the aggregate, in both schemes,

7 —Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for half or quarter shares, either on their own lives, or on the lives of others, and in case of lapse, the estate of the deceased, or the parties for whose advantage the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantage by will or assignment as above, shall benefit by the fund in a like fractional proportion.

8.—Share-holders in the Seventh Laudable Society, and in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, on the terms and for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, to have the privilege of transferring interests or policies in these Societies, as they shall respectively expire, on the 1st of January and 1st of July 1835, without the production of fresh certificates of health.

9.—In consideration of the provision made by the regulation of the Seventh Laudable Society, for a bonus for the continuance or renewal of its policies, and which it is agreed, shall be paid over to the new society, all proposed transfers of policies belonging to it to the new society, shall be admitted on payment of premium, as herein-after provided for, but in the case of policies in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, where no such provision is made, an additional premium or bonus, of fifty sicca rupees per share, for all ages, over and above the regulated payments as above, shall be required before any transfer of policies from that society are made.

10 —All applications for admission into the society from persons residing at any of the King's or Company's settlements, shall be made by letter to the Secretary, and shall be accompanied by the certificates of health signed by a medical gentleman in the King's or Company's service, (those from other places to the satisfaction of the Directors,) and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the shares are applied for, such letter of application, certificates and affidavit, to be according to the following forms, (printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary,) and to be adhered to in all cases, save where the Directors shall deem it right to waive objection —

#### FORM OF APPLICATION.

*From persons subscribing on their own lives.*

(Place and date)

To JAMES CULLEN, Esq., Secretary

New Calcutta Laudable Society.

Sir, I request to be admitted to hold        share in the New Calcutta Laudable Society on my own life, for the benefit of my estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by will or assignment, for which purpose the prescribed certificates and affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servt,

*From persons subscribing on the lives of others.*

To JAMES CULLEN, Esq.

(Place and date)

Secretary, New Calcutta Laudable Society.

Sir, I request to be admitted to hold        share in the New Calcutta Laudable Society, on the life of        for the benefit of        for which purpose the prescribed certificates and affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

— Sir

Your obedient servant,

#### CERTIFICATE NO. 1, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

This is to certify, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief,  
\* is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that from the

\* Name, place of abode, and rank or profession.

result of the enquiries which I have made of \*  
consider him to be a good life

in person, I

I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

Dated at 18 }  
this day of }

## AFFIDAVIT.

I ; do hereby  
make oath and declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of the accompanying certificates, as they relate to my present state of health, are true; that I have not wilfully concealed from the certifier any circumstance relative to my health or constitution; that I have had the small or cow-pox, and that my age at this time does not exceed years and months.

Sworn to and signed at This day of  
18 before me.

N. B. Omission or misrepresentation in these documents, of facts connected with the age, health, or constitution of the party to be insured on, will vitiate the policy.

The certificates are to be filled up, dated and granted by a surgeon in the King's or Company's service, and the affidavit sworn to and signed before the Magistrate, or, in his absence, before the principal civil or military authority present. The dates of the certificates and affidavit to correspond if possible.

## PHYSICIAN'S OR SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE, NO. 2, TO BE SENT IN SEALED.

To enable the New Calcutta Laudable Society to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required, that, to the subjoined queries replies should be furnished by a Medical Gentleman in the King's or Company's service, or of otherwise ascertained professional acquirements. It is also requested, that the whole, when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant, to be forwarded to the Secretary.

## QUERIES.

## [ REPLIES.

1. Name of applicant.
2. How long have you known him?
3. Have you attended him professionally?
4. What is your opinion of the general state of his health?
5. Have you had occasion to know or to hear that he is subject to any dangerous disease, or that he is predisposed to any hereditary disorder?
6. Are his habits sober?
7. Is there any circumstance within your knowledge, connected with his health, with which the Directors ought to be acquainted?
8. Has he had any severe attack of illness within the last two years—if so, of what nature? and is there any predisposition to a return of such attacks?
9. On the whole, do you consider the applicant as having a fair chance of a long life?

Dated at 18 }  
this day of }

\* The party himself, or any medical attendant.

† Insert name and official designation.

‡ Insert name, profession and place of abode of full length.

§ Signature

¶ Magistrate's signature.

‡ Signature of surgeon and official designation.



11.—No subsequent increase of shares on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application, to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by fresh certificates and affidavit as above. The subscription on the additional shares to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

12.—The following are the rates of subscription, over and above the bonus stipulated for above, in the case of transfers from the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, to be paid half yearly on each share, half share, and quarter share, according to the ages, at the time of admission into the society, of the parties on whose lives policies shall be transferred or subscribed—the rates chargeable at each renewed period or term of the society, will be according to the age of the same parties at the period of such renewal. \*

Ages.	Whole share.	Half share.	Quarter share.	Ages.	Whole share.	Half share.	Quarter share.
3 to 20	100	50	25	51	217	109	55
21	103	52	26	52	223	112	56
22	106	53	27	53	231	116	58
23	108	54	27	54	239	120	60
24	110	55	28	55	247	124	62
25	113	57	29	56	255	128	64
26	115	58	29	57	265	133	67
27	118	59	30	58	275	138	69
28	121	61	31	59	285	143	72
29	124	62	31	60	300	150	75
30	127	64	32	61	315	158	79
31	130	65	33	62	330	165	83
32	133	67	34	63	350	175	88
33	136	68	34	64	370	185	93
34	139	70	35	65	390	195	98
35	142	71	36	66	415	208	104
36	146	73	37	67	440	220	110
37	150	75	38	68	470	235	118
38	154	77	39	69	500	250	125
39	158	79	40	70	535	268	135
40	162	81	41	71	575	288	144
41	166	83	42	72	620	310	155
42	170	85	43	73	670	335	168
43	174	87	44	74	725	363	182
44	179	90	45	75	785	393	197
45	184	92	46	76	850	425	213
46	189	95	48	77	920	460	230
47	194	97	49	78	995	498	249
48	199	100	50	79	1075	538	269
49	205	103	52	80	1110	555	278
50	211	106	53				

13. The foregoing scale may, however, be altered at any general meeting of the society called for that purpose; and the increase of premium with advancing age, on lives insured, shall be annual, and not unaltered or unincreased during any current term of the society, as in the preceding Laudable Societies.

14. In cases, however, of applications for shares or policies on the lives of parties under certificates not unobjectionable in every respect, and supposed to

involve only a trifling increase of risk, the Directors shall be at liberty to grant admission on enhanced premiums, agreeably to the best of their judgment, and the opinion and recommendation of their medical adviser.

15 — No application for admission into the society shall be admitted without having previously submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Directors, but the directors shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any application without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing.

16 — No applications for insurance on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties applying for or connected with the insurance, to benefit by the society, until the life to be insured on, shall have been approved of by the Directors, a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary, agreeably to the following form, and the amount of the regulated premium paid.

(FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION.)

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I do hereby certify, that \_\_\_\_\_ been duly admitted to hold shares in the First New Calcutta Laudable Society, on the life of \_\_\_\_\_ for the benefit of \_\_\_\_\_ who shall be entitled, in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid life, to receive such proportion of the funds of the said society as by the established regulations thereof, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st Decr. 1834, may become due by virtue of this subscription, and at such time or times as the said regulations direct, subject, moreover, to all the several provisions and exceptions by the said regulations prescribed, and notes hereunto subjoined.

I do further acknowledge to have received from the aforesaid \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees

being the amount of subscription in advance, required by the regulations of the said society; in witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in Calcutta, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty \_\_\_\_\_

By authority of the Directors,

*Secretary.*

N. B. It is to be understood, that whatever claim shall arise under this certificate or policy of insurance, shall in the first place be liable for the payment of any sum or sums with interest thereon, which the parties concerned therein may owe to the society, and no payment can be made, in the event of a lapse, to the person entitled to benefit thereby, under this certificate, unless notice of such lapse be communicated to the Secretary within one year after the close of the society, which takes place on the 31st December, 1839, in case of the lapse having occurred any where to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or within two years in case of the lapse taking place any where beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Nor shall any such certificate or policy be considered in force, or forming a claim on this society, where it shall be made to appear that any important circumstance connected with the age, constitution, or general health of the party subscribed on, has been concealed, or misrepresented to the Directors.

*Secretary.*

17 — All persons entering the society on the 1st of January 1835, or at the commencement of any future continuing term, shall pay a half year's subscription

advance, but subsequent subscribers shall be required to pay for a like term, over and above the premium due for the unexpired portion of the current half year in which they may be admitted into the society.

18.—All subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission) shall be paid within fifteen days of the time at which they become due. If not paid within that time, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment, shall be added, and any member who shall not have paid his subscription, together with the said interest, within one month of the day on which such subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his share or shares.

19.—It shall, however, rest on the discretion of the Directors to permit renewal after a longer lapse of payment, on receiving such explanations and proofs as may satisfy them, that the parties failing to pay at due date, were prevented by circumstances beyond their control, together with proportionate interest, as aforesaid, for any additional delay that may have occurred.

20.—In all cases it shall rest with the Directors to judge, whether, with reference to the circumstances of situation and distance, the interval which may have elapsed between the date of any certificate and affidavit of health, and the time of the presentment, be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such certificate and affidavit accordingly. In no case, however, is the party subscribing to have any claim on the funds of the society, in the event of the life lapsing between the date of the certificate and the date on which the applicant may be admitted a member as above, unless where the Directors may, at the instance of such applicant, have originally permitted the subscription to take effect from the date of the certificate and affidavit of health, which it shall at all times be in their discretion to do, on the arrears of subscription being paid up. In the event, however, of a person dying between the dates of his certificate and affidavit of health and his admission, and the insurance on his life not effected from the date of the certificate and affidavit, the amount of premium paid for such insurance shall be refunded.

21.—Any member or shareholder shall be at liberty, at any time, to pay up his subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment and the close of the current term of the society, or for any part thereof, and in the event of the lapse of the life subscribed on, such member or his representatives, shall be entitled to receive back any part of the subscription money so paid up, which would not have been due at the time of the lapse taking place, forfeiting, however, to the society, all interest which may have immediately accrued thereon.

22.—Any member desiring to transfer his interest in any share or shares which he may hold in the society, shall be at liberty to do so by an endorsement to be written on the original certificate, which endorsement, however, shall not be valid until the certificate bearing the same shall have been produced to the Secretary, and the transfer duly registered by him in a general book of registry to be kept in the office of the society.

23.—As often as a sum exceeding one thousand shall be collected in the hands of the Treasurers, it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government paper bank stock, or in loans secured by a deposit of Government paper to be granted under the control and authority of the Directors; it being clearly understood that in all cases of loan, the saleable value of the deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All public securities purchased for the society, shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the order of the Secretary.

24.—The person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life in this society, shall, on making application to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of four thousand sicca rupees on each whole share, two thousand rupees on each half share, or one thousand rupees on each quarter share, which he or they may have held, or be entitled to, on the lapsed life; provided, that in the opinion of the Directors, the state of the funds of the society will admit of so large a payment being made. Should the Directors think, however, that the funds will not allow of an immediate payment of this amount, then such sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper, and the balance of the prescribed advance, shall be paid so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the funds safely admit of it.

25. Arrears of subscription, or any other sums due to the society by the holders of, or parties beneficially interested in any policy, share or shares on a lapsed life, shall be deducted from the amount of the advance;—and any certificate, policy or share or shares shall, in like manner, be always considered responsible for any debt, the said parties concerned, may owe to the society.

26. After the expiration of the first quinquennial term of the society, the funds formed from the subscriptions received during the next or second term, shall in the like manner accumulate and be invested for the purpose of division under the same rule of management as are applicable to the first quinquennial period, and so on, in perpetuity, or till the society shall be dissolved.

27. Within one month and fifteen days after the 31st of December 1839, the accounts of the New Laudable Society shall be made up, and the existing funds divided by the number of shares held on lives subscribed upon in this society, which may have lapsed between its commencement and its close, or may be ascertained previous to the 15th day of February 1840; provided, however, that the dividend receivable by the parties entitled to benefit by such lapses, then added to the advance already paid them, make a total exceeding the portion of Sa. Rs. 6,000 for each whole share, Sa. Rs. 3,000 for each half share, or Sa. Rs. 1,500 for each quarter share, unless it shall appear to the Directors, after the lapse of one year's experience of the society, and be confirmed at the half yearly meeting of the shareholders to be held in January, 1836, that the sum may be extended, with perfect safety, to Sa. Rs. 7,000 on each lapsed share, besides leaving a surplus for survivors, in which case the final payments shall be extended to Sa. Rs. 3,000 for each whole share, Sa. Rs. 1,500 for each half share, and Sa. Rs. 750 for each quarter share.

28. After completing the above sum of Sa. Rs. 6,000, or Sa. Rs. 7,000, as shall be hereafter decided on, any surplus which may exist, shall be set apart, and made over, or paid rateably to the holders of policies or parties beneficially interested in policies on the lives of survivors on 31st December, 1839, at midnight, according to each party's interest therein, and on application to the Secretary.

29. The Directors to be at liberty, on the application of the party or parties entitled to benefit by the lapse of lives in this society, to discount, if they shall see fit at any time, the ultimate dividend on shares, and in cases where fractional shares are held in the same ratio, at such rate of interest per annum as they may think fit for the general interests of the society to charge.

30. With respect to any lapses of lives occurring before the 31st of December, 1839, at midnight, but not ascertained at the period of making up the final accounts of the first term of the society, they shall be taken as falling upon the general funds of the next term, and so on, for each subsequent period of expiry and extension of the association; the same principle ruling against the first term

of the new society in the case of unascertained lapses on a division of the funds of the Seventh Laudable Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies.

31. A meeting of the Members of the New Laudable Society shall be called half-yearly, by public advertisement, and with at least a week's previous notice, as soon after the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year as practicable, and not later than the 26th of January or 26th of July respectively, when a statement of the funds of the society, books, accounts, securities, &c. shall be laid before them by the Secretary and Directors, and no accounts which shall once have been approved by the Directors and submitted to such meeting and passed, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the extent of 500 rupees or upwards.

32. At such half-yearly and all other meetings of the society, every shareholder, wherever resident, shall be entitled to give his voice on any point or question before the meeting, voting accordingly; and votes to be taken personally or by proxy, or other written authority, signed by the party beneficially interested in the society as a policy or shareholder.

33. In conducting these stated meetings, or any other meetings connected with the business of the society, or in the settlement of any question relative to the concerns of the society, which may be proposed for the decision of the members at large, a member holding ten or more shares on any one life, shall be entitled to three votes, one holding from five to nine shares to two votes, and one holding any number of shares less than five, to one vote only. Members holding shares on different lives, shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the number of shares which they hold on each life; but any member holding only a fraction of a share, shall not be entitled to vote.

34. A majority of votes at any meeting at which two-thirds of the society shall be represented, shall be conclusive upon all subjects, even to the removal of any of the Directors, Secretary or Treasurer. In ordinary matters, and in conducting the general business of the society at such meetings, save where special provisions are set forth in these regulations, the voice of the majority present shall be conclusive and binding on all.

35. In the case of person transferring his policy or policies, or subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the transfer or subscription is made, shall be considered a member of the society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners, or other bodies of individuals, may hold one or more shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription, shall not be entitled each to by separate voice in the concerns of the society, but must vote collectively, or a deputation of one of their number, or by proxy, on all matters thereto relating.

36. Any three of the Directors or any ten members, having individually an interest to the extent of one share or more each in the society, to be at liberty to convene a meeting by public advertisement, with seven day's notice, but no regulation passed at such extraordinary meeting, shall be conclusive, unless the purport of it has been specified in the advertisement convening such meeting.

37. Nine persons residing in Calcutta, members or shareholders in the society, or as many whose services can be secured, provided there be not at any time fewer than six, shall be nominated Directors of the New Laudable Society, by the majority of members at each meeting in January, chosen, if it can be conveniently done, as follows:—

One from the Civil Service.  
 One from the Military Service.  
 One from the Merchants.  
 One from the Legal Profession.  
 One from the Tradesmen of Calcutta.  
 One from the Natives.  
 Three from any class of Society.

38. The business of the Directors shall be to superintend, direct and control the management of the Funds, to examine the Secretary's accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to control the current business of the society, but not at variance with the fundamental regulations, which can be altered only by a majority of the members at a general meeting convened for that specific purpose.

39. No person shall be considered qualified for the direction, who does not hold at least one share in the society, unless a majority of the whole of the share holders shall specially vote for his election, notwithstanding his holding less than one share.

40. All the Directors shall go out annually, but be considered eligible for immediate re-election.

41. In case of the office of a Director becoming vacant, a general meeting of members, or shareholders, shall be forthwith called by the other Directors for the purpose of electing a successor and the appointment to be filled up in conformity with the choice of a majority of votes at such meeting; but in case of two-fifths of the shareholders not being there represented, another meeting shall be called by the Directors, with 14 days' notice, to confirm or set aside the election, and the resolution of such second meeting, shall be conclusive, if confirmatory of the proceedings or decision of the first.

42.—The Directors shall have the privilege of choosing their own medical adviser, and remunerating him out of the funds of the society for his services, on the scale paid formerly by the Laudable Societies.

43.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend at the place where the business of the society shall be carried on at Calcutta, and at all the meetings of the society, and enter and write down the proceedings thereof, provide and prepare all policies, provide and keep proper books and accounts, manage, transact and carry on the whole of the business of the society, under and subject to the direction of the Committee or Directors for the time being, or the major part thereof, from time to time; and shall find and provide a fit and convenient room for the said committee and for the general meetings of the members or shareholders, and an office for himself and assistants; and shall further find and provide the clerks, sircars, and other servants necessary for the carrying on of the business of the society, and hear and pay the wages of such clerks, sircars, &c. as aforesaid, in consideration of the commission and allowance made him for that purpose.

44.—In case of the office of secretary becoming vacant, it shall be filled up by the Directors, and their appointment is to be submitted to the body of shareholders, for their confirmation, at the next half-yearly General Meeting.

45.—Until the Directors shall so nominate a successor, one of their number shall be authorized by his colleagues to act as provisional secretary, with all the powers that of functionary.

46.—The Secretary shall be permitted, as a compensation for his services, to draw the allowances now made him by the existing Laudable Societies, viz. a commission of one per cent. on all receipts in account or realizations, with a fixed allowance of sicca rupees three hundred per month for establishment, and a fee of one rupee on each certificate of admission and on the registry of each assignment of shares, out of which he shall defray the expenses of office rent, clerks, peons, cash-keeper, collectors and stationery: all others, to wit, advertisements, printing and law expenses, and extra contingencies, to be borne by the society.

47. The Secretary and Treasurers, shall act, in all cases, according to the orders of the Directors, or a majority of them.

December 29, 1834.

J. CULLEN, Secretary.

### **New Oriental Life Insurance Company.\***

Adverting to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this country, for whose benefit Life Insurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of dividend, and commonly protracted term of payment, inseparable from the nature of the Institutions for that purpose then existing, it was, in January 1822, resolved, to establish a *Joint Stock Company*, to grant Policies for fixed sums on approved Lives, and in cases of lapse, to pay the sum assured within a short period, after proof; and which Company continued to carry on business until March 1834, when a new association was formed on a more extended basis, under the denomination of the *NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY*, offering at once the utmost security to the public and superior advantages to the insured:

*Persons intending to effect an Insurance on their Lives in the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, will attend to the following rules.*

1.—The person on whose Life the Insurance is desired to be effected, must wait on his usual medical attendant, in the King's or Company's Service, with a request to draw up a report on the state of his health, in which every particular is to be stated that may guide the Medical Examiner of the Insurance Company in judging of the nature of the proposed risk. Medical reports on the health of applicants are not liable to be perused by any one but the Medical Examiner and the Committee.

2.—In case the party has not had occasion to be attended in a professional capacity by any medical man at the station where he resides, it will be advisable for him to apply to the most eminent Surgeon or Physician within reach. The report of a gentleman of knowing ability, must always be more satisfactory than that of a person to whose name and qualifications the Medical Examiner is a stranger.

3.—In the statement given to the medical officer, and in the affidavit, great care must be taken that no omission is made; as negligence in this respect may eventually render the policy void, in pursuance of one of the clauses which is to that effect.

4.—The affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a Magistrate, or, where there is no Magistrate, before the Commanding Officer of the station, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Medical Officer for examination, whether the medical report be at the time actually drawn out or not.

\* For List of Directors, vide Directory Part IX.—For Blank Forms of applications, &c. apply to the Secretaries, Messrs. H. C. Jenkins and Co.

5.—If a Policy be granted, the ordinary Premium required by the Insurers may be increased according to opinion formed relative to the Life on which the risk is proposed to be taken. But whether the risk be altogether declined, or a higher rate of premium than usual be required, the Committee and Medical Examiner, as well as the Agents are prohibited from offering any explanations, or entering into any correspondence on the subject.

6.—The declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the affidavit,—which are heretofore annexed, must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the Medical Report, as speedily as possible, to the Secretaries, at Calcutta.

#### THE FOLLOWING ARE THE GENERAL TERMS ON WHICH INSURANCES ARE EFFECTED BY THE COMPANY.

The Agents of the Company are authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age from 16 to 60, and for any amount, from One to Fifty Thousand rupees, in even sums of Hundred rupees: the sum insured to be payable three months after proof of lapse.

Insurance in the case of absences will be computed from the date of the certificate of health, unless otherwise required. Persons insured may assign their Policies.

Where an Insurance has been effected in the seven years class, the Insured may have a new Policy for the same amount and for the like term, or for life, at the rate, and upon the terms, on which the Society may be at the time granting Policies, without a fresh certificate of health, on application to that effect and surrender of the original Policy at the end of six years from its date, or twelve months before the period at which it would finally expire.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

Before any dividend can be made amongst the Members of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, a capital must have accumulated and be invested equal to the average amount of one and a half year's losses, reckoned on the amount of the continuing outstanding risks.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divided among the Shareholders according to their respective shares, and one-fourth among such Policy holders as are likewise Members of the Office, in the proportion of the premium paid by them during the period to which such dividend may refer.

Copies of the Deed may be had on application to the Agents, R. C. Jenkins, Ferguson and Co., where a List of the Proprietors may be inspected.

Messrs R. C. Jenkins, Ferguson and Co., will be happy to undertake the management of the details for effecting Insurance, and for the sale and purchase of shares in this Society, free of all charge, provided they are kept in funds to meet Subscriptions as they become due.

No Medical fees required.

TABLE OF POLICY FEES.

(On Policies for .....	1 year.	3 years.	5 years.	7 years.	For Life.
Under ..... 5,000 Rs.	2 Rs.	3 Rs.	4 Rs.	5 Rs.	6
5 and under 15,000 ..	3	4	5	6	7
15 " " 40,000 ..	4	5	6	7	8
40,000 Rs. and upwards.	5	6	7	8	9

\*Pursuant to a Resolution of the Members of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, the following Tables of Rates of Premium required on all Policies granted after this date, on Civil and Military lives, is published for general information. It will be observed, that the Oriental Company continue to grant to holders of Policies in the seven years' class, the privilege accorded by no other Office for Life Insurance, of claiming, at the end of six years, from the date of the Policy, a new Policy of the like amount for a further term of years on surrender of the Original Policy, without requiring a fresh Certificate of Health.



## ON CIVIL LIVES.

Table of Rates of Premium of Insurance of Rs. 1,000 charged by the Oriental Life Insurance Company.

Not exceeding at the time of in- surance	Policy not renewable.			A new Policy may be claimed at the end of six years.	policy for life.
age.	for one year	for three years.	for five years.	for whole years.	
18	27	27	28	29	37
19	27	28	28	30	38
20	28	28	29	30	38
21	28	29	29	30	39
22	29	29	30	31	39
23	29	30	30	31	40
24	30	30	30	32	40
25	30	30	31	33	41
26	30	31	32	34	42
27	31	32	33	35	43
28	31	32	34	35	44
29	32	33	35	36	45
30	33	34	35	37	45
31	34	35	36	38	46
32	35	36	37	39	47
33	35	36	37	40	48
34	36	37	38	40	49
35	37	38	39	41	50
36	38	39	40	42	50
37	39	40	41	43	51
38	40	41	42	44	52
39	41	42	43	45	53
40	42	43	44	45	54
41	42	44	45	46	55
42	43	45	46	47	55
43	44	46	47	48	56
44	45	47	48	49	57
45	46	48	49	50	58
46	47	49	50	52	59
47	48	50	52	54	60
48	49	52	54	55	62
49	50	54	57	57	64
50	52	56	59	59	65
51	54	58	61	60	67
52	55	59	63	63	69
53	57	61	65	65	71
54	59	63	67	67	73
55	60	65	69	72	75
56	63	68	72	75	78
57	65	70	75	82	80
58	69	75	79	86	83
59	72	78	82	90	86
60	..	..	..	94	..
61	..	..	..	98	..
62	..	..	..	102	..
63	..	..	..	106	..
64	..	..	..	110	..
65	..	..	..	115	..
66	..	..	..	121	..
67	..	..	..	126	..
68	..	..	..	139	..
69	..	..	..	..	..
70	..	..	..	..	..

## ON MILITARY AND NAVAL LIVES

AGE.	Policy not renewable.				A new Policy may be claimed at the end of years.	POLICY FOR LIFE.	AGE.
	FOR ONE YEAR.	FOR THREE YEARS.	FOR FIVE YEARS.	FOR SEVEN YEARS.			
18	32	32	33	34	44	18	18
19	32	33	33	35	45	19	19
20	33	33	34	35	45	20	20
21	33	34	34	36	46	21	21
22	34	34	35	36	46	22	22
23	34	35	35	37	47	23	23
24	35	35	36	37	48	24	24
25	35	36	36	38	48	25	25
26	36	36	37	39	49	26	26
27	36	37	38	40	50	27	27
28	37	38	39	41	51	28	28
29	38	39	40	42	52	29	29
30	39	40	41	43	53	30	30
31	40	41	42	44	54	31	31
32	41	42	43	45	55	32	32
33	42	43	44	46	56	33	33
34	43	44	45	47	57	34	34
35	44	45	46	48	58	35	35
36	45	46	47	49	59	36	36
37	46	47	48	50	60	37	37
38	47	48	49	51	61	38	38
39	48	49	50	52	62	39	39
40	49	50	51	53	63	40	40
41	50	51	52	54	64	41	41
42	51	52	53	55	65	42	42
43	52	53	54	56	66	43	43
44	53	54	55	57	67	44	44
45	54	55	56	58	68	45	45
46	55	56	57	60	69	46	46
47	56	57	58	62	70	47	47
48	57	58	60	64	72	48	48
49	58	60	62	66	74	49	49
50	60	62	64	68	76	50	50
51	62	64	66	70	78	51	51
52	64	66	68	72	80	52	52
53	66	68	70	75	82	53	53
54	68	70	72	78	84	54	54
55	70	72	75	82	87	55	55
56	72	75	78	86	90	56	56
57	75	78	82	90	93	57	57
58	78	82	86	94	96	58	58
59	82	86	90	98	99	59	59
60	86	90	94	102	103	60	60
61	..	..	..	107	..	61	61
62	..	..	..	112	..	62	62
63	..	..	..	117	..	63	63
64	..	..	..	122	..	64	64
65	..	..	..	127	..	65	65
66	..	..	..	132	..	66	66
67	..	..	..	138	..	67	67
68	..	..	..	145	..	68	68
69	..	..	..	154	..	69	69
70	..	..	..	166	..	70	70

R. C. JENKINS, FERGUSON AND Co., Secy. and Agents, L. O. F. C.

*Open Declaration, to be signed by the Medical Reporter.*

I do hereby certify, that<sup>a</sup> §  
 of  
 has presented himself to me for medical examination; and that having minutely enquired accordingly, into all matters respecting his health, constitution, whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, as far as appeared to me of any importance to be known to the Medical Examiner of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of  
 I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

Dated at

this Day of 18

Surgeon.

### AFFIDAVIT.

I;  
 do hereby make oath and declare, that I have truly and faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, answered all such questions as have been put to me by

Surgeon of

relative to my habits,  
 constitution, and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation in any respect. I further swear, that I have not, since infancy, been subject to fits, that I have had the small-pox, or cow-pox, that my age does not at this time exceed years and months, that I have been about years, and no more, resident in India, that my present rank, occupation, or profession, is that of

and that my usual place of abode is

Sworn to, and signed at

this day of 18

before me  
 Magistrate

§

## Universal Assurance Society for Lives.

&c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834.

CAPITAL £500,000 IN 5,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

### PATRONS.

Sir Geo. T. Staunton, Bart., M. P. for N. S.	Colonel Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bart.
Major Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B.	Colonel Sir James Sutherland.
Sir Ralph Rice	

- 
- <sup>a</sup> The name to be inserted by the Medical Officer.
  - <sup>b</sup> Here the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation.
  - <sup>c</sup> Name to be inserted at length.
  - <sup>d</sup> The affidavit is to be signed in the presence of the Magistrate.

**DIRECTORS**—Sir Henry Widdow, K. T. C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., M. P., Deputy Chairman.

John Bagshaw, Esq., M. P.

Alexander Baillie, Esq.

Augustus Boscquet, Esq.

C. Dashwood Bruce, Esq.

Ellis Watkin Cuthbert, Esq.

William Kilburn, Esq.

Charles Otway Moore, Esq.

Robert Munro, Esq.

John Rogers, Junr., Esq.

Rees Goring Thomas, Esq.

James Duncan Thomson, Esq.

Captain Samuel Thornton, R. N.

**TRUSTEE**—Pascoe St. Ledger Grenfell, Esq.

**AUDITORS**

Crawford Davison Kerr, Esq.

Robert Hitchens, Esq.

John Arnold Mello, Esq.

**BANKER**

Bank of England.

**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs. Nind and Cotterill.

**TRUSTEE.**

George Burrows, Esq., M. P.

**ACTUARY.**  
Robert Christie, Esq.

### INDIAN BRANCH.

OF THE *Universal Life Assurance Society, &c. &c.*

**DIRECTORS.** James Pattle, Esq., Chairman.

Alexander Beattie, Esq.

Colonel William Duple.

George Donald, Esq.

Archibald Edward Dobbs, Esq.

Francis Macnaghten, Esq.

Charles Robert Princep, Esq.

Major James Steel.

Captain John Thomson.

**AUDITORS.**

John Lowe, Esq.

Alexander Hay Sim, Esq.

**PHYSICIAN.**

Alexander Garden,

Esq. M. D., Presidency Surgeon.

**TRUSTEE.**

Bank of Bengal.

**SOLICITORS.**

Messrs. Henderson and Marshall.

**AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.** Messrs. Bagshaw and Co.

BOMBAY.	{ Messrs. Leckie and Co. . . . .	Agents.
	{ William Mackin, Esq. . . . .	Surgeon.
MADRAS.	{ Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co. . . . .	Agents.
	{ Thomas Moore Lane, Esq. . . . .	Surgeon.

The Directors of this society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing institutions for Life Assurance, &c., &c., and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what, as a whole, will place their establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing both to the proprietors and the assured.

The plan of this society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unavoidable expense of the institution, and who have pledged the subscribed amount of their capital, in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

The society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of military and maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a civil nature, but members of the military service holding offices purely civil, and subject to no extra risk, will be admitted to assurance, or continuance of assurance, at civil rates of premium, while engaged in duties purely civil. In all cases it will be the decision of the Directors, whether to require the higher or the lower rate of premium, and that discretion will be regulated by the circumstances of each particular case.

Persons assured with this society for the whole term of life, will be entitled to three fourth of the profits, after they shall have made five complete annual

payments, and in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years. ~~The~~ One year's average profits will be annually divided. Separate tables, both military and civil, have been adopted for the whole of life, at reduced rates for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly, in advance*, but policy-holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the society, to pay their premiums in *one amount*, in annual or quarterly payments, or during a *given number of years*, viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity, and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of profits will continue to be added to their policies annually during the remainder of life.

An assurer on a policy for whole life, having paid premiums in India for a period of not less than five years, shall on returning to England, be entitled to continue his policy on the payment of the English rates of the society, corresponding with the age at which he originally assured.

An assurer on a whole-life policy, on which premiums have been paid in India for a period less than five years, shall be entitled, on his return to England, continue the same at English rates in like manner on payment of the Indian rate of premium for one year after arrival in England.

In either case no reference will be had to the state of health of the party, but the conditions of the assurance will be those of the home policies.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than one ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> hazard, an augmented premium will be charged, proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice, between the society and the assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

The parent institution being in London, with the establishment in Calcutta, for granting policies, premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country, at the entire option of the policy holder. The establishment of sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister presidencies.

Where the application for assurance makes no mention of the date from which the assurance is desired to take effect, the policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors; no assurance to be binding on the society until the first premium shall have been actually paid to the agents.

Every proposal for assurance will be immediately attended to, and the assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

The accounts of this society, after being investigated by auditors, chosen as well by the assured as by the proprietors, will be laid before a general meeting to be convened for that purpose: in like manner the accounts of the parent society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose, the India branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the parent society.

All policies becoming claims on the society, will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the assured's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

The Directors of the India branch of the society, are empowered, after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of policies, or to advance, if required, on any policy, by way of loan, two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of policies in diminution of the annual premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of premiums, becomes necessary.

All applications, for assurance, must be accompanied by a medical fee of 8 Rs. The tables, blank forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the agents.

By order of the Directors,

BAGSHAW AND CO. Agents and Secretaries,

## TABLE No. 1, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual premium required for the assurance of 100 £ at periods from one to seven years, and for the whole of life, on the life of persons in the Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of military and maritime occupations, without participation in the profits of the society, on the basis of premium on return to Europe.

Age.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	whole life.
16	26	26	27	27	26	28	28	37
17	27	27	27	27	24	29	29	38
18	27	27	27	27	28	29	29	38
19	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	39
20	27	28	29	29	30	30	30	39
21	28	29	29	29	30	31	31	40
22	28	30	30	30	31	31	32	41
23	29	30	31	31	32	32	33	41
24	30	31	31	32	32	33	34	42
25	31	31	32	32	33	34	34	42
26	31	32	33	33	34	34	35	43
27	32	32	33	34	34	35	36	43
28	32	33	34	34	35	36	36	44
29	33	33	34	35	35	36	37	45
30	33	34	35	35	36	37	37	46
31	34	34	35	36	37	37	38	47
32	34	35	36	36	37	38	38	48
33	35	35	36	37	38	38	39	49
34	35	36	37	37	38	39	39	50
35	36	36	37	38	39	39	39	51
36	36	37	38	39	39	40	40	52
37	37	38	39	40	40	41	41	53
38	37	39	40	40	41	41	42	54
39	38	40	41	42	42	43	43	56
40	38	41	42	43	43	44	45	58
41	39	42	43	44	44	45	46	59
42	39	43	44	45	45	46	47	60
43	40	44	45	46	47	48	49	62
44	40	45	46	47	48	49	50	63
45	41	46	47	48	49	50	51	66
46	41	47	48	49	50	51	52	67
47	42	48	49	50	51	52	53	68
48	42	49	50	51	52	53	54	71
49	43	50	51	52	53	54	55	73
50	43	51	52	53	54	55	56	76
51	44	52	53	54	55	56	57	78
52	44	53	54	55	56	57	58	80
53	45	54	55	56	57	58	59	83
54	45	55	56	57	58	59	60	86
55	46	56	57	58	59	60	61	89
56	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	93
57	47	58	59	60	61	62	63	97
58	47	59	60	61	62	63	64	102
59	48	60	61	62	63	64	65	106
60	48	61	62	63	64	65	66	112
61	49	62	63	64	65	66	67	113
62	49	63	64	65	66	67	68	123
63	50	64	65	66	67	68	69	132
64	50	65	66	67	68	69	70	140
65	51	66	67	68	69	70	71	149
66	51	67	68	69	70	71	72	158
67	52	68	69	70	71	72	73	
68	52	69	70	71	72	73	74	
69	53	70	71	72	73	74	75	
70	53	71	72	73	74	75	76	
71	54	72	73	74	75	76	77	
72	54	73	74	75	76	77	78	
73	55	74	75	76	77	78	79	
74	55	75	76	77	78	79	80	
75	56	76	77	78	79	80	81	
76	56	77	78	79	80	81	82	
77	57	78	79	80	81	82	83	
78	57	79	80	81	82	83	84	
79	58	80	81	82	83	84	85	
80	58	81	82	83	84	85	86	
81	59	82	83	84	85	86	87	
82	59	83	84	85	86	87	88	
83	60	84	85	86	87	88	89	
84	60	85	86	87	88	89	90	
85	61	86	87	88	89	90	91	
86	61	87	88	89	90	91	92	
87	62	88	89	90	91	92	93	
88	62	89	90	91	92	93	94	
89	63	90	91	92	93	94	95	
90	63	91	92	93	94	95	96	
91	64	92	93	94	95	96	97	
92	64	93	94	95	96	97	98	
93	65	94	95	96	97	98	99	
94	65	95	96	97	98	99	100	
95	66	96	97	98	99	100	101	
96	66	97	98	99	100	101	102	
97	67	98	99	100	101	102	103	
98	67	99	100	101	102	103	104	
99	68	100	101	102	103	104	105	
100	68	101	102	103	104	105	106	
101	69	102	103	104	105	106	107	
102	69	103	104	105	106	107	108	
103	70	104	105	106	107	108	109	
104	70	105	106	107	108	109	110	
105	71	106	107	108	109	110	111	
106	71	107	108	109	110	111	112	
107	72	108	109	110	111	112	113	
108	72	109	110	111	112	113	114	
109	73	110	111	112	113	114	115	
110	73	111	112	113	114	115	116	
111	74	112	113	114	115	116	117	
112	74	113	114	115	116	117	118	
113	75	114	115	116	117	118	119	
114	75	115	116	117	118	119	120	
115	76	116	117	118	119	120	121	
116	76	117	118	119	120	121	122	
117	77	118	119	120	121	122	123	
118	77	119	120	121	122	123	124	
119	78	120	121	122	123	124	125	
120	78	121	122	123	124	125	126	
121	79	122	123	124	125	126	127	
122	79	123	124	125	126	127	128	

NOTE.—Premiums received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

TABLE No. 2, MILITARY AND NAVAL

\* Annual premium required for the assurance of 1000 lbs. for periods from one to seven years, on the Whole term of Life, on the basis of Premiums expended to the hazard of Military and Maritime operations, as without participation in the Profits of the Society, or Reduction of Premium on return to Pure Life.

Age	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	Whole
19	31	31	31	32	32	33	34	41
19	32	32	32	33	33	34	35	42
20	32	33	33	34	34	35	36	43
21	33	34	34	35	35	36	37	44
22	34	34	35	36	36	37	38	45
23	34	35	35	36	37	38	39	46
24	35	35	36	37	38	39	40	47
25	35	36	37	37	38	39	40	48
26	36	37	37	38	39	40	41	49
27	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	50
28	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	51
29	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	52
30	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	53
31	39	41	42	43	44	45	46	54
32	40	41	43	44	45	46	47	55
33	41	42	44	45	46	47	48	56
34	42	43	45	46	47	48	49	57
35	43	44	46	47	48	49	50	58
36	44	45	47	48	49	50	51	59
37	45	46	48	49	50	51	52	60
38	46	47	49	50	51	52	53	61
39	47	48	50	51	52	53	54	62
40	48	49	51	52	53	54	55	63
41	49	50	52	53	54	55	56	64
42	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	65
43	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	66
44	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	67
45	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	68
46	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	69
47	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	70
48	54	56	57	58	59	60	61	71
49	55	57	58	59	60	61	62	72
50	56	58	59	60	61	62	63	73
51	57	59	60	61	62	63	64	74
52	58	60	61	62	63	64	65	75
53	59	61	62	63	64	65	66	76
54	60	62	63	64	65	66	67	77
55	61	63	64	65	66	67	68	78
56	62	64	65	66	67	68	69	79
57	63	65	66	67	68	69	70	80
58	64	66	67	68	69	70	71	81
59	65	67	68	69	70	71	72	82
60	66	68	69	70	71	72	73	83
61	67	69	70	71	72	73	74	84
62	68	70	71	72	73	74	75	85
63	69	71	72	73	74	75	76	86
64	70	72	73	74	75	76	77	87
65	71	73	74	75	76	77	78	88
66	72	74	75	76	77	78	79	89
67	73	75	76	77	78	79	80	90
68	74	76	77	78	79	80	81	91
69	75	77	78	79	80	81	82	92
70	76	78	79	80	81	82	83	93
71	77	79	80	81	82	83	84	94
72	78	80	81	82	83	84	85	95
73	79	81	82	83	84	85	86	96
74	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	97
75	81	83	84	85	86	87	88	98
76	82	84	85	86	87	88	89	99
77	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	100
78	84	86	87	88	89	90	91	101
79	85	87	88	89	90	91	92	102
80	86	88	89	90	91	92	93	103
81	87	89	90	91	92	93	94	104
82	88	90	91	92	93	94	95	105
83	89	91	92	93	94	95	96	106
84	90	92	93	94	95	96	97	107
85	91	93	94	95	96	97	98	108
86	92	94	95	96	97	98	99	109
87	93	95	96	97	98	99	100	110
88	94	96	97	98	99	100	101	111
89	95	97	98	99	100	101	102	112
90	96	98	99	100	101	102	103	113
91	97	99	100	101	102	103	104	114
92	98	100	101	102	103	104	105	115
93	99	101	102	103	104	105	106	116
94	100	102	103	104	105	106	107	117
95	101	103	104	105	106	107	108	118
96	102	104	105	106	107	108	109	119
97	103	105	106	107	108	109	110	120
98	104	106	107	108	109	110	111	121
99	105	107	108	109	110	111	112	122
100	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	123

\* Premiums are received in half-yearly payments, for the current year of the assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF EFFECTING AN ASSURANCE ON THEIR LIVES IN THE UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

1.—The person on whose life the assurance is to be effected must wait on his usual medical attendant with the accompanying letters, and transmit the same to the Directors of the Society, agreeably to the instructions given.

2.—In case of the absence of the usual medical attendant, and the certifying surgeon cannot of his own knowledge answer the queries put to him as to the general habits of the person applying for assurance, such other certificate or certification may be furnished as may be presumed calculated to satisfy the Directors.

3.—The report of the surgeon will be considered as strictly confidential. The official medical officer of the society will alone be consulted when the advisableness of any risk admits of doubt.

4.—An affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a Magistrate, or, when there is no Magistrate, before the principal civil or military officer of the station, or a solemn declaration according to the same form must be made before either of the Directors or the Agents of the Society in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the surgeon for examination.

5.—Applicants being conscious of any of the diseases enumerated in the declaration and affidavit, may note the same, that the Directors may consider whether an additional premium will cover the additional risk.

6.—Should the Directors agree to take a risk more or less objectionable, a rate of premium higher than ordinary will be stipulated for accordingly, to which the applicant is of course assent or not, as he may judge expedient. But when a risk be altogether declined, or a rate of premium higher than the ordinary be proposed, the officers of the society are prohibited from offering any explanations on the subject.

7.—These instructions, with the declaration of the medical reporter, and the affidavit or declaration hereunto annexed, must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the report, without any unnecessary delay, to the Directors of the society.

BAGSHAW AND CO., Agents and Secretaries.

N. B.—Persons residing in or near Calcutta, are also required to appear before the medical officer of the society, Dr. Alexander Garden.

## CONDITIONS.

1.—The payment of premia must be made within twenty-eight days after the day they shall become due, or the policy will be void; but, upon proof being given, to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee or Directors, that the party whose life has been assured continues in good health, the policy may be renewed at any period within three months, on payment of a fine of one-half per cent on the sum assured, or at any period within six months, on the payment of such sum as the Directors may think reasonable.

2.—Assurances shall be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall, without having obtained the previous written consent of the Managing Committee or Directors for the time being, go to any of the excepted places enumerated below, or enter into, or engage, in any military, maritime or other hazardous service or employment whatever, other than their declared regular professional duties or avocations, but no additional premium will be demanded from any assured proceeding on public duty in obedience to the orders of his superiors to any of the excepted places.

3.—If the assured shall die by duelling, by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, the policy shall become void so far as respects such persons; but, in such cases, the Managing Committee or Directors are empowered to allow to the representatives of the person so dying, any part of the sum assured as they shall think fit; the assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other



person or persons shall have acquired a bona-fide interest therein, by assignment, or by legal or equitable lien, the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

4.—Where the application for assurance makes no mention of the date from which the assurance is desired to take effect, the policy will be issued the date of approval of the risk by the Directors. No assurance to be binding on the society until and unless the first premium shall have been actually paid to the agents.

5.—In case of lapse of life within the first six months of any year of the time covered by the policy, the premium for the following six months, if not already paid, will be deducted from the sum assured, it being agreed that premium for the whole of every year, shall in all cases be paid.

6.—Claimants must make proof of the decease of the person on whose life the policy is effected, and give such other information respecting the same, (particularly as to the disease or other occasion of death,) as the Directors may reasonably require.

7.—No receipts are to be taken for any premium of assurance or deposit, but such as are printed and issued from the office, and signed by agents of the society.

8.—The places excepted, and above referred to, are declared to be Arracan, the Sunderbuns of Bengal, Assam, and all places subject to periodical visitations of the plague. Upon the lives of persons insured, resorting to any of the above excepted places, additional premium will be demandable at the discretion of the Managing Committee or Directors.

### MESSRS. BAGSHAW AND CO.,

*Agents Universal Life Assurance Society.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg you will lay before the Directors of the Universal Assurance Society the accompanying certificates and affidavit of health, with a request that they will grant a policy according to table No. \_\_\_\_\_ on<sup>o</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ life

for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ for

for; \_\_\_\_\_  
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

183 }

### OPEN DECLARATION, TO BE SIGNED BY THE MEDICAL REPORTER.

I do hereby certify, that  
of \_\_\_\_\_

has presented himself to me for medical examination; and that having minutely enquired accordingly into all matters respecting his health, constitution, whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of \_\_\_\_\_

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_

this \_\_\_\_\_

day of \_\_\_\_\_

Surgeon.

183

\* Insert whether on own life or that of another.

† Insert whether for one, three, five, seven years, or whole of life

‡ Insert for whose benefit.

§ The name to be inserted by the medical officer.

¶ Where the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation.

## DECLARATION, &amp;c.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Name and residence of party Insuring	
Profession, occupation or trade.	
Where born, date of birth and age, next birth-day.	
Sum to be assured	
Medical reference to the party's ordinary medical attendant.	
Further reference if required.	

I do hereby make oath and solemnly declare, that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am now in good health, and have had the small pox, or cow pox, and have not laboured under insanity, fits, rupture, gout, or disease of the lungs, or suffered by other organic disease or infirmity, whereby my constitution has been seriously impaired, that my age does not exceed                      years, that I have passed                      years or thereabouts in India, and that I have fully and faithfully answered all such questions as have been put to me by the above named relative

to my habits, constitution and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation of any kind, and I hereby covenant and agree, that if any untrue averment be contained herein, or if any of the facts or particulars set forth in the schedule herein above written be not truly stated, all monies which shall have been paid upon account of the assurance made in consequence thereof, shall be forfeited, and the assurance itself be absolutely null and void.

Sworn to, and signed at  
this                      day of  
before me.

}

LETTER TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE PERSON REQUIRING THE ASSURANCE TO HIS USUAL MEDICAL ATTENDANT.

Sir, —

I request you will fill up the annexed medical reference from the Universal Assurance Society, according to the requisition contained therein, attesting it with your signature, and returning it to me sealed, to be forwarded to the society.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

day of }  
183 }

N. B.—The above letter must be addressed to the usual medical attendant of the person whose life is to be assured, and signed by the applicant.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.

*Universal Assurance Office, Calcutta.*

Sir, —

An assurance having been proposed to be effected with the Universal Life Assurance Society, on the life of \_\_\_\_\_ and reference made to you, to ascertain the present and general state of health, and manner of living of the said party, we have to beg that you of your answer to the annexed questions, for the information of the Directors, which shall be considered strictly private and confidential.

Having inserted your answers to the several questions, we have further to request that you will offer any further observations you may consider necessary, and seal and deliver the same to be forwarded to us.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,  
BAGSHAW AND CO., Agents.

1. How long have you known \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. Have you been in the habit of seeing him frequently ?
3. Have you attended him in a medical capacity ?
4. When did you see him last ?
5. Is he of sedentary habits, or used to exercise ?
6. Is he of sober and temperate habits ?
7. Is he to your knowledge liable, by hereditary disposition, to any particular disease ?
8. Has he, to the best of your knowledge, information, or belief, at any time been afflicted with insanity, fits, rupture, gout, asthma, spitting of blood, habitual cough, scrofula or other disease of the lungs, dropsy, vertigo, palsy, or organic disease or infirmity, whereby his constitution has been seriously impaired ?
9. Have you minutely questioned him on all the points contained in the foregoing queries ?
10. On the whole do you believe after a careful examination of him and his own solemn declaration made to you, that he now possesses an unimpaired and healthy constitution, and that his life is eligible for assurance ?

Dated at

day of

this }  
183. }

Surgeon.

REMARKS.

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY.

TABLE NO. 3, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premium required for the Assurance of 1000 Rs. for the whole of life on the lives of persons in the H. C., Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of Military or Maritime occupations, which will entitle the assured or his assigns, after five complete annual payments shall have been made, to a participation in three-fourths of the profits, and other advantages on return to Europe, as detailed in the prospectus of the Society.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
13	41	26	43	34	52	42	61	50	71	58	90	66	130
19	42	27	44	35	53	43	63	51	75	59	99	67	147
20	42	28	45	36	54	44	65	52	79	60	108	68	156
21	43	29	46	37	55	45	66	53	81	61	108	69	165
22	43	30	47	38	56	46	67	54	84	62	113	70	176
23	44	31	49	39	58	47	69	55	87	63	118		
24	44	32	50	40	59	48	70	56	89	64	124		
25	45	33	51	41	60	49	72	57	92	65	131		

TABLE NO. 4. MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Annual premium required for the assurance of 1000 Rs. for the whole term of life on the lives of persons exposed to the hazards of military and maritime occupations, which will entitle the assured or his assigns, after five complete annual payments shall have been made, to a participation in three-fourths of the profits and other advantages on return to Europe, as detailed in the prospectus of the Society.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
16	45	26	51	34	58	42	69	50	77	58	98	66	140
19	47	27	52	35	58	43	66	51	79	59	101	67	148
20	47	28	53	36	59	44	68	52	81	60	105	68	157
21	48	29	54	37	60	45	69	53	83	61	110	69	166
22	49	30	54	38	61	46	70	54	86	62	115	70	177
23	49	31	55	39	62	47	72	55	89	63	120		
24	50	32	56	40	63	48	73	56	91	64	126		
25	51	33	57	41	64	49	75	57	94	65	133		

Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

## ENGLISH RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Table showing the annual premium for insuring £100 at the rate of life.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
14	4	26	4	38	4	50	4	60	4
15	4	27	4	39	4	51	4	61	4
16	4	28	4	40	4	52	4	62	4
17	4	29	4	41	4	53	4	63	4
18	4	30	4	42	4	54	4	64	4
19	4	31	4	43	4	55	4	65	4
20	4	32	4	44	4	56	4	66	4
21	4	33	4	45	4	57	4	67	4
22	4	34	4	46	4	58	4	68	4
23	4	35	4	47	4	59	4	69	4
24	4	36	4	48	4	60	4	70	4
25	4	37	4						

This Table is inserted as a guide to persons interested in death, under Tables No. 3 &amp; 4.

## UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The agents, in submitting the annexed short sketch of the society, with the revised rules and rates, and as compensatory blank forms, invite the active co-operation of the proprietors and policy-holders, in promoting to the utmost the benefit of the society, by extending an knowledge of its beneficial nature and its advantages, acting as it will so materially the interest of all concerned.

For the convenience of parties who have no agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. will be happy to undertake the whole of the details connected with an assurance in this society, free of all charge, provided they are punctually kept in funds to meet subscriptions and contingent expenses as they fall due.

**Bengal Savings' Bank.**

PORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 7TH OCT. 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, directs that the following rules of a Savings' Bank, established in Calcutta under the guarantee and responsibility of Government, be published for general information:—

1. The Bank to be denominated "The Government Savings' Bank."
2. All classes, British and Native, may invest their savings in the Government Savings' Bank.
3. The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the unmentioned rate, is secured to the depositor under guarantee of the Supreme Government.
4. The general direction and control of the Bank, shall be vested in a Committee of Management, consisting of warranted civil and military officers of the Government, and other persons, to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council. The committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the more efficient control of the proceedings of the Bank.
5. The Government agents are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the Bank. They will also be ex-officio members of the Committee of Management. The third Government agent will be called the Secretary to the Bank.
6. A register of deposits will be kept, and generally such other accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the Managing Committee.
7. Any sum not less than one rupee will be received in deposit.
8. Whenever the sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to 500 rupees, the same will be transferred from the Bank and subscribed on account of the depositor to the four per cent. Government loan, until further notice, unless an intimation of no withdrawal, or the withdrawal of a portion of it, be given by the depositor within one month after it has reached that amount.
9. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits until further notice.
10. Interest will be calculated on a deposit from the first day of the month succeeding that, in which it shall be received; and up to the last day of the month preceeding that, in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a rupee.
11. The Government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest, such alteration not to affect deposits above 500 rupees previously invested in public securities, and due notice to be given in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the intention of Government six months before the alteration shall take effect.
12. All deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made, and the depositor of the deposit made at the presidency, will be furnished with a small book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought

to the Bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th of April of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the depositor, or carried to account, thence forward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 rupees, when the same will be transferred from the accounts of the Bank, and subscribed on account of the depositor to the Government 4 per cent loan as per Rule 8, unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month as above, or unless the rate of interest be altered as provided for in rule 11.

13. No person will be allowed to deposit money, in trust, for any other person or persons, provided, however, that the rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Calcutta, who cannot attend personally, from making their deposits by any other responsible person, or parents from making deposits on behalf and on account of their children, or females, who, according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually make their appearance in public, from making such deposits by the hands of other persons.

14. No sum deposited to be transferrable excepting on the personal application of the depositor, supported by written sanction. When peculiar circumstances render a deviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the Committee of Management for their sanction.

15. No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name, together with his or her profession, business, occupation, calling, and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in each depositor's book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16. Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums, or portions of sums deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17. As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be repaid to the depositors personally in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to re-payment of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18. Military officers and soldiers, European and Native, will be allowed to invest their savings in the Government Savings Bank, through the pay-masters of corps or divisions, and pay-masters are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions to the Bank, or to deduct monthly from their abstracts, such sums as the parties within their circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than one rupee, nor more than five hundred rupees.

19. The deposits referred to, in the preceding rule, are to be brought to the credit of subscribers on the last day of the month, in which the payment or deduction is made; and rules 16 and 17, respecting the withdrawal of deposits, by parties subscribing through pay-masters, will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to the Pay-masters by the Accountant to the Military Department.

20. In case of the death of the depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to his or her executor, or assign; or in case of no will, according to the law on this head, or the regulations of the service, if the deceased be military.

21. In case of any difference between the Secretary of the Bank, and any depositor, it shall be referred for the decision of the Committee of Management.

22. A general statement of the funds of the Bank, shall be annually made out to the 30th April, or after the 1st of May. The same to be submitted for the information of Government, and published in the Calcutta Gazette.

23. The Bank to be open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and all balance above five hundred rupees, to be paid over at the close of each day's proceeding, by the Secretary into the General Treasury, where an account with the Bank will be opened and kept.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Management,  
 Charles Mosley, Esq. }  
 J. A. Dorn, Esq. } *Government Agents.*

Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

Senior Officers of the King's Troops in Fort William.

Town Major.

Theodore Dickens, Esq.

C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.

Captain Henderson.

Dwarkanauth Tagore.

Ashutosh Das.

Rattanadub Bonnerjee.

Ram Comul Sen.

Rusomoy Dutt.

K. M. Persaud Ghose.

The Government Savings Bank will commence business on the 1st proximo.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govr.*

## Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

**RESOLVED.**—It is approved by the General Meeting of Subscribers on 28 August 1838.

1. That the Fund be designated "The Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund."

2. That the object of this Fund be, to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of those who shall subscribe to it on the terms and conditions specified below, or such others as may be substituted in lieu thereof, with the approval and consent of the majority of subscribers.

3. That the Governor-General of India be the patron of this institution.

4. That the management of the Fund be vested in a Committee of 13 Directors to be chosen annually from among the subscribers at large at annual general meetings of the Fund. That the Directors meet for the dispatch of business once every month, or oftener if necessary, and that five be competent to form a quorum to transact the ordinary details of the fund.

5. That the Secretary and Assistant keep a set of books for the fund under the direction of a Sub-committee of 3 Directors, who will act as Auditors of the fund.

6. That the Books and accounts of the Fund be open to the inspection of subscribers every week day, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., but no document or copies of documents shall be permitted to be taken away by the members, without the permission of the Directors for the time being, or a majority of them.

7. That the Secretary shall circulate all papers that are received by him immediately for the information and orders of the Directors, and shall also lay them before the Directors at their ordinary and special Meetings. Minutes of the Proceedings of all Meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the signatures of the Directors present.

8. That all Christian men, not otherwise ineligible by any other clause or regulation of the Fund, not being under age of 18 or above the age of 60, who, at the time of becoming subscribers to this Fund, are in the service of the Government of Bengal, the North Western Provinces and the Eastern settlements of Penang, Singapore and Malacca, including also permanent section writers and uncovenanted pensioners, are eligible as subscribers. Such service not to include those persons who are serving under covenant in what are customarily known



under the designation of the Civil and Marine services, nor the regular Military service of the East India Company, nor of Native States under its protection, or in league or amity with the said East India Company.

9. That applications for admission be addressed to the Secretary of the Fund for the time being, and each application be accompanied with a statement of the age of the party to the best of his knowledge and belief, and also a certificate signed by the medical adviser of the applicant or by any two Surgeons of known character and respectability, testifying to their knowledge of the applicant's state of health and his habits of life. The certificate to be accompanied by an affidavit made before a Magistrate by the applicant to the same effect. This certificate and affidavit to be considered confidential.

10. That the Directors shall be at liberty to reject the admission of any applicant, without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. That the contributions to the Fund be regulated according to the scale laid down in table A,\* for the benefit of wives, and at the rate of 4 Rs. per month for each child. Subject, however, to modification should it hereafter be found expedient to alter the rates of subscription.

12. That Subscriptions paid in by the subscribers, shall be in advance, on the 1st day of every month, if paid monthly, of every quarter if paid quarterly, of every half year if paid half yearly; and in the event of any individual neglecting payment for three calendar months from the due date, he shall forfeit all claims upon the Fund and also the amount of such subscription as he may have paid.

13. That subscribers desiring to pay their monthly subscription by deduction from office pay abstracts, must be careful to see that these deductions are made from their pay bills or office abstracts by the head of their respective offices, previous to the bills being forwarded to the Audit Department, and such deductions will be duly recognized under the orders of Government, as issued in Mr. Secretary Pinstrup's letter, dated 26th April 1837, and that subscribers shall furnish certificates quarterly or oftener if practicable, of the deductions made on their account for the information of the Directors.

14. That parties paying money to the Secretary or into the Public Treasury, are not immediately admitted thereby as members of the Fund and consequently in the event of lapse their families will not benefit, as, in order to secure their right they must in communication with the Directors of the Fund, obtain the usual entrance receipt, the date of which document will constitute the date of the admission of the holder, and this document alone is to invest a party, provided he was in existence the day on which it bears date, with an indisputable claim upon the Fund.

15. That any subscriber wishing to increase or decrease the recorded provision for his family, shall be at liberty to do so, provided for the 1st case he furnishes a fresh medical certificate for each proposed increase. The rates of subscription to be proportionately altered and such change, to be notified by endorsement on the original entrance certificate, such endorsement to be signed by the thirteen Directors. No fresh medical certificate will, however be necessary for the registry of children born after the admission of a subscriber, if under the age of 12 months.

16. That the pension to the widow of a deceased subscriber, shall cease on her re-marriage, nor shall she, during coverture be entitled to any benefit from the Fund; but on again becoming a widow, she will be re-admitted to her former Pension. If her second husband was also a subscriber to the Fund, she will be entitled to the larger of the 2 pensions that may have been secured for her, and to no more.

17. That the Sub-Treasurer of Government be the Treasurer of this Fund, and that no monies be paid out of the Fund, except under the signatures of any

\* Note. This Table will be found in the appendix.

four of the Directors, and of the Secretary for the time being, and that no monies be drawn from the Treasurer but by drafts, which shall specify on the face thereof, the purpose for which the amount so drawn is required.

18. That a general public meeting of the subscribers be held in the month of August in every year, the day to be publicly notified by advertisement, six weeks before the day of meeting.

19. That at these Annual Meetings, the books of the Fund and a report of proceedings of the Directors, shall be laid before the Meeting, as also an abstract statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers and of incumbents, who have come upon the Fund since the last meeting, after which the meeting will proceed to elect Directors for the ensuing year, with power to fill up vacancies, the Directors of the past year being eligible to re-election for the ensuing year.

20. That no subscriber shall be entitled to vote at general or special meetings unless he shall have been a subscriber for the full term of 6 months or have paid up his subscriptions for that period.

21. That if the connection of a subscriber with the service of Government shall cease, owing to a reduction of establishment or any other cause, by ceasing to pay his subscription, he is notwithstanding, to be considered a member of the Fund, and entitled to its benefits.

22. That nothing contained herein, or in any other part of the rules for this institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow who subsequently to her husband's demise, perseveres in a course of notorious immorality.

23. That in the case of the withdrawal or withholding of the pension from any widow by the above rule, the allowance of the mother shall, during her life, be appropriated, under the special guidance of the Directors, to the maintenance of her lawful children, should no separate subscription have been entered into for them on their own account.

24. That on the occasion of any important business which may require the opinions of the subscribers at large, special general meetings shall be convened, or if any alleged mismanagement or other important cause shall occur to any 12 subscribers to require the notice of the subscribers at large a special general meeting, to consist of not less than one half of the resident subscribers in Calcutta, shall be summoned, on a written requisition being received by the Directors to that effect, signed by such 12 members, qualified by the provisions of article 20 and other rules of this Fund, due notice being given of such meeting to the public papers.

25. That on special cases arising, which are not provided for by the existing rules of this Fund, it shall be competent for a majority of the Directors to provide, to the best of their judgment, for such emergency, and if any party being entitled to the benefits of the Fund, should consider himself aggrieved by such decision of the Directors, it shall be competent to such party to appeal to the general body of subscribers, or, if preferred by the appellant, to a general meeting of the members of the Fund duly qualified by its rules; the decision of such general meeting consisting of not less than one half of the resident subscribers in Calcutta, to be final and binding on the appellant and the Directors.

26. That whereas a free appeal is provided by the rules of the Fund, to all persons having claims to its benefits, it is expressly to be understood and agreed to by every person whatever, whether member or incumbent on this Fund, that no resort to legal proceedings is to be had against either the Directors or the Secretary of this Fund, for any act done by them in their corporate capacity, but that any one who considers himself aggrieved, shall be at liberty to appeal his or her case to the subscribers at large, or to a general meeting of not less than one half of the resident members in Calcutta, specially convened for the purpose, whose decision such case, shall be effectual and binding, both on Directors and appellants as provided for in Rule 25,

27. That persons joining the Fund, shall be required to pay their subscriptions from the date of their becoming subscribers; the families of such subscribers are not however to derive any benefit from the Fund in the event of lapse, unless at the time of such lapse six months' full subscription appear to the credit of the deceased subscriber.

28. That the allowance for children shall be sixteen rupees each per month the boys, till they attain the age of 16 years, and girls, if leading a moral and respectable life, till married—after which they shall cease to have any claim on the Fund.

29. That female pensioners, if deserted by their mothers, shall be allowed to draw their own pensions, if they have attained the age of sixteen, or if before that age, by their guardians or next of kin. In the case of boys, their pensions will be paid to their immediate guardians.

30. That the family of any person who may meet death by suicide, shall not be entitled to the benefit of the Fund, although the case may be submitted for special decision to the members at large.

31. That the Fund for the provision of children being experimental, owing to the absence of correct data, children of deceased subscribers shall, immediately on their father's decease, be admitted to its benefits. This rule being open to modification after experience, parties in the interim are not to have the option of increasing the already stated provision for each child.

32. That before a claimant can be admitted to the benefits of either of the Funds, the entrance certificate establishing his or her right to such provision, shall, in the 1st instance, be produced to the Directors, together with such other documents as the Directors may deem requisite to establish identity and existence.

33. That any individual appointed for the purpose of receiving pensions of absent pensioners, either as attorney or guardian, shall be required, if an attorney, to leave with the Directors a special power of attorney, and if as guardian, such other proof as may be satisfactory to the Directors, empowering them to draw such pensions. Executors to produce probate or letters of administration.

#### BYE LAWS

1. That the Directors meet for the dispatch of business monthly, bi-weekly, or weekly, on Tuesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the Secretary.

2. That in the absence of a quorum, the business of the evening may be proceeded with, subject to the approval of the absent Directors.

3. That a Chairman and Deputy Chairman be elected by the Directors from themselves.

4. That the following receipt be given by the Secretary for such monthly subscriptions as may be forwarded to him by parties themselves.

No.

Co's Rs.

Received from \_\_\_\_\_ Co's Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ being the amount of his registered subscription to the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund, for the month of \_\_\_\_\_

5. That the official designation of subscribers shall be given in the application statement forwarded by each party.

6. That the Directors have power to appoint an attorney at law and to consult him on the matters of the Fund.

7. That a registry fee of 5 Rs. be levied upon every entrance receipt issued and carried to the credit of the Fund.

8. That bachelors may subscribe to the Fund. Any contribution that may be made by them to be received as donations and adjusted to their respective credit on their becoming married men, with reference to ages and the annuity required.

9. That habits of life of an applicant, should legitimately be taken into consideration before he is admitted as a subscriber.

10. That the following rule be observed with respect to ages of parties in fractions of a year.

The man being 58 years and 6 months, his is to insert 38 only; if 38 and 7 months 39 years is to be inserted the wife's age is to be inserted at the sum of her last birth day without reference to the months which may have elapsed since that day, for instance, if at the time of application she be 25 and 8 months, 25 years only is to be inserted.

11. That the Chairman and Auditors do sign the drafts to be drawn upon the Sub-Treasurer from time to time in conformity with rule 17.

12. Certificate that marriage was solemnized by any legally constituted authorities, to be sufficient for the purposes of the Fund.

13. In case of children, incumbents, resident in England, the guardian to make an affidavit before the mayor of any town in Great Britain, whose signature must be authenticated by a notary public, once in every six months, producing the child before him till he or she becomes of age to make affidavit, upon which the attorney or agent in Bengal may make the necessary declaration as to his or her's existence, upon the receipts upon which he will draw the pension.

14. That the Directors may publish information respecting the Fund whenever they consider it necessary to do so.

15. The widow of a subscriber may be paid her pension at any station or place, or may choose for her residence in the Mutuel or elsewhere and may draw her pension quarterly or monthly, as she may think fit, subject to the charge of household usually levied upon public or private bills of exchange but exempt from postage.

16. That drafts of all important letters be circulated for the approval of the Directors.

17. That the Secretary or any member of the direction, is not authorized to print and publish the proceedings of the Directors without their previous sanction.

18. That the date of an application for admission as a subscriber must always bear the same date with the medical certificate.

19. On receipt of an application for admission on the Fund, it be circulated to the Directors, if the party be admitted, the application shall be immediately registered and the entrance receipt issued without waiting for a meeting of the Directors.

20. Before a party can be registered upon the books of the Fund, the Directors must be in receipt of the entrance money or an original receipt from the collector or other public officer, of the actual payment into the Treasury.

21. Entrance receipts must be signed by all the Directors, but in the temporary absence of any member of the direction from Calcutta, such absence to be noted at the foot of the entrance receipt.

22. That on every application for admission of additional children to the benefit of the Fund on the part of registered subscribers, an endorsement on the original entrance receipt shall be made, recording such addition in the following form.

Additional children registered since issue of this certificate, and for whom provision is made according to the regulations of the Fund.

Name Date of birth Date of admission on the Fund.

(Signed) by order of the Directors

Secretary.

23. That on every application of a registered subscriber for increasing the provision for his wife, his original entrance receipt shall be endorsed as below.

Certified, that an increased provision of Co's Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ per month  
has this day been subscribed for his wife by the within named \_\_\_\_\_ under the  
rules and conditions of the Fund.  
To be signed by the Directors.

24. That on the occasion of every additional engrossment of the entry on the Fund of children, or of increase of subscriptions for wives, a fee of 1 rupee be leviable by the Secretary, and that the said fee be carried to the general account of the Fund.

## The Calcutta Public Library.

REPLACES ROW, No. 12.

1. The Library is a Public Library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.

2. The property of the Library is vested in trustees, for the benefit of the share-holders.

3. The use of the Library is available to subscribers as well as proprietors, under rules hereafter specified.

4. The management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of three Curators, chosen by the proprietors and first class subscribers of one year's standing, a meeting in the month of February in each year, to be called by advertisement, by the Curators for the time being.

5. No resolution of the Curators, disposing of the funds of the Society, exceeding in amount one thousand rupees, shall be carried into effect until the accounts have been on the table of the Library for the space of one week.

6. All proceedings of the Curators shall be entered in a book, which shall always be on the table of the Library, for the inspection of proprietors and subscribers.

7. All accounts shall be made up yearly, and be audited and approved by the Curators, and submitted to the yearly meeting of proprietors and subscribers.

8. Upon all pecuniary questions, each share shall have one vote. Upon all other matters, each proprietor shall have only one vote, and upon all such other matters, each subscriber of the first class, and of one year's standing, shall have a vote.

9. A payment of 320 Co. Rs. in one payment, or in three payments of 106-10-8 each, 106-10-8 being paid down, and the remaining Co. Rs. 203-5-4, in equal instalments at six and twelve months, constitutes proprietors of the Library.

10. Proprietors may not have more than ten shares each.

11. All shares are transferable on payment by the purchaser of a fine of 100 Rs. per each share transferred.

12. Persons who have not paid up the full amount which entitles them to a share, are not allowed to transfer such anticipated share.

13. The shares of the proprietors who leave India or die, which are not claimed, and the claimant's title thereto duly recognised by the Curators within five years from the time of such death or departure, at the expiry of such five years revert to the Library.

14. In the event of any proprietor who has not claimed his share, returning to India at any time after such five years, the Curators have power to restore to him his share.

15. 1st Class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 20 Co. Rs. for the first month, and 6 Co. Rs. every succeeding month, or 8 Co. Rs. a month, without entrance.

16. 2d Class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 16 Co. Rs. for the first month, and 4 Co. Rs. every succeeding month, or 6 Co. Rs. a month, without entrance.

17. 3d Class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 6 Co. Rs. for the first month, and 2 Co. Rs. every succeeding month.

18. Any subscriber is at liberty, at any time, to become a proprietor, upon making up his contributions to the sum of 320 Co. Rs., with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the time of commencing his subscription.

19. All subscriptions are collected in advance monthly.

20. Subscribers who choose to pay a year's subscription in advance, are allowed a deduction of ten per cent. on such advance.

21. No subscriber, failing for one month to pay his subscription, is allowed to make use of the Library, until he receive permission to do so from the Curators.

22. Subscriptions are not received for broken parts of a month, and are held to run as from the first of the month in which they are enrolled.

23. Subscribers quitting Calcutta without communicating in writing to the Curators their intention, are required to pay their subscriptions, until such intention is so communicated by them, and failing so to pay, cease to be subscribers, and cannot be re-admitted without special reference to the Curators.

24. The Curators have power to issue to poor students and others, tickets of admission to the Library, for such periods as may be thought advisable; such tickets not to be transferable.

25. It is open to the Curators to call a special meeting at any time they think fit, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof, and they are bound to call such meeting to be held within one month from the receipt of a requisition signed by any five proprietors, or any ten proprietors and subscribers of the first class, of one year's standing, expressing the object for which the requisitionists desire such meeting; and if notice of such meeting shall not be given by such Curators within one fortnight of the receipt of such requisition, any three proprietors may call the same, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof.

26. The above rules are fundamental rules of the institution, and can only be altered at the general annual meetings or at a special meeting called for that purpose by public advertisement, in some one or more of the daily newspapers in Calcutta, with not less than seven days' notice, and in which shall be expressed the object of the proposed alterations.

27. There shall be a monthly meeting of the proprietors and subscribers on the first Saturday of every month at 4 o'clock P. M., at which the Curators are expected to attend and report the progress of the institution, and receive such suggestions and propositions as may be made by any proprietor or subscriber, provided the same be not contrary to the rules of the Library.

#### RULES FOR THE CIRCULATION OF BOOKS AMONG PROPRIETORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Rule 1st.—None of the books belonging to Fort William College Library, shall be allowed to circulate without special leave obtained from the Curators.

Rule 2d.—The Curators shall have power to withdraw from circulation, and also to prohibit without special leave obtained from them, the circulation of any book, at their discretion.

Rule 3d.—All other books in the Library shall be allowed to circulate among proprietors and subscribers.

Rule 4th.—No book shall be allowed to circulate until it shall have remained in the Library one week from the date of receipt, except novels, tales, and periodicals intended for circulation. These may be put into circulation after two days from the date of receipt.

**Rule 6th** — No person shall be entitled to take any books out of the Library, until he shall have discharged all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

**Rule 7th** — The Library shall be daily open, (Sundays and the space of seven days immediately preceding the annual meeting of proprietors and subscribers in each year only excepted) from sunrise till sunset.

**Rule 8th** — Any proprietor or 1st 2d or 3d class subscriber, shall be entitled to have delivered to him or to his written order, books from the Library, if he provide a suitable bag or box for the secure conveyance of such books.

**Rule 9th** — No proprietors or 1st class subscribers, shall be entitled to have out of the Library, at any one time, more than two sets of works and one periodical, nor any 2d class subscriber more than one set of works and one periodical, nor any 3d class subscriber more than one set of books other than new publications or periodicals, without special leave of the Curators.

**Rule 10th** — Any works comprised in one volume and in general the works of any one author or set of authors published together, shall be counted as a set of works, provided that in voluminous works the Curators shall have power in their discretion, to limit the number of volumes which shall be taken out at any one time.

**Rule 11th** — All works as received, shall be entered in the Library catalogue, and the titles thereof shall be conspicuously notified in the public room.

**Rule 12th** — All new works also, as received, shall be entered in a book to be entitled a Privilege book, and such works shall be issuable to proprietors and subscribers, who put their names under the respective entries according to the order in which they put down their respective names, provided that proprietors and first class subscribers, who put down their names within a month of the date of the receipt of such new work, shall be allowed to take out such new works before any 2d class subscriber.

**Rule 13th** — The person next in succession for such new work, who does not apply for it one day after it has been returned to the Library, shall be considered as having lost his turn, and the first applicant on the list after him, shall then be entitled to take out such works.

**Rule 14th** — Any person taking out books, shall be entitled to keep them for the following periods, exclusive of the day of delivery.

Periodicals . . . . .	{	Monthly . . . . .	2 days.
		Quarterly, . . . . .	4 days.
New Works . . . . .	{	Vol. 8vo . . . . .	2 days.
		Vol. 4to . . . . .	1 week.
		Vol folio . . . . .	2 weeks.

**Rule 15th** — Any person shall be entitled to keep other works for double the above times, or until one day after he has received notice on the part of the Curators to return them.

**Rule 16th** — Any proprietor or subscriber taking away books without giving notice to the Librarian, shall pay a fine of 10 rupees for each volume so taken.

**Rule 17th** — Any person not returning any book within the times limited by the Library rules, shall pay a fine to be determined by the Curators, not exceeding one rupee per volume for each day of such undue detention.

**Rule 18th** — Any book found, on return to the Library, to be damaged, shall be withdrawn from circulation until examined by the Curators, and the particular imperfection shall be notified in a conspicuous part of the book, before it is re-issuable, and the person, in whose custody such book was when such damage occurred, shall be answerable to the Curators for such sum as they may determine to be necessary to repair the same.

**Rule 19th** — When any fine has been incurred by any person who has taken out books, notice thereof shall be given to him by the Librarian, and if not paid, the fine shall be deducted from his deposit, and no books be issued to him until his deposit be completed.















